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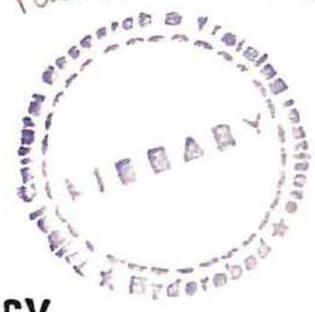

Evaluation
of
Integrated Tribal Development Agency
Khammam District (A. P.)

SPONSORED BY

Department of Social Welfare

Directorate of Tribal Welfare

Government of Andhra Pradesh
Hyderabad.

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PREFACE

The Evaluation study of Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Khammam was taken up by the Indian Institute of Economics after an exhaustive, intensive study of the introductory material for the Tribal areas such as the Perspective Plans prepared by the Tribal Welfare, Training and Research Centre at Hyderabad, the Annual Plans, the Five Year Plans of Planning Commission, Govt. of India and Five Year Plans of Andhra Pradesh and other available literature on the Socio-Economic problems of the Tribal Communities in general and of those in Andhra Pradesh in particular.

All the secondary data in connection with the programmes and projects of I.T.D.A. were first collected from the Project Office by the Research Team of the Institute visiting Paloncha, Kothagudem, Khammam, Bhadrachalam and other important centres. The Administration Reports of the Project Area, the notes prepared by the Officials for different occasions, the available records in the I.T.D.A. Project Office and other Departmental Offices, concerned with I.T.D.A. Programmes were gone into by the Research Staff who had also held discussions with the various Officials concerned like B.D.O.s Village Level Officials, Extension Officers of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services, Education, Medical & Health Services etc., Political Representatives in the Parliament, Legislatures and Local Bodies.

A sample of all available different schemes were taken up under different sectors like:-

(i) Agriculture - Such as distribution of HYV Seeds, Fertilizer, Pesticides, Soil Conservation and Land Development, Setting up of Soil Testing Laboratory, Demonstration Farms, Training of Tribal Farmers, Development of Orchards, Fisheries and prevention of Podu Cultivation etc.

(ii) Animal Husbandry - Distribution of plough bullocks, agricultural implements, milch animals, goat, sheep, piggery, poultry units, milk cooling centres, fodder development, pasturisation plants, veterinary services, training of Tribal Compounders etc.

(iii) Irrigation schemes: like opening of Tanks, ponds, reservoirs, lift irrigation, community bore wells with oil engine or pumpsets.

(iv) Industries - Proposed, Established or Abandoned.

(v) Education of Tribal Children: with provision of schools, hostels, Asram Schools, nutrition by way of poultry units, vegetable gardens etc.

(vi) Medical & Health Services - Through Public Health Centres, Teacher Medical Depots, extension of hospitals, appointment of Doctors and medical personnel.

(vii) State of Communication - Roads, Postal facilities; Targets and Achievements.

(viii) Electric Power Supply - Targets and Achievements;

(ix) Implementation of Protective Legislation: Targets and Achievements by discussion with Officials and Beneficiaries

The Evaluation exercise has been done by sampling the villages, the schemes and beneficiaries respectively in all the nine blocks of the Project area covering in all 264 villages and 602 beneficiaries.

Khammam Agency consist of nine Tribal blocks, i.e.Kothagudem, Sudimella, Aswaraopet, Yellandu, Bhadrachalam, Boorgampahad, Venkatapuram, Kunavaram and Vararamchikrapuram. Total villages in these blocks are 885. Of these 885 villages, 773 are inhabited and rest uninhabited.

Among the 773 villages, only 264 villages are covered by Tribal development programmes. Hence, it has been proposed to cover all the nine blocks, with a sample of 10% of the 264 villages covered by I.T.D.A. programmes, choosing a total 750 beneficiaries in the nine blocks, if such a number is available.

But, after discussion with Project Officials in I.T.D.A. it was felt necessary to increase the sample villages from 10% to 13% increasing their numbers from 27 to 34 villages with programme spread. In addition to these 34 villages, three additional villages were chosen from non-scheduled area in Tirumalapalayam block, for the purpose of comparison of Tribal with non-Tribal areas. Thus, a sample of 34 villages from Scheduled areas and 3 from non-scheduled areas, in all 37 villages, with a total of 602, schemewise beneficiaries were covered from all the 9 blocks under 19 different programmes from 323 households, each of them being a beneficiary under more than one scheme.

Objectives of the study, terms of reference, coverage of villages, sample villages, methodology of field work, collection of secondary information and limitations of the study have been discussed in detail in Chapter IV.

Every effort has been made and trouble taken by the Institute Research Team to visit all the nine blocks and interview beneficiaries selected, travelling long distances into the interior, to see to what extent the tribals are aware of the various beneficiary programmes introduced for their welfare, and the stages of implementation.

There are several serious gaps in the availability of Departmental records of the projects sanctioned, commenced, completed or left incomplete.

There are also no proper, comprehensive or complete administration reports to spell out what Central and State Goverrmment amounts are spent and on what schemes from 1975 to 1982. Most of the figures refer either to total expenditure on combined schemes or isolated ones and that too mostly for Central Goverrmment sanctioned figures, but, not for all State Goverrmment sanctioned Projects or individual schemes which is an unfortunate lacuna.

The Institute Research Team gathered, in spite of these limitations, whatever data is available, verified it by interviews with beneficiaries and concerned Officials Agencies available. The Information thus covered has revealed some significant results of I.T.D.A. programmes, both positive and negative, which have been discussed in the report along with recommendations for improved

performances of I.T.D.A..

The Evaluation of I.T.D.A. Khammam has been entrusted to the Indian Institute of Economics as a result of discussions held earlier by the Institute Director with senior officials of Andhra Pradesh Government, like Sri.K.R.Venugopal, I.A.S., Former Principal Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Sri. C.H.Babu, I.A.S., former Director Tribal Welfare.

The Institute, during the course of its work has been ably assisted by Sri.C.R.Kamalanathan I.A.S., subsequent Principal Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Sri.H.S.Brahma I.A.S., Director of Tribal Welfare, Dr.D.R.Pratap, Director, Tribal Training and Research Centre, Sri.K.A.S.Hussain, Deputy Director, Dr.V.N.V.K.Sastry and other Officials in the Ministries of Social Welfare - Tribal Welfare Directorate at Hyderabad. At the Project Office in Khammam, Mr.Arun Kumar Mane, Project Officer and other Officials concerned with I.T.D.A. work helped our Research Staff when they went for collection of Secondary and Primary data and field work.

The Institute Research Staff consisting of Messrs.K.Audiseshaiah, G.Pakki Reddy, Dr.Ashok Kumar, R.Ram Reddy, ~~N.V.N.Rao, P.V.S.R.L.Sarma,~~ P.Sudhir Kumar and R.Prakasa Rao had visited the Project Area for gathering of Secondary and Primary information and Field Work, contacting the beneficiaries and Official Agencies. Messrs. R.Ram Reddy, N.V.N.Rao, P.V.S.R.L. Sarma, P.Sudhir Kumar, and R.Prakasa Rao had helped in analysing and tabulating the material

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gathered and preparing drafts of notes and observations of Field Work, thus assisting the Director in drafting and finalising the Report.

Our thanks are due to them for their unsparing efforts in undertaking the tedious task of gathering secondary and primary data from the Project and allied Officers, in addition to their onerous responsibility in visiting the remotest tribal villages in all the nine blocks of the Project Area to contact the beneficiaries, interview them and gather information with patience and perseverance.

Our Secretarial Staff consisting of Messrs.A.Julius Xavier, R.Rameshwar Rao, Miss.K.Anuradha, Miss.K.Seshamma and P.L.N.Sarma have been helpful in patiently typing the drafts and final report.

The Institute is thankful to all the Govt. Officials concerned with our Project at the Ministry of Social Welfare, Directorate of Tribal Welfare in Andhra Pradesh, and the Tribal Training Research Centre at Hyderabad, the Project Officer and other Officials at I.T.D.A., Khammam, the Research and Secretarial Staff of the Institute, who with their combined contributions made the successful completion of the task possible. It is earnestly hoped that this modest efforts of ours would benefit the Governments, academics, and those interested in problems of Tribal Welfare in Andhra Pradesh in particular and India, in general.

A.V.Raman Rao

PROF.A.V.RAMAN RAO
DIRECTOR.

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CHAPTER - I

TRIBES IN INDIA

INTRODUCTION:

Historical Background: Pre-Independence Period:

The History of tribal Communities ~~in Khammam~~ like Koyas, Gonds, Konda Reddis, Lambadas in Khammam as in rest of India, is centuries old. The tribals are scattered all over India for ages, mostly living in pockets of tribal concentration in almost all the States. They speak different languages, have a varied ethnic and cultural backgraound and in their features, they differ from one another.

Due to a variety of reasons, they have been for long, left alienated from the mainstream of national socio-economic and cultural life, just like their inhospitable, sleepy, inaccessible habitations in remote forests. This naturally lead to wide chasms of disparities between tribals and non-tribals of the pre and post Independence periods. The tribals were literally forgotten in utter disregard to their welfare and development in British India, but for an occasional, out of the way interest displayed in them by a few British Administrators.

1.2. Post-Independence Period:

But, since independence, ~~many constitutional~~ steps have been taken to promote and improve tribal life standards. Many significant changes have been brought about by induced change in their life styles, despite the levels of differences in the pace of their development, from one state to another. The changes that occured in the Tribal life are the direct impact of Post-war, Post-depression, Post-television, Post-technology, Post-Bomb and Post-space age in which we live. The

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changing[1] development trends in the country as a whole, did not leave the tribals without influencing their modes of life. Before Independence the tribals had two life-patterns. They were either Christians or Hindus. While the Hindu model is an extension of their traditional life-style and is not much different for cultural adjustment to non-tribal style of life, the christian ethos, a Western life style imitation was a super imposition. Following ofthese two types of life-models created a constant conflict between the natural tribal heritage and the new life-style imposition in some tribal parts. Added to this, some Western Missionaries had complicated the tribal life styles, as confirmed by several independent committees after independence, like the Niyogi Committee Report. The Economic exploitation of tribals by the non-tribals who entered their unprotected home-lands is their another serious handicap.

1.3. Steps Towards Scheduling of Tribles - Pre and Post Indian Constitution: Itis only after the attainment of Independence in 1947, the Government of India undertook the task of proper, regular specification of tribes and tribal communities, as "Scheduled Tribes" and took the necessary steps to protect them from exploitation and under-development. The Government of India Act of 1935 had only a reference to the backward tribes. In 1936, the Government of India, under 13th Schedule, categorised some tribes as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras and Bombay, though an attempt was made as early as 1931 census for listing out primitive tribes in the country. Attempts at regular preservation of tribal cultural life began only after the introduction of the Indian Constitution.

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1. SCHWARTZ, Edward "A View from the Liberal-Left", the Americal Review, Vol.XIII, No.4. 1969 Page-8.

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The specification of Scheduled area is thoroughly discussed in Article 6 in the Indian Constitution, where any scheduled areas means, "(i) such areas as the President may, by order, declare to be a scheduled areas, (ii) the president may at any time, by order - (a) Direct that the whole or any specified part of a scheduled area shall cease to be a scheduled areas or a part of such an area: (b) increase the area of the any Scheduled area in a state, after consultation with the Governor of that State".

Under the constitution, the Presidential order specifying the scheduled Tribes, once issued, can be varied only by a law of the Parliament. The need for varying the orders first arose when Andhra State was formed in 1953 and again on the creation of the new State of Himachal Pradesh in 1954. Further revision of these orders occured in 1956 for the supplementation of the recommendation of the Backward Class Commission. These orders were revised again several times by the formation of several new states.

However, the Constitution has not expressly enunciated any principles of policies which should govern the classification of tribes as Scheduled tribes.[2] But, it is evident from a perusal of the special provisions of the Constitution relating to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, that the classification has proceeded on the recognition of their total backwardness. Thus, for the lists of scheduled tribes prepared both in 1950 and 1956, their primitiveness and backwardness were the only tests applied for specifying a tribe as a "Scheduled Tribes".

Article-16: Article-16 refers to reservation of appointments and posts in favour of backward classes.

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2. Provision in Constitution of India for STs., Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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Article-19: Article 19 refers to protection of interests of any Scheduled Tribes.

Article-29: Article 29 refers to "any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or part there of having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same."

Article-46: Article-46 is to promote an educational and economic interests of theScheduled tribes and provide them, social justice and protection against exploitation.

Article-244: This provision of the (54) Scheduled applied to administration of the Scheduled areas and Scheduled tribes.

As for the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution under article 244 (a) administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes are laid down. As per this: (i) There shall be established in each state having scheduled areas therein and if the president so directs, also in any state having Scheduled Tribes, but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourth shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the Tribal Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor.

Article 275: Article 275 of the Constitution provides for grants-in-aids from the consolidated Fund of India to the States for meeting the cost of development Schemes undertaken with the approval of the centre for

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the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in a state or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein, to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.

Article 330, 332, 334 deal with the reservation of seats for members of Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and Assemblies.

Article 335, provides for reservation of position in the State and Central Services.

Article 338: By it the President shall appoint a special officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards of scheduled tribes, whose reports could be laid before the Parliament.

Article 339 refers to the appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of scheduled areas and welfare of Scheduled tribes.

Article 342: Under Article 342 (1)[3] the President by public notification (may with respect of any state or Union Territory) specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, which shall for the purposes of this constitution be deemed to be scheduled tribes in relation to that state or union territory; (2) Parliament may, by law, include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1).

1.5. Protective Legislation for Tribals in Andhra Pradesh*: The history of protective legislation in Andhra Pradesh goes back to 1839, when the Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act was enacted for the first time for the tribal areas, to provide for good administration, civil and criminal justice in the agency areas. The Collector was appointed as Agent to Government. The State Government having powers to frame rules for

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3. Provisions in Constitution of India for STs., Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs-1980.

* Sixth Five Year Plan & Annual Plan 1981-82, tribal areas Sub-plan Social Welfare Dept. Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

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the guidance of collectors. This act was later extended to Godavari District. A number of legislations have been passed during the pre and post Independence periods. The Acts passed before Independence were the result of some unrest or the other, and enactments passed after Independence relate to the welfare programmes and policies and policies in accordance with the spirit of Article-244.

The most important regulations intended to protect the interests of tribals relate to prevention of land grabbing, regulating usurious money lending to give relief from its pernicious effects of concomitent land alienation, prevention of bonded labour. Some of the important regulations which have been enacted for the protection of tribal interests were discussed here-under. The Agency, Albaka and Cherla land Cess Regulation 1909, is another piece of protective legislation for Tribals, enforced.

1.6. The Agency Tract Interests and Land Transfer Act 1917:

The main motive of this Act is to save tribals from exploitation. This was passed in accordance with Madras Act of 1917 to regulate the rate of interest and transfer of land in the agency tracts of the then Ganjam, Vizagapatnam and Godavari Districts. The salient features of this Act are;

(i) Abolition of compound interest and introduction of reduced simple interest (section-3);

(ii) transfer of immovable property without the notice of the agent is null and void (sec.4).

1.7. Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959:

(i) As per this Act a mortgage, gift, exchange and sale of immovable property by a tribal to non-tribal is null and void;

(ii) in case the above has happened, the concerned officers should restore the property to the transferer or to his heir.

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1.8. Regulation of 1970:

The regulation-I of 1970 was passed to amend the Regulation of 1959 to remove some of the loopholes and the same was amended again in the years 1970 and 1978. The amendment Regulation of 1978 prohibits the registration of documents in favour of non-tribals and all offences under this regulation are made cognizable and are punishable.

1.9. Andhra Pradesh Mahals (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Regulation 1969:

As per this regulation, the Mahals were abolished in the Scheduled Areas of Nugur, Albaka and Cherla in the Khammam District and for the conversion there of into Ryotwari system. This regulation was passed to extinguish the relationship between proprietor and tenant and confer patta rights to the tribal tenants over the land held by them.

1.10. A.P. Muttas (Abolition and Convertion into Ryotwari) Regulation-1969:

Under this regulation, the Tribal Ryots in occupation of land for a continuous period of not less than one year before the notified date, shall be entitled to a ryotwari patta. On the same guide lines another regulation waspassed in 1970 namely Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Ryotwari Settlement Regulation.

1.11. A.P.(Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation-1960:

Under section 3 of this regulation, the money lenders operating in Scheduled Areas shall obtain licence annually. Section 7 prescribes the maximum rates of loan interests chargeable to tribal debtors. No money lender shall charge interest on any loan advance or on a pledge at a rate exceeding 9 3/8 per cent per annum, simple interest where

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the amount of loan does not exceede Rs. 25 and 6½ per cent if it exceede Rs. 25. If the loan is otherwise than on pledge, the rates of interest should not exceede 9 per cent per annum simple interest, if the loan is secured and the 12 per cent if the loan is unsecured.

1.12. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation-1960 and 1970:

As per the Regulation enactments of 1960 and 1970, provisions were made for scaling down of all debts, payable by tribals whether incurred within or outside the Scheduled Areas. Section 4 of the Regulation provides:

(i) the amount of debt payable shall be limited to the principal,

(ii) all interest outstanding on debts shall be deemed to be discharged, and

(iii) if the amount paid by the tribal is equal to the amount of the principal, such debt is deemed to have been wholly discharged.

1.13. Excise Policy:

In the Fifth Plan, the excise policy in the tribal areas was reviewed at the National level. The main objective of this policy is discontinuance of commercial vending in the predominantly tribal areas and allowing the tribals to prepare their traditional drink for personal consumption, but not for sale. This policy was implemented in Bihar and Parts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa but a decision in this regard is yet to be taken in Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh. The present position is that the commercial vending of liquor has not been discontinued in the predominently tribal areas.

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1.14. Enforcement Machinary:

Special Machinary has been created in every district having scheduled areas to enforce the provisions of the protective regulations

* Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82, Tribal Areas Sub-Plan social welfare Dept., Govt. of A.P. - 1980 - Page-42.

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effectively and special Deputy Collectors (T.W) were posted. Each Special Deputy Collector has been given a complement of Sub-ordinate staff to investigate the cases of violation under these regulations and to assist him in effective enforcement of these regulations.*

Under the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation, the Deputy Tahsildars were appointed as Special Officers at Taluq levels.

The progress of implementation of these provisions is reviewed by the Commissioner of Land Revenue at State Level once in every three months.

Besides the above, the district social welfare officer (Land Acquisition) will also look after the cases of land alienation among the tribals.

1.15. A Review of Development and Plan Programmes for Tribals:

It has already been noted that the Scheduled Tribes live mostly in hills and dense forests which are not easily accessible. They are also found to be mostly backward, poor, illiterate and indebted. Tribals account for 3.8 crores as per the 1971 census, constituting about 7 per cent of the country's total population. Uneconomic shifting cultivation and collection of minor forest produce characterised their backwardness and low productivity with yields, insufficient to meet even their basic requirements of life. They are known to be the victims of exploitation by the middlemen.

1.16. Developmental Efforts:

Prior to independence and the era of Five Year Plans, Mahatma Gandhi and Thakkar Baba pioneered the efforts towards tribal development.[4] But it is only after independence, that efforts were started

* Socio-Economic Impact of Electrification of Tribal Areas, IIE-1981 of A.P., M.P., and Orissa, Indian Inst. of Economics.

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to bring the tribals into the mainstream of National Life and Economy. For promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Tribes and Tribal areas to that of state level, (Article 275 of the Constitution as indicated earlier) the constution provides grants to the States for implementing the developmental programmes. For this purpose, the Union Government has provided special funds in each five year plan, for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, as a part of the welfare of the backward classes.

1.17. Tribal Development Under the Five Year Plans:

A considerable expenditure has been incurred for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the welfare of backward classes, but as compared to the magnitude of the problems of tribal development and total size of plans, the amounts provided are very meagre. The plan-wise amounts spent for the welfare of Scheduled tribes and its percentage to total plan outlay is presented in Table 1.1.

TABLE No. 1.1.

Amount Spent for the Development of Scheduled Tribes in Five Year Plans

(Rs. in crores)

Plan Period / Plans (five year Plans)	Total Plan outlay	Amount spent on Scheduled Tribes programmes	Percentage
First Plan	1,960	19.83	1.0%
Second Plan	4,672	42.92	0.9%
Third Plan	8,577	50.32	0.5%
Annual Plans(1966-69)	6,756	35.32	0.5%
Fourth Plan	15,902.2	80.89	0.4%

Source: Calculated from different Five Year Plans - Government of India.

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As evident from the Table 1.1 only Rs.19.83 crores were alloted for tribal development during the first five year plan period. It can be clearly seen that the percentage of amounts alloted for tribal welfare programmes gradually decreased, plan by plan, in the subsequent five year plans. The programme-wise funds alloted for the tribals welfare in the different five year plans under the welfare of the backward classes is presented in Table 1.2. under the three headings i.e., education, Economic Development and Health, Housing and others.

TABLE NO. 1.2.

Programme-wise Expenditure During Five Year Plans on Scheduled Tribes

Group of scheme	Exp. in first plan	Expenditure in Second plan	Exp. in Third Plan	Annual Plans (1966-69)	Exp. in Fourth Pla
1 Education	5.10	7.84	13.51	9.32	+ −
2 Economic Development	4.59	20.00	30.71	24.07	+ −
3 Health, Housing and others	10.14	15.08	6.31	1.93	+ −
Total	19.83	42.92	50.32	35.32	80.89

Source: Calculated from different Five Year Plans - Govt. of India
Expenditure on Sectoral Programmes are not available.

It can be seen from the Table 1.2 that the total amounts spent for tribal development have been increased considerably from plan to plan. The first Five Year Plan laid much emphasis on programmes like Health, Housing and others, while the subsequent five year plans have given more weightage to the economic development activities,

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These programmes however, were discontinued as a result of a more comprehensive integrated tribal development Projects have been introduced in the Fifth Plan period and is being continued during the Sixth Plan.

As Andhra Pradesh is one of the most important tribal concentrated state in our country, lot of efforts have been made for the welfare of tribals in the State. Under the different Five Year Plans, considerable amounts were spent for the schemes under the centre and the state plan funds (see table 1.3). Year-wise expenditure on ITDPs under Fifth Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh is presented in Table 1.3.

TABLE NO. 1.3.

Year-wise Expenditure of ITDPs Under Fifth Five Year Plan in A.P.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	State Sub-plan	Special Central Assistance	Total
1975-76	665.00	123.00	788.00
1976-77	960.00	194.75	1154.75
1977-78	1192.52	285.25	1477.77
1978-79	1473.00	263.00	1736.00
Total	4290.52	886.00	5156.52

Source: Report of the Working Group on Tribal Development during medium term plans, 1978-82, page-113.

the pattern of central assistance for plan programmes depends on whether they are centrally sponsored or state plan schemes. In the case of centrally sponsored schemes, states get 100% central assistance, whereas for the state plans the assistance is available as block grants and loans

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Expenditure particulars of Khammam ITDA for the First and Second Year Plans, are shown in Table 1.4. Expenditure for 3rd, 5th Year Plan, Annual Plans and 4th Five Year Plan is shown in Table 1.5. Expenditure in 5th Plan is shown in Table 1.6.

T A B L E NO. 1.4.

EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS SINCE INCEPTION AFTER 31-3-1961 (Ist and 3nd Five Year Plan)

Block	Block HQs.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Irriga-tion	Health and Rural Sanitation	Educa-tion	Social Educa-tion	Communi-cation	Rural Arts & Crafts	Hous-ing	Total
Sudimalla	3,085	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,585
Boorgampadu	1,52,603	23161	79,668	79,795	36,699	39,203	3,621	25,238	-	4,29,988
Venkatapuram	96,878	10,732	75,000	2,564	3,050	7,042	833	3,320	-	1,99,419
Aswaraopet	1,45,118	18,018	1,35,443	21,845	9,965	15,891	14,635	3,298	1,200	3,65,413
Kothagudem	-Not Available-									
	3,97,684	52,411	2,90,111	1,04,204	49,714	62,136	19,089	31,856	1,200	10,08,405

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T A B L E No. 1.5.

ALLOTMENT, EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS FOR 3rd FIVE YEAR PLAN, ANNUAL PLAN AND IVth FIVE YEAR PLAN

Third Five Year Plan:	Allotment	Expenditure
Community Development	30,33,485,16	20,25,792.60
Tribal Development	10,66,479.18	1,34,457.55
Other Grants	11,61,668.71	9,76,931.89
ANNUAL PLANS:		
Community Development	19,16,976.71	18,38,921.68
Tribal Development	21,82,846.67	12,73,148.60
Other Grants	16,58,354.54	17,48,783.05
4th FIVE YEAR PLAN:		
State Plan	16,87,887.00	15,62,582.00
Coastal Andhra Plan	17,48,863.00	16,06,100.00
Special Telangana Development Fund	12,14,800.00	12,14,800.00
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES:		
Education and Tribal Development	27,79,031.00	27,79,000.00
Grants for Scheduled Tribes	-	2,59,061.00
Denotified Tribes	2,71,031.00	-
Special Nutritional programmes	42,60,882.00	41,78,165.00
T O T A L	2,29,82,204.97	1,95,97,743.49

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TABLE NO. 1.6.

SCHEME-WISE ALLOTMENT AND EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS FOR KHAMMAM

1969-70 TO 1973-74

1	Allotment Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1 Education	16,12,525.00	14,32,046.00
2 Minor Irrigation	11,48,200.00	11,48,200.00
3 Supply of Plough and Bullocks	1,88,100.00	1,70,100.00
4 Agriculture	1,92,500.00	1,74,800.00
5 Financial Assistance to set up trades	70,500.00	70,500.00
6 Animal Husbandry	79,022.00	75,705.00
7 Health Programmes, Housing, Wells for water and medical facilities	7,49,741.00	6,89,199.00
8 Roads	9,80,993.00	9,80,999.00
9 Special Nutrition Programmes	4,60,882.00	41,78,165.00
TOTAL	1,14,62,463.00	1,15,99,708.00

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1.18. Tribal Development Blocks:

The Government of India felt that there is a strong need to set up special machinery for the effective implementation of the tribal development programmes. The Special Multipurpose Tribal Development (SMTD) Blocks were launched during the second five year plan to bring about rapid improvement into economic and social conditions of tribals. According to Elwin Committee Report, certain changes were made and they were renamed as Tribal Development (TD) blocks during the Third Plan period[5]. Sectoral plan with scheme-wise budget were adopted till the end of 3rd Plan.

This approach of Tribal Development Blocks has not brought about a change in the outlook of tribals, particularly in the fields of education and agriculture. But, other tribal welfare programmes did not make any significant impact on the tribals, as some regions and groups made progress, while others remained backward, creating imbalances in their development. The main reason for it appeared to be the small geographical entity of tribal block which is not able to implement schemes like major and medium irrigation schemes, secondary level and technical education, social service, economic facilities, and necessary infrastructure.

The studies, conducted by various Tribal Research Institutions in the country revealed that tribal development block programmes succedded in making only a limited impact due to certain inherent problems, like underdeveloped infrastructure and high percentage of illiteracy among tribals and their subsistance level of living. Besides, the problems of land alienation and shifting cultivation had also hampered the development of these blocks. Frequent transfer of block level officials and dearth of trained personnel to work in these areas are the other problems of tribal blocks. On the basis

of following criteria, the programme has been adversely commented upon:

(1) the schemes implemented are highly standardised and eligible only for advanced communities. So they have failed in tribal areas;

(ii) enough emphasis was not put on the employment aspect of development;

(iii) land disputes were not settled at pre-extension stage;

(iv) the cooperatives were started by block officers, without educating the tribals about their benefits;

(v) the block authorities have taken up the schemes in areas which were easily accessible,

(vi) only a few advanced sections among tribals got the benefits of all schemes and not all.

1.19. Pilot Projects (Tribal Development Agency):

After the failure of Tribal Development Block approach to achieve the desired results, the Government felt the need for a comprehensive and integrated strategy for the tribal development with a bid to give facilities for tribal development programmes, to all tribal belts in the country. This had materialised in the form of pilot projects for tribal development. The National Development Council discussed and accepted this approach to be introduced in a few selected areas during fourth five year plan.

The tribal farmers were so far engaged in agriculture and allied activities mostly for their sustenance alone. To reorganise the tribal activities on commercial lines, to enable them to produce not only for consumption, but also for makerting the surplus produce, the tribal development project was set up with the concept of "Investment" and "Development". This approach was adopted for the uplift of tribals rescuing them from the clutches of middlemen or traders and to save them from exploitation by non-tribals.

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The Central Co-ordination Committee for Rural Development and Employment, in its Fourth Meeting on August, 14th.1970 recognised the need for establishment of these pilot projects in all the tribal concentrated areas all over the country. This matter was further discussed at a special meeting of the Central Co-ordination Committee held on August 17th, 1980 and it was decided that some more pilot projects are to be established in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to execute central sector programmes. Some more projects were started by Government of India in the last year of Fourth Five Year Plan, i.e., in 1973-74. All these TDA Projects have been sanctioned up to 31st March, 1979.

1.20. Components of Tribal Development Agency:

The major components of the pilot projects according to central coordination committee are:

(i) problems relating to law and order, police and administration, communications,

(ii) problems relating to economic development which constitute the core programmes of TDA, and

(iii) problems relating to supporting facilities of social services i.e., health, education and drinking water, etc.

The problems relating to law and order will be looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government of India. The Department of Social Welfare will look after the problems relating to social services. The implementation of core programme of economic development

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of the tribals are entrusted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Generally, the TDA will provide a subsidy of 50% to 75% of the requirements on each of the core programme, while the balance of amount is to be borne by the beneficiaries from institutional finances or other sources. The core programmes of economic development consists of the schemes in agriculture, land development, horticulture, sericulture, soil conservation, rehabilitation of shifting cultivation, minor irrigation, schemes of animal husbandry, development of forest-based industries, debt relief activities and protection of land alienation. The cent per cent cost of communication and roads construction is to be borne by TDA. The TDA is also to help other agencies or voluntary organisations which are involved in tribal development like the Tribal Development Corporation, L.D. Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, etc. The the way of risk fund contribution, non-overdue cover advance, price support, managerial subsidy and ways and means of advances, etc., as approved by Government of India.

1.21. Jurisdiction: The jurisdiction of the TDA is within a single district over selected blocks.

(1) Central Level: The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation guide and review the tribal development Agency Programmes. The necessary policy guidance will be provided by the Central Co-ordination Committee on Rural Development and Employment. A committee on Secretaries has been constituted at the Ministry's level for sanctioning and reviewing the Projects, to guide, coordinate and supervise these projects, an officer-oriented unit headed by a

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Director and Assisted by an under Secretary with a minimum com lement of staff, has been created in the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.[10]

(2) State Level: At the state level, a Coordination Committee consisting of all heads of General sector Departments as Members, Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department as Chairman, and Director of Tribal Welfare as Convenor was constituted for adopting and suggesting suitable measures for implementation. A High Level Cabinet Sub-Committee is constituted with Minister of Tribal Welfare, Minister of Finance and Chief Minister as Chairman to take high level policy decision.

(3) Governing Body of the ITDA at District Level: At District level, the programmes is implemented through a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, called the Tribal Development Agency, consisting of 18 Members with the District Collector as Chairman to the Governing Body and all theDistrict level Heads of General Sector Departments as Members and Project Officer as Secretary. The future programme of action will also be determined at the periodic review meetings. The members of Legislative Assembly and Parliament have been included in Governing Body to ensure people participation during the plan making, implementation and review .

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10. Sixth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1981-82 for ITDPs and others.

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THE LIST AS BELOW IS THE LIST OF GOVERNING BODY MEMBERS

1	Collector	Chairman
2	District Tribal Welfare Officer	Member
3	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member
4	District Veterinary Officer	Member
5	Divisional General Manager G.C.C.	Member
6	Representative of Land Mortgage Bank	Member
7	Conservator of Forests	Member
8	Representative of Cooperative Bank	Member
9	Executive Engineer-Zilla Parishad	Member
10	Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation	Member
11	District Medical and Health Officer	Member
12	District Education Officer	Member
13	District Cooperative Officer	Member
14	Assistant Director, Fisheries	Member
15	Assistant Director, Industries	Member
16	Tribal M.P. of Project covering part or whole of his constituency	Member
17	Tribal MLAs of the Project Area	Members
18	Project Officer	Member-Secretary.

The TDA programmes are generally implemented through the normal development departments, which are strengthened by additional staff by State Government and with marginal staff support from TDA. The financing institutions and special cooperatives have been set up for the benefit of tribals. The TDA will directly execute only some special programmes.

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C H A P T E R - II

PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA OF I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM.

INTRODUCTION:-

2.1 Khammam today minerally the richest, has a great historical past. It was once the seat of several empires. It saw the rise and fall of several dynasties like Satavahanas, Pallavas, Chalukyas, Yadavas, Kakatiyas from 200 B.C. to 12th Century. In the 13th century it came under Bhamini Empire and Gonds, then passed on to Moghul Empire, got detached in the 15th century to Asafjahi Dynasty and finally became part of Andhra Pradesh in November, 1956. It was carved out of the District of Warangal in Oct. 1953 with five taluks of Khammam, Yellandu, Boorgampad, Palvoncha and Madhira. Badrachalam revenue division of East Godavari district was transferred to Khammam district in 1959.

2.2. AREA.

The geographical area of the district is 15,872 Sq.K.M., with a population of 13,69,892 persons (1971 Census) inhabiting 1226 villages of which 1100 are inhabited and 126 are uninhabited. The Project Area covers Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem revenue divisions and part of Khammam revenue division. Block-wise the project area covers 9 blocks out of 8 taluks. Totally there are 773 villages (inhabited) 117 (uninhabited) villages in the Project Area, of which 264 villages are covered by I.T.D.A. programmes. The Project Area of I.T.D.A. Khammam covers Khammam, Yellandu, Boorgampadu taluk in Kothagudem revenue division, Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur sub-taluk in Bhadrachalam

division and Sattupalli of Khammam district with an area of 12,175.1 s.k.m.. It lies between 16.45° to 18.35° latitude (North) and between 79.47° and 80.47° east longitude. The Project area lies between 17.15 and 18.32 North Latitude and 81.45 East longitude has 1,99,668 Tribal population belonging to Koyas, Kondareddy, Nayak, Banjara, Yerukula and Yenadi tribes.(1)

2.3 BOUNDARIES.

The Khammam district is surrounded on the North by Madya Pradesh and Orissa States, on the South by Krishna District, on the east by East Godavari and West Godavari districts and on the West by Nalgonda and Warangal Districts. The District consists of three Revenue Divisions (Khammam, KOthagudem and Bhadrachalam) and all the three Revenue divisions are further divided into 12 taluks and 13 blocks. There are 1226 villages, of which 1100 are inhabited and 126 are uninhabited. The project area covers Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem Revenue divisions and a part of Khammam Revenue Divisions also. Block-wise, the Project area covers 9 Blocks out of 8 Taluks. Totally there are 773 villages (inhabited) and 117 uninhabited villages in the Project Area, of which 264 villages are covered by I.T.D.A. Programmes.

2.4 PHYSIOGNOMY OF THE AREA.

The Khammam district has a dichotomy of landscape, characterised by vast expanses of Plains marked with rock out crops

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(1) I.T.D.A. for Tribal areas of Khammam district Vol.(1). Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. Tribal Welfare Deptt. Govt. of A.P. Hyd. 1976, Page 5.

and densely wooded scheduled area."(2)

2.5 HILL RANGES:-

The Project area is part of the Deccan plateau. The hill ranges of Eastern ghats pass through the project area of Ashwaraopet, Varramchandrapuram and Boorgampad blocks and these ranges serve as boundary between the project area and East and West Godavari Districts. The rugged hills and higher ranges in these blocks have some complex physical features. The altitude of these ranges is between 1000' and 1500'. The highest range is at V.R.Puram block, which touches 3000 ft. The most important hills in the district are Marrigutta, Rajagutta and Yerragutta.

2.6 FOREST AND FOREST PRODUCTS.

The Khammam district has the highest percentage of forest area, 47.5%. The forest area of this district is classified broadly into timber, softwood, fuel, bamboo, shrubs, climbers, grasses and several other minor forest produce yielding species.

The deciduous forests in the Project stretch over the area whose altitude ranges from 250'-2200' above mean sea level. The Project area has a forest land of 18,61,834 acres, representing 64.4% of the total geographical area.

The teak, EPPA, Nalla maddi, Yegi, Tumki, Mokab, Billudu, Bataganapu, Kodsha, Mohwa and Sandra are the important timber species. Tapsi, Burugu, Punki, Palakodsha are the important softwood species. Besides there are several other common fuel species and large trees of bamboo available in the Project

(2) I.T.D.A. for the Tribal areas of Khammam District, Vol.1, T.C.R. & T.I., Govt. of A.P., 1975, P.4..

area. In addition the climbers found here are useful for preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. The rich forest wealth of this tribal area plays an important role in the economy of Khammam district. The timber from these Project areas serve the Singareni collieries for pit-props, the Government Saw-mill and preservation unit at Rajahmundry. The bamboo, another major industrial forest produce available here is utilised by the Sirpur Paper Mills at Kaghznagar for making of paper.

The minor forest produces available here are the beedi leaves from tumki trees, gum from Karaya trees, Relabark, Tangedu bark, Thatch grass, tamarind, honey, velaga, usirika and Mohva flower (Eppa), which are collected for sale by the Andhra Pradeh Girijan Development Co-operative Corporation, with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. The profits made are spent on Tribal Welfare in the agency area of Bhadrachalam, Nugur, Ashwaraopet and Boorgampadu.

In addition to yielding high value forest produce the forests also meet the grazing requirements of the cattle of the tribals in the area. They get permits to graze their cattle in the forests, free of cost.

2.7 RIVERS AND PROJECTS:-

The important rivers which flow through the Khammam district and in its agency areas are Godavari which flows through a distance of 113 miles entering the District at Chandrupasla village of Nugur taluk and leaving in at Kottoor village of Bhadrachalam taluk in Andhra Pradesh. Its tributaries are Sabari, and Kinnerasani, Muner, and its tributaries

Akher and Wyra, Paler and Katleru. There are also some other minor streams like Talliperu, Godamvagu, Subbala-Mangivagu, Turubacavagu, Aleguruvagu, Peddavagu, Moirmuru-vagu, Kundaluruvagu, Kundapuramvagu, Kungalavagu, Suapho-theluvagu, Palemvagu and Thammideru.(3) The projects on some of these rivers and streams provide irrigation facilities to the district.

The important projects located on these rivers are, Kinnerasani which supplies water to the Thermal Power Stations and Fertilizer, Paler Project, Wyra Project, Lanka-Sagar Project on the river Katleru, Singabupalen Project on the Godamvagu and Bethupalli Project on the Thammileru. All these projects provide irrigation facility to nearly 18,975 hectares.

2.8. GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The project area consists of gelogically older rocks i.e.Schists, amphibolites, dolerites, nephaline ~~synthetics~~, gneisses and granites. These rocks can be divided into two categories i.e. Lower Gondwana rocks and upper Gondwana rocks. Barakar Sand stones, shales, coal seams and Kamthi felspathic stones belong to the Lower Gondwanas and upper Gondwanas called as Konta group comprises of sand stones, grites, red clay and lime stone.(4)

The district is the largest producer of coal from Kothagudem, Yellandu, and Boorgampadu mining area which are being worked for the last eighty years by the Singareni

3. Ibid, Page.23.
4. Ibid, Page.23.

Collieries Company Ltd., and their predecessors. Vast deposits of Barytes and impressive reserves of dolomite lime stones are also found in the area and besides there, the area has copper, iron, graphite, granite, Kynite, dolomites, coruntum, slate, mica, soap stone, chromite, marble, kankar, calcite and galena etc., with considerable reserves.(5)

2.8 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.

(1) Climate:- This area is far away from seacoast and the altitudes vary from 250 to 3000 ft. This area experiences extremities of heat and cold. During the summer season the temperature shoots upto 120°F and in the winter season it falls to 55°F.(6)

(2) Rainfall:- Annual average rainfall in the area is 778.5mm., which is mainly due to the South-West monsoon (June-Sept.). The rainfall in the district increases from the South-West to the north-east. About 78% of the annual rainfall is received in the South-West monsoon season, July being the rainiest months. From November onwards, it is almost dry till June. The rainfall is fairly heavy in the wooded, hilly and dense forest areas of Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks, which results often in floods. The average rainfall in the Project Area in South-West monsoon is 584.7mm in the North-East monsoon is 158.3mm and in the Summer season(7) 35.5mm. The annual average monsoon-wise rainfall distribution in various taluks of Project Area is presented in Table No.2.1.

(See Table No.2.1 Next Page)

5.Ibid. P.25.
6.Ibid. P.18 Vol.I.
7.Ibid. P.16.

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TABLE : 2.1

THE ANNUAL AVERAGE MONSOON-WISE RAINFALL IN THE VARIOUS TALUKS OF PROJECT AREA

NAME OF THE TALUK	SOUTH-WEST MONSOON				NORTH-EAST MONSOON			WINTER		SUMMER		
	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APR.	MAY
1. Kothagudem	114.7	219.1	105.7	56.7	114.4	34.4	0.5	NIL		7.6	16.0	23.0
2. Yellandu	180.9	150.9	53.9	40.4	124.2	119.5	-	"		6.0	-	20.4
3. Burgampadu	81.9	162.5	111.4	100.9	79.1	59.6	-	"		24.6	-	10.2
4. Bhadrachalam	121.1	204.5	101.6	130.9	88.4	39.4	-	"		19.0	-	-
5. Nugur	173.7	479.8	203.4	130.3	101.1	31.1	-	"		-	-	50.6

Source:- T.D.A., Paloncha, Perspective Plan 1976. P.16-A.

2.10 AREA AND POPULATION.

From 1901 to 1971 every taluk in Khammam District had recorded an increased population, higher than the State average. Burgampadu shows the highest growth rates of 36.2% amongst them all. See Table No.2.2 below:-

T A B L E : 2.2

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING EACH DECADE IN KHAMMAM

YEAR	PROJECT AREA	DISTRICT KHAMMAM	A.P.	INDIA
1901	-	-	-	-
1911	18.97	23.46	12.49	5.73
1921	0.60	0.72	0.13	0.31
1931	22.59	21.61	12.99	11.01
1941	17.21	17.60	12.25	14.22
1951	17.92	19.53	14.02	13.31
1961	35.81	30.88	15.61	21.56
1971	30.55	25.50	20.90	24.57

Source: I.T.D.A. Project Khammam P.12.

The Khammam district has a fairly a large area i.e.15,872 sq.kms out of which 15,714.5 sq.kms is rural and the rest 157.5 sq.kms is urban area. Out of 15,714.5 sq.kms total rural area, the I.T.D.A. Project covers 12,175 sq.kms.

The total population in the District is 13,69,949 out of which 14.72% (201,670) population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (1971 Census). The talukwise total population, scheduled tribe population and their percentage in total population is

presented in Table No.2.3. The density of population in the Project Area is 75 persons per sq.km, while for the d district and State it is 86 and 157 sq.km respectively, according to 1971 Census.

T A B L E : 2.3

BLOCK-WISE POBULATION IN PROJECT AREA

BLOCK	AREA IN SQ.KMS.	POPULATION	DENSITY PER SQ.KM.
1. Poonavaram	808.08	33,482	40
2. V.R.Puram	802.90	32,341	40
3. Bhadrachalam	777.00	47,419	61
4. Venkatapuram	1615.16	52,537	32
5. Boorgampadu	1652.42	1, 14,882	69
6. Kothagudem	1140.04	1,61,957	142
7. Yellandu	844.98	1,24,095	146
8. Suddimella	869.88	1,04,095	75
9. Aswaraopet	1386.99	68,718	49
	9898.45	7,42,694	75

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam - 1975 Plan.

Size of Settlements:-

There are 773 villages ~~with families~~ in the project area. 31.8% of the settlements have less than 200 population. While 28% have population ranging from 200 to 400 and only 0.4% of settlements have population more than 10,000. 60% settlements have population of 400 and less as the size of

the settlements increase the number of settlements decrease.(8)

The Table No.2.4 (see next page) shows that a greater concentration of population in the district is in Khammam taluk (352,822). It is followed by Madhira (274,376), Kothagudem (229,420) and Yellandu (229,345). The lesser populated taluk is Nugur, independent Sub-taluk (52,532). The highest tribal concentrated taluk in the district is Bhadrachalam (58,834), followed by Yellandu (47,863) and Kothagudem taluk and lower tribal population is in Khammam taluk (199) The Project area constitutes one of the largest tribal concentrated areas in Andhra Pradesh and also constitutes an important part of the largest zone of Tribal concentration in India. The taluks ~~which~~ are highly tribal concentrated were declared as the Project area of I.T.D.A. Khammam. The Table No.2.5 of Tribal population of Khammam District is given below:-

TABLE : 2.5

TRIBAL POPULATION OF KHAMMAM DISTRICT

TRIBE	POP. FIGURES
1. Chenchus	103
2. Gond	8,483
3. ~~Konda Reddy~~	4,120
4. Koram	19
5. Koya	1,86,181
6. Nayaks	2,160
7. Thoti	104
8. Unspecified	500
TOTAL	2,01,670

T A B L E : 2.4

TALUKWISE TOTAL POPULATION, TRIBAL POPULATION AND THEIR PERCENTAGE IN TOTAL POPULATION (1971 Census)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE TALUK	TOTAL POPULATION	TRIBAL POPULATION	PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAIS IN TOTAL POPULATION
1.	KHAMMAM	352,822	199	0.06
2.	YELLANDU	229,345	47,863	20.87
3.	BOORGAMPADU	114,882	32,777	28.53
4.	NUGUR Indi.Sub.Taluk	52,532	22,735	43.28
5.	BHADRACHALAM	116,502	58,834	50.50
6.	KOTHAGUDEM	229,430	35,909	15.65
7.	MADHIRA	274,376	3,353	1.22
	TOTAL	1,369,949	2,01,670	14.72

Source:- District Census Handbook, Khammam District-1971.

2.11 SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND OF SOME TRIBAL COMMUNITIES.

The important tribes in the district as mentioned earlier, are the Koya, Nayaka, Konda Reddy, Gond, Chenchu, Thoti and Valmiki. Besides these the Banjara, Yerukala and Yanadies, in the District are declared as Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India in 1977. Racially the Koyas, Konda Reddys and Nayaks belong to Boto-austroloid stock and the Banjara belongs to Indo-Aryan race. Their numerical numbers are indicated in Table No.2.5. There are two groups of Koyas, one speaking Telugu and the other Koi language, belonging to central Dravidian group of languages. Konda Reddy and Nayaks speak Telugu. The Banjaras speak a language known as Banjari which is an Indo-Aryan dialect.

KOYAS:- The Koyas, the larger tribe usually chooses the foot of the hills and the plains adjacent to them as their places of living. They are seen in many villages on the banks of the Godavari. They are considered to be more progressive than the other tribal groups as they are engaged in Industrial Employment besides agriculture. However, they prefer the life of independent cultivators and at present many of them ~~are settled peasants. The~~ Koyas and Konda Reddys exchange certain household articles and agricultural implements on barter basis. Koyas social structure is based on well developed phratry organisation. Marriages are either by proposal or by force which includes elopment and capture.

THE GONDS.

The Gonds constitute the second largest group among the tribes in the District. A feudal system prevails among them as they were not only the ruling class but also principal holders and cultivators of land. Their economy is based on plough cultivation and cattle breeding. They live in hamlets at the foot of the highest ranges of hills. They cultivate valleys and slopes of hills. They raise food crops and cultivate cotton.

THE KONDAREDDYS:

The Konda Reddys are the third important group in villages on the banks of the River Godavari. Agriculture is their main occupation. In spite of the influence of non-tribals on them, their old tribal customs and beliefs remain the backbone of their cultural life. They do not inter-marry or interdine with Koyas and remain as a separate group.

THE LAMBADAS: (BANJARAS)

Of all the immigrant tribes in the district, Lambadas are the most predominant group. They have settled down as cultivators. They live in their own settlements called "Thandas". They have their own set of customs and they have a well developed clan organisation. They are intelligent and receptive to new ideas.

KOLAMS:

The Kolams who are only 19, constitute the smallest tribal group. They speak Kolami. They shifted over to settled cultivation from Ho Agriculture, keep cattle, goats

and live on flat fields. They keep their villages clean. They dress like Gonds. Other groups like Chenchus, Thotis, Naiks do not represent any specific cultural groups. But each tribe has its own festivals. The Koyas, Kondareddys, and Nayaks perform festivals in honour of their deities i.e. Bhudevi Panduga, Sammakka Jatra, and Laximdevi Panduga. The important festivals for the Banjaras are the Teej, Seefala, Holi, Tulja Bhavani festivals reflecting north Indian tradition. Common festivals for all tribes are such as "Kothas" (First crop cutting ceremonies), ancestral worship festival and fertility festival.

Every tribal community has their own powerful tribal council or the Kula Panchayat which is presided over by a Headman. The Koya Tribal council-head is called as "Pedda Kapu" and in Banjara tribe, the head is called as 'Naik', while in the case of Nayaks and Konda Reddi tribes the headman is called as the 'Pedda Manishi'. In the tradition-bound tribal Society, authority is still vested in the traditional leaders and the Kula Panchayaths. The Kula Panchayaths will play the pivotal role in the determination of the marriages and social life of the tribes and exercise the overall control on the community. Reciprocity and corporate life are still the hallmarks of tribal life. Koyas and Konda Reddies live in small isolated villages and practise 'Podu' cultivation, on hill slopes. The traditional socio-cultural legacies of the tribals work as a damper on their economic development.

2.12 WILD LIFE.

Unrestricted hunting, clearing of forests for utilization of high incidence of forest fires cause dwindling of wild life. Tigers are found near Murumuru and Sulavedu.(9) Spotted deer, barking deer, panther, bears are predominant in Alabaka and northern portions of Cherla reserve forests. Bison is prominant in Kappy hills also known as Bison Hills. Rabbit, Porcupine and wild boars also are rampant in the Project area.

2.13 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Absence of bridges over rivers and poor roads hinder the easy movement of passengers and goods. The responsibility of maintenance of roads is divided between the P.W.D., Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samithi. The road length is extremely poor as the project area has 11.7 Km for 100 Sq.Km while road length for one lakh of population is 121 kms.. The total road length on March, 31st was 1192.33 kilometers. The total length of fair weather road in the project area is 708.10 Kilometers, while surface road comes to 484.23 kilometers. The number and length of roads was quite inadequate in terms of total coverage for project area.(10) As a result, most of the villages have no proper communication facilities. During the rainy season, many villages remain cut-off in the North-East region of the project area. A launch service between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachalam is a fair

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9. IBID Page-30.
10. IBID Page-31.

weather service and remains suspended during floods and in summer. Bus services also remain suspended during the rainy season. Large chunks of tribal project area remain uncovered by any modern means of transport. The railway line from Dornakal Junction has Vijayawada-Kazipet broadgage line touches only a fringe of the area in Kothagudem, Yellandu for transportation of coal from Singareni collieries. The road length works out to 11.4 Kms from 100 sq.Kms. Total road length is 587.157 kms of which 180.372 Kms are black topped, 274.044 Kms are metal surfaced and 115.676 kms are unmetaled.(11)

Under Tribal Welfare schemes an estimated amount of Rs.128.92 lakhs are to be spent for the following roads. Aswaraopet, Boorgampad, Rs.40.62 lakhs, Boorgampadu-Eturnmagaru road Rs.63 lakhs, Tekulapalli-Gundalaroad Rs.25.30 lakhs.

2.14 EMPLOYMENT OF NON-TRIBAL TRADERS AND MERCHANTS.

Petty merchants, traders, money lenders, slowly grabbed the lands of the tribals by lending them money at an exorbitant rates of interest and buying forest produce at rock bottom prices circumventing the protective legislation.(12) The arrival of the Girijan Development Corporation proved to be a blessing.

2.15 OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF TRIBALS.

As per 1961 Census, 63.05% were engaged in cultivation while 31.82% were in Agriculture, Mining, Quarrying, Forests, Fishing, Silting provided employment to 20.8%.

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11. I.T.D.A. Report Khammam, P.77.
12. IBID.

Majority of the Tribal population i.e.1,93,840 depends on Agriculture.[13] Those engaged in trade, business, co commerce, transport, construction were very meagre.

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13. IBID, P.37.

CHAPTER : II

A G R I C U L T U R E

2.16 Khammam is a backward district in Agriculture and the production is low. The number of agricultural workers in the project area comes to 2,40,730, out of whom 1,18,973 are agricultural labourers. The total crop area is only 17.5% of the geographical area. The principal crops are paddy, jowar, pulses, groundnut, chillies and tobacco. The standard yield of Jowar is 474 kilogrammes as against the regional and State averages of 375 K.g., and 461 K.g respectively. There are four demonstration farms and one seed farm at Krishnasagar in Boorgampad taluk and State seed farm at Achuthapuram. Seeds stores are located at Bhadrachala, Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Yellandu, Suddimella, Awaraopet and Boorgampadu panchayat samithies.(14)

The area under cultivation compared to other districts in the State is low. Out of a geographical area of 15,80,936 hectares in the District, the forest area is the largest comprising of 47.76% (7,55,006 Hectares.) It is followed by net area sown 27.15% (4,29,166 Hectares). The barren and uncultivable land is 6.51% (192,948 Hectares.). Upto 1968, the principal crops in the district was Jowar but increased irrigation facilities now made paddy the dominant crop. Besides Paddy, Jowar, Pulses, Commercial Crops like Groundnut

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14. I.T.D.A.

Chillies and Tobacco came to be grown as said earlier. As more than 80% of the Tribal working force draws its meagre sustenance from agriculture, agriculture continues to be the sheet anchor of tribal economy in the project area. But as it has a higher concentration of forests and hills, the pattern of agriculture is very poor and least productive due to lack of adequate irrigation, lack of knowledge of modern technology and proper agricultural inputs.

2.17 AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION FARMS AND SEED FARMS.

There are four demonstration farms and a seed farm at Krishna Sagar at Boorgampad and one seed farm at Achutha-puram as already mentioned. Seeds stores are located at Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Kothagudem, Yellandu, Sudamalla, Aswaraopet and Boorgampad panchayat samithies. A plant ~~production~~ Protection unit is also located at Bhadrachalam.

2.18 HORTICULTURE.

Development of Horticulture plays an important part in the economy of the region with Citrus and Cashew plantations on a large scale. In the 4th Plan period an amount of Rs.1,74,800 was spent in coastal Andhra against a plan outlay of Rs.1,92,500 on agriculture.

2.19 GROWTH OF PUMPSETS AND PESTICIDES.

During 1970-71 Rs.30,500 was alloted by Tribal Welfare Deptt. for implementation of agricultural schemes at Ramannapeta Tribal colony. The amount was utilised for the installation of pumpsets. Pesticides worth Rs.22,000 were

distributed freely for all tribals in flood affected areas. During 1971-72, Rs.48,000 were spent with 50% subsidy on hybrid maize, fertilisers, oil engines and tractor ploughing.(15)

2.20 STATE SEED FARMS.

The State seed farm located in Aswaraopet is one of the large State farms in India and first of its kind in Andhra Pradesh financed by Govt. of India. Six thousand acres of forest land located in two reserve forest blocks at Naramavarigudem (2000 acres) and 4000 acres at Vedantha-puram was made available by forest department on a lease of 30 years. Reclamation work was started in 1972. 700 acres were brought under cultivation with an expenditure of Rs.10.50 lakhs. The objective was to meet the demand for high yield varieties of seeds for food crops, oil seeds, pulses, fruit for the model farm.(16)

TABLE : 2.7

THE EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF THE FARMS.

STAFF/WORKERS	DURING		DURING		DURING	
	NO.	OFF SEASON	NO.	OFF SEASON	NO.	OFF SEASON
1. Skilled workers	20	20	30	30	100	100
2. Semi-Skilled Workers	30	30	40	40	100	100
3. Daily paid Agrl.Workers	350	350	350	200	400	300
4. Tech. Staff	10	-	20	-	30	-
5. Ministerial Staff	8	-	10	-	20	-

Source: I.T.D.A. P.57

15. I.T.D.A. Report. op.cit. P.56
16. IBID, P.57

2.21 SOIL TYPES:

The important soil types that are commonly found in the area are sandy loams, red graval and black soils besides clay loams and sandy clay loams. The land along the rivers Godavari and Sabari is black alluvial soil of high fertility. The soils on northern side of Bhadrachalam taluk bordering Bastar District contain rocky and gravally soils of poor quality. Similarly, lands in the Nugur Taluk, bordering Madhya Pradesh belong to the same type. The tracts from Bhadrachalam towards Kunavaram block consists of deep red loams. The Venkatapuram block soil ranges from black clays to sandy loams. In the Kothagudem and Yellandu blocks, the soils are red and sandy loams of low fertility, where-as the soils in Aswaraopet block are mostly deep red loams with good moisture retentivity. In the Boorgampad block, red and sandy loams are predominant, while the soils along the Godavari river up to a radius of about 3 miles are alluvial in nature.

2.22 SOIL CONSERVATION.

The major portion of the cultivable area belongs to red chalkas and dry variety exposed to erosion from rain waters, ruining crop production. Soil conservation aims at proper land use, by provision of drainage, prevention of silting in tanks and reservoirs. Seven Agricultural Officers assisted by three sub-assistants each for survey and soil conservation work at Khammam, Sarla, Yellandu, Palvoncha and Kothagudem were appointed.

The department extends assistance by way of loans and subsidies to cultivators. In the case of non-tribal cultivators the cost is recovered in 15 instalments. The recovery of loan starts after two years of completion of work with 4½% interest while in the case of tribal farmers the schemes are executed under Government Grants in-aid schemes. 35,000 acres of land was recovered at a cost of Rs.17,95,000 upto the 4th Plan. During the 4th Plan 25,947,200 acres of land was treated at a cost of Rs.11,11,365/-. During the 5th Plan a sum of Rs.18.27 lakhs was allotted to cover 30,000 acres.(17)

2.23 AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.

The hill tribes practice both Podu and permanent cultivation.(18) They grow dry food crops like Cholam, Ragi, Oil Seeds like Gingely, Pulses like Blackgram, Redgram, Greengram, Chillies and Tobacco. To supplement seasonal rainfall, oil engines are used for lifting water from Godavari and Kinnerasani. Lift irrigation along Sabari in V.R.Puram and Boorgampad helped to grow hybrid varieties of Jowar and cash crops like Chillies and tobacco. In the interior tribal areas, low productivity in agriculture is due to wrong rotation of crops, and inter-cultural methods, practices by tribals. Tanks and Kuntas are the main irrigation sources. Tanks constitute the major irrigation sources in Bhadrachalam and Nugur Taluks.

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17. IBID. P.59.
18. IBID. P.38.

Marketing and Transporation.

The lack of marketing and transporation facilities have adversely affected the prices of agricultural produce of tribals who are deceived by usurious money lenders who take their produce, for loans lent. Bulk of the agricultural produce, which is inadequate for their own consumption is sold out by Tribals to repay their own consumption loans and they are left without any funds. The Girijan Development Corporation has a monopoly right to purchase on minor forest produce. It extends credit to the poor tribals through four primary cooperative marketing societies having 15 shandies in the project area. There are four primary cooperative societies which sell at through fair price shops, daily requirements of tribals such as cloth, pulses, salt, etc.

2.24 LAND USE PATTERN.

The land use pattern in the project area is influenced by topography, forest policy and agricultural practices and economy of the project population. The percentage of net area sown to forest area is 17.6% while land under forest is 64.6%. The land use pattern in the Project area, Sub-Region-wise is presented in Table No.2.8. (See Next Page)

As evident from Table No.2.8 the non-cultivable land covers 10.20% of Project area, which includes lands put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivable land, permanent pastures and grazing land, and miscellaneous tree groves. Forests occupied a major portion i.e.64.4% of the Project Area and it is more (67.8%) in the Boorgampad

T A B L E : No.2.8

SUB-REGIONWISE LAND USE PATTERN IN THE PROJECT AREA (in acres)

(On the eve of I.T.D.A. in 1974)

S.NO.	NATURE OF LAND USE	SUB-REGION -I BHADRA-CHALAM	SUB-REGION -II, (BOOR-GAMPAD)	SUB-REGION -III, (KOTH-AGUDEM)	TOTAL
1.	Net area sown	1,00,730 (10.1%)	1,59,872 (18.8%)	2,46,394 (23.2%)	5,06,996 (17.6%)
2.	Area sown more than once	-	998 (0.1%)	13,411 (1.2%)	14,409 (0.46%)
3.	Current fallows	49,877 (5%)	26,468 (3.1%)	27,212 (2.5%)	1,03,557 (3.60%)
4.	Old fallows	25,353 (2.3%)	16,897 (1.9%)	7,142 (0.6%)	49,392 (1.70%)
5.	Cultivable waste	40,014 (4.8%)	11,681 (1.3%)	7,525 (0.8%)	59,220 (2.04%)
6.	Land put to non-Agrl. uses	39,316 (3.9%)	17,368 (2.3%)	45,399 (4.43%)	1,02,083 (3.50%)
7.	Barren & Uncultivable Land	55,897 (6.16%)	16,129 (1.9%)	23,650 (2.3%)	95,676 (3.3%)
8.	Permanent pastures & Grazing land	13,205 (1.14%)	15,587 (2.0%)	19,824 (1.8%)	48,616 (1.6%)
9.	Mis.Tree Crops and groves.	37,331 (3.8%)	7,276 (0.8%)	7,481 (0.7%)	52,088 (1.8%)
10.	Forest	6,23,398 (62.8%)	5,74,187 (67.8%)	6,64,249 (62.5%)	18,61,834 (64.4%)
	T O T A L	9,85,121 (100%)	8,46,463 (100%)	10,62,287 (100%)	28,93,871 (100%)

Source:- I.T.D.A. for Tribal Areas of Khammam Dis.Vol.I Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.

Sub-Region area, while in Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem it is 62.8%) and 62.5%) respectively. Tge Kothagudem Sub-region records the highest percentage (28.2%) of net area sown, while it is 18.8% and 10.1% in the Boorgampad and Bhadrachalam sub-region areas respectively.

Marketing and Transporation.

The lack of marketing and transporation facilities have adversely affected the prices of agricultural produce of tribals who are deceived by usurious money lenders who take their produce, for loans lent. Bulk of the agricultural produce, which is inadequate for their own consumption is sold out by Tribals to repay their own consumption loans and they are left without any funds. The Girijan Development Corporation has a monopoly right to purchase on minor forest produce. It extends credit to the poor tribals through four primary cooperative marketing societies having 15 shandies in the project area. There are four primary cooperative societies which sell at fair price shops, daily requirements of tribals such as cloth, pulses, salt, etc.

2.24 LAND USE PATTERN.

The land use pattern in the project area is influenced by topography, forest policy and agricultural practices and economy of the project population. The percentage of net area sown to forest area is 17.6% while land under forest is 64.6%. The land use pattern in the Project area, Sub-Region-wise is presented in Table No.2.8. (See Next Page)

As evident from Table No.2.8 the non-cultivable land covers 10.20% of Project area, which includes lands put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivable land, permanent pastures and grazing land, and miscellaneous tree groves. Forests occupied a major portion i.e.64.4% of the Project Area and it is more (67.8%) in the Boorgampad

T A B L E : No.2.8

SUB-REGIONWISE LAND USE PATTERN IN THE PROJECT AREA (in acres)

(On the eve of I.T.D.A. in 1974)

S.NO.	NATURE OF LAND USE	SUB-REGION -I BHADRA-CHALAM	SUB-REGION -II, (BOOR-GAMPAD)	SUB-REGION -III, (KOTH-AGUDEM)	TOTAL
1.	Net area sown	1,00,730 (10.1%)	1,59,872 (18.8%)	2,46,394 (23.2%)	5,06,996 (17.6%)
2.	Area sown more than once	-	998 (0.1%)	13,411 (1.2%)	14,409 (0.46%)
3.	Current fallows	49,877 (5%)	26,468 (3.1%)	27,212 (2.5%)	1,03,557 (3.60%)
4.	Old fallows	25,353 (2.3%)	16,897 (1.9%)	7,142 (0.6%)	49,392 (1.70%)
5.	Cultivable waste	40,014 (4.8%)	11,681 (1.3%)	7,525 (0.8%)	59,220 (2.04%)
6.	Land put to non-Agrl. uses	39,316 (3.9%)	17,368 (2.3%)	45,399 (4.43%)	1,02,083 (3.50%)
7.	Barren & Uncultivable Land	55,897 (6.16%)	16,129 (1.9%)	23,650 (2.3%)	95,676 (3.3%)
8.	Permanent pastures & Grazing land	13,205 (1.14%)	15,587 (2.0%)	19,824 (1.8%)	48,616 (1.6%)
9.	Mis.Tree Crops and groves.	37,331 (3.8%)	7,276 (0.8%)	7,481 (0.7%)	52,088 (1.8%)
10.	Forest	6,23,398 (62.8%)	5,74,187 (67.8%)	6,64,249 (62.5%)	18,61,834 (64.4%)
	T O T A L	9,85,121 (100%)	8,46,463 (100%)	10,62,287 (100%)	28,93,871 (100%)

Source:- I.T.D.A. for Tribal Areas of Khammam Dis.Vol.I Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Govt. of A.P., Hyderabad.

Sub-Region area, while in Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem it is 62.8%) and 62.5%) respectively. Tge Kothagudem Sub-region records the highest percentage (28.2%) of net area sown, while it is 18.8% and 10.1% in the Boorgampad and Bhadrachalam sub-region areas respectively.

Podu Cultivation:- Podu cultivation is found in 10% of Stores, where the soils have organic content. In the Project area as a whole, the net area sown constitutes only 17.6% as a result of which the agricultural production of the Project area is very low.

Shifting Cultivation:- Shifting cultivation as a primitive method of cultivation is still in practice in the tribal areas of Khammam district. It is commonly known as 'Podu' and practised by a sizeable population in the hilly tracts of the Project area. Under 'Podu' cultivation, a tribe seeks permission in the village for cutting from such and such a tree to such a tree. When the village head and the council do not raise objection he will start felling trees and clear bushes. He takes the land thus got for cultivation purpose and the period of cultivation will be normally three years. After three years he will take another piece of land by planting the same process and returns to the original piece of land after ten years of gap. Thus the land for Podu is therefore owned by village as a whole and the usufructuary of the individual tribal his family is only usufructuary. The villages on the northern side of Venkatapuram Samithi, i.e. Pamnoor, Jella, Doli, Chalamala, Tadapala and Mukunoor, are located on hill ranges where Koyas and Konda Reddys reside in the villages on the Southern side of the V.R.Puram and Kunavaram Samithies Koyas and Konda Reddis practice the Podu cultivation. The Podu cultivation is the main source of livelihood of several hundreds of tribal households in the Bhadrachalam Sub-Region.

2.25 LAND HOLDINGS:

The percapita land holding works out to 0.36 ~~areas~~ acres in Bhadrachalam sub-region, while in the Boorgampad and Kothagudem it is 0.50 and 0.40 acres respectively. In the Project Area, the dependent population on the land per one acre of cropped area is 3 persons. Fragmentation and subdivision of already small land holdings due to increase of dependent families, became a major constraint for development of agriculture.

A large number of landless tribal population in the Project area is causing serious problem of land alienation.

2.26 CROPPING PATTERN:-

The factors like, small quantity of land availability for cultivation, poor soil conditions, increased number of small land holdings and lack of irrigation facilities have influenced the cropping pattern to a large extent. The cropping pattern is characterised by predominance of food crops and these are mostly drought resistant, traditional, tall long duration, low yielding varieties. The blockwise cropping pattern is presented in Table No.2.10. (See Next Page)

For the Project area as a whole, Jowar is the major crop grown to the extent of 1,83,155 hectares. It is followed by paddy ~~(1,03,494 Hec.) and pulses~~ (98,707 hec). The important commercial crops grown in the area are chillies, and tobacco. It is meagre in the case of Oil Seeds production.

2.27 AGRICULTURAL YIELDS:

The agricultural yields are not significant as compared to district yields. It is mainly due to unprofitable cropping

TABLE : 2.10

BLOCKWISE CROPPING PATTERN (in acres) - 1975.

S. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	PADDY	JOWAR	MAIZE	BAJRA	TOBACCO	CHILLIES	RED GRAM	GREEN GRAM	GROUND NUT	SEASA-MUM	HORSE GRAM	BLACK-GRAM	OTHERS
1.	Bhadrachalam	5260	6400	195	-	650	15000	-	275	-	-	-	140	-
2.	Kunavaram	4030	12900	280	-	4615	1435	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
3.	V.R.Puram	1000	10800	-	-	9000	4500	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-
4.	Venkatapuram	1915	754	947	-	1876	3642	-	-	290	-	-	-	-
5.	Boorgampad	26960	22396	1127	552	8002	2300	22627	1504	-	2300	3500	-	-
6.	Aswaraopet	11775	14616	2180	454	1461	-	2683	2482	686	6490	17842	-	9619
7.	Kothagudem	11755	40700	1966	532	1587	2308	5800	3275	591	1788	-	-	8489
8.	Yellandu	6299	45349	5360	942	2205	-	15650	18454	475	3646	-	-	20351
9.	Sudimella	14500	29240	3000	-	1174	-	1200	3275	591	1788	-	-	8489
	T O T A L	103494	183155	15055	2480	30570	29185	47960	29265	2664	18012	21342	140	46948

Source:- I.T.D.A. for the Tribal areas in Khammam district. Vol.1, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Tribal Welfare Department, Govt. of A.P., 1975. P.160

pattern and using of low yielding varieties. The average yields (per acre) of different crops in the district and in the project area in 1975 is presented in Table No.2.9

T A B L E : 2.9

YIELDS PER ACRE (in quintals)

S.NO.	CROP	AVERAGE YIELD IN THE PROJECT AREA	AVERAGE OF DISTRICT
1.	Paddy	9	12
2.	Jowar	4.5	6
3.	Maize	4	6
4.	Ragi	1	4
5.	Tobacco	4.5	6
6.	Chillies	4	5
7.	Pulses	1	4
8.	Groundnut	2	4

Source :- I.T.D.A. Khammam 1975, T.C.R. & T.I. Govt. of A.P. P.161.

As evident from the above Table the yield rates in Project Area for different crops is very low, as compared to district yield rates. This low agricultural output can sustain the Tribal farmer for only a part of the year and he is forced to make his sustanance from forests and other sources for the rest of the year. This is mainly due to geo-climatic factors of the area and Psycho-cultural and economic factors of the tribal farmers, which are the causes for his not adopting the improved agrarian practices.

2.28 IRRIGATION.

Khammam is a relatively backward district compared to other districts in irrigation.

The chief sources of irrigation in the district area are reservoirs, tanks, wells distributed over 467 villages irrigating 69,261.88 Sq.Km. Tanks, ponds, perennial streams are the important sources of irrigation in tribal areas. They are maintained by P.W.D., Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samithies.(19) But, the per capita of the irrigated area accounts for 13.6% which is far less than the district average of 19% and State average of 31% of irrigated area. There are no major irrigation schemes in the project area barring nine ~~minimum~~ medium irrigation sources and 1531 minor irrigation schemes. See Table No.2.13 next page.

Sub-regionwise the percentage irrigation capacity is found to be 4.4 in Bhadrachalam. It is observed that even if the percentage of the irrigated area increased during 1973-74 it ~~could~~ can not meet the corresponding increase in the net area sown. In the case of Boorgampad sub-region it is found that the increase in the total irrigated area is more than the increase in the net area sown. Similarly, in Kothagudem sub-region it is found that the region heavily depends upon well irrigation. This region occupies second place in terms of percentage of irrigated area to the total cropped area, as the region has maximum extent irrigated land. As per the irrigation facilities available it is seen that the paddy cropped area is predominant among the irrigated crops during the Khariff season while in the Rabi season only commercial crops are grown.

19. I.T.D.A. Report - Op. Cit.

T A B L E : 2.13

MINOR IRRIGATION EXISTING SOURCES AND THEIR AYACUT (in acres)

S.NO.	BLOCK	NO.OF VILLAGES	TANKS PONDA	AYACUT ACRES	OTHERS H.S.SOURCES (W.O.E. & EMFP)	AYACUT	TOTAL NOL OF SOURCES	AYACUT
1.	Bhadrachalam	30	30	1298.81	-	-	30	1298.81
2.	Kunavaram	9	9	443.34	-	-	9	443.34
3.	V.R.Puram	5	5	200.00	-	-	5	200.00
4.	Venkatapuram	87	87	2296.48	-	-	87	2296.48
5.	Boorgampad	99	117	13071.67	219	5010.09	336	18081.76
6.	Aswaraopet	74	410	9995.93	-	-	410	9995.93
7.	Kothagudem	73	190	5915.84	-	-	190	5915.84
8.	Yellandu	47	160	4343.76	92	10924.73	252	15268.49
9.	Suddimella	43	173	3259.72	19	11897.41	192	15157.13
	TOTAL	487	1201	41429.65	330	27832.23	1531	69261.88

(Source: I.T.D.P. Khammam, P.203 a)

During the 4th Five Year Plan, one minimum irrigation project at Lankasagar on the proposed Ayacut of 5200 acres and four Minor irrigation projects at Baidapalli, Bayyaram, Bhopalam and Chinnaguntalamanig were taken up with an estimated Ayacut of 15,000 acres. Nine lift irrigation cooperative schemes were formed in the Bhadrachalam, Aswaraopet, Venkatapuram, Kunavaram, Yellandu, Panchayat Samithies,(18) besides service and underground water to be exploited. Panchayat Samithies have been supplied with 126 Oil Engines and pumpsets with 100% subsidy.

In addition to the above minor irrigation schemes, seven minimum irrigation sources are identified in the project area with an estimated Ayacut of 1,04,800 acres. These 7 minimum irrigation schemes are 1.Peddavagu MIP, at Gummadvalli, 2. Talliparu MIP, 3. Mukhanadi MIP, 4.Gundlavagu, 5.Modikunta, 6.Veeraparapuram. The diversion dam across Sileru river near Nellakunta of Bhadrachalam taluk is proposed to be constructed and it is estimated to irrigate 60,000 acres of land. The Table No.2.13 indicates Minor Irrigation sources and their Ayacut.

2.29 POWER.

Though Electricity is generated in Tribal areas, the per capita consumption of Electricity in Tribal Areas is much lower than other areas. The district ranks lowest in the consumption of Electricity as percentage of villages electrified is only 24.6% as against the State average of 34.7%. For R.E.C. programmes 115 villages are electrified of which 102 are in

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18. IBID.

Tribal Areas with the maximum number in Yellandu, as follows:

T A B L E : 2.12

ELECTRIFICATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

S. NO.	BLOCK	NO. OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED	NO.OF TRIBAL VILLAGES IN THE ELECTRI-FIED VILLAGES
1.	Bhadrachalam	9	9
2.	V.R.Puram	1	1
3.	Kunavaram	-	-
4.	Venkatapuram	14	11
5.	Boorgampad	15	15
6.	Aswaraopet	17	17
7.	Kothagudem	22	16
8.	Sudimalla	9	9
9.	Yellandu	28	24
	TOTAL	115	102

Totally 102 Tribal villages (33 in Yellandu, 33 in Kothagudem and 13 in Boorgampad Taluks) have been electrified under normal plan, Telangana Special Development funds and Tribal Welfare programmes in the district. The State Electricity Board in collaboration with the R.E.C. has prepared closer programme of rural electrification in this district including the project area. Plan expenditure of the rural electrification is as follows:-

Vth Plan Expenditure	:	15.00 (Lakhs)
VIth Plan Expenditure	:	44.85 (Lakhs)
VIIth Plan Expenditure	:	79.88 (Lakhs)
		139.73 Lakhs

2.30 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Animal Husbandry programme consists of a Veterinary Dispensary at Aswaraopet of Boorgampad Block and two rural Veterinary Dispensaries at Allayapalli of Suddimella and Madram of Yellandu Block during the 4th Five Year Plan. Treatment of cattle, castration of non-decrepit local stock preventive veterinary services for poultry, sheep, goat and propaganda are carried out with one Veterinary Doctor for 24,000 animals (Page 60 I.T.D.A. - IBID)

Majority of the Tribals supplement their cereal food with the meat of the animals like sheep, goat, pigs and poultry. The animals are mostly used for agricultural operations and in traditional religious ceremonies. Hitherto tribals were not milking the cows but today as a result of their coming into contact with plains people the Tribals realised the nutritious value and economic importance of milk. The livestock population of the project area is mostly non-decrepit and does not belong to any improved breeds. The livestock population in the Project Area is as follows on the eve of 5th Five Year Plan:-

TABLE : 2.11

S.NO.		Nos.	MALE OVER 3 Yrs	FEMALE OVER 3Yrs	YOUNG
1.	Cattle	4,90,344	1,47,881	2,21,878	1,20,585
2.	Buffaloes	1,08,067	10,605	59,676	37,786
3.	Sheep	63,877			1,58,371
4.	Goat	77,373			
5.	Pigs	22,315			
6.	Poultry	4,98,213			
		7.85 Lakhs	1,58,486	2,81,554	1,58,371

Source: I.T.D.P. Report - 1976 - P.217

There are 32 Veterinary dispensaries in the Project area with one P.V.D. at the Block Headquarters. 22 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons are incharge of Veterinary Services and Animal Husbandry programmes in the Project Area. The Livestock of Population and details of the Project area and the dispensary are as a whole give below:-

T A B L E : 2.14

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

S.NO.	INDICATORS	DISPENSARY	PROJECT AREA
1.	Livestock population	13.38 Lakhs	7.85 Lakhs
2.	Cattle Population	7.30 Lakhs	4.90 "
3.	Bovine Population	10.30 Lakhs	6.05 "
4.	Poultry Population	8.13 Lakhs	4.98 "
5.	Veterinary Institutions(in Nos)	50 Lakhs	32 "
6.	Veterinary Institutions per lakh of Bovine Population (in Nos.)	5	5 "
7.	Bovine Population covered by each Institution.	21,000	19,200
8.	Milk Production	-	1.86 Tonnes.
9.	Eggs Production	-	68 Lakhs
10.	Livestock Farm	NIL	NIL
11.	Milk Chilling & Cooling centres	1	1
12.	Permanent Grazing Lands	1.36 Lakh acres	0.40 Lakh acres.

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam, P.219.

2.31 FISHERIES.

Godavari is the main source of fishing for Tribal areas. The meagre catch is insufficient for Tribal needs. Moreover, the Tribals of the Project Area are also not adept in fishing. Their favourite dish is dry fish which they purchase in markets. This is imported from East Godavari. The total fishermen population in the Project Area

in different block is given below:-

TABLE : 2.15

FISHERMEN POPULATION

NO.	TALUK	BLOCK	NO.OF FAMILIES	POPULATION
1.	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam	90	570
2.	- do -	Kunavaram	25	155
3.	- do -	V.R.Puram	60	380
4.	Nugur	Venkatapuram	5	30
5.	Boorgampad	Boorgampad	20	125
6.	Yellandu	Suddimalla Kothagudem	90	350
7.	Kothagudem	Kothagudem Aswaraopet	40	160
	TOTAL		330	1770

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam - P.245.

The major sources of fishing for the tribals in the Project Area are Godavari and Sabari rivers, particularly in Bhadrachalam, Boorgampad and Venkatapuram areas. The Inspector of Fisheries stationed at Bhadrachalam is made responsible for the welfare of the fishermen population of this area.

2.32 INDUSTRIES.

The Project Area is predominantly ~~forest covered with~~ minor possibilities for cultivation and offers chance for agro-forest based industries and crafts in general.

Industrialisation, in a way began with the coal and power supply as early as 1940s, with the coal mining industry at Kothagudem and Yellandu taluks. Yet, the tribals are unable to

derive much benefit, as not more than 2% of the tribals are engaged in mining and quarrying operations. Only 1760 tribals are employed in the Singareni collieries, and the Thermal Station located at Paloncha. Development of skilled manpower from among the tribals has not caught their imagination well.

(1) Development of Power Supply.

This started with preliminary investigation in 1936 but the progress was nil till 1950 when a pilot diesel station with 416 KW was created at Khammam and power was supplied to the town. By 1968 Five sub-Stations of 33/11 KW were executed one each at Khammam, Yellandu, Palovancha, Penuballi and Maphulagudem.(21)

(2) Large Scale Industries.

With the exception of Singareni Collieries Ltd., the Barrium Company Ltd., Barrium Salts there are no other large scale industries in Khammam.

(3) Small Scale Industries.

There were 16 saw mills, 11 Oil Mills, 10 Rice Mills, 8 Rice & Flour Mills. Khammam had 23 units followed by Yellandu, Kothagudem and Madira with 14, 13 and 6 respectively. Other units are started by Boorgampad (2) and Bhadrachalam (1).(22)

(4) Industrial Estate.

In 1962 the Government sanctioned an Industrial Estate at the cost of Rs.8 lakhs to 25 hectares of land at Kothagudem

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21. A.P. DISTT. Gazetteer, Khammam , Govt. of A.P. 1977, P.69.
22. Gazetteer IBID P.71.

and 12 factory units of 4 different types. Capital outlay was Rs.6.53 lakhs on the Industrial Estate. These units manufactured Coal Pit, Rough Bolts, Automatic Hydralic Brake Fluid, Optical Lenses, Bed Lamps, Safety Pins, Steel Trunks, Galvanised Iron Buckets and drums.(23)

(5) Cottage Industries.

(1) Handloom weaving is an important cottage industry. According to the 1961 Census 4765 persons were engaged in weaving, spinning and allied occupations. By 1968 there were 4 cooperative Handloom Weavers Society. During the Second and Third Five Year periods Industries Department started Five Administrative-cum-Training Centres in Bamboo and Ratten products, one each at Gangavaram, Chintooru, Bhorham, Muthulampad and Kuturu.

(2) A demonstration-cum-training centre in pottery at Vadlagudem.

(3) A demonstration-cum-training centre for Toupe weaving at Moddulagudem.

(4) Two demonstration-cum-training centres in palm leaf products one each at Mukapalli and Thedumuru.

(5) A demonstration-cum-training centre in Tungamat weaving at Gudimella,

(6) A demonstration-cum-training centre in cane products.

(7) A tanning centre at Bhadrachalam.

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23. Gazetteer IBID Page, 1971.

(8) Another in carpentary at Kalluru and Narayanpuram through rural community workshop.

(9) Four common facilities centres in carpentary, one each at Gudimella, Nellupaka, Kunavaram, Ramachandrapuram.

(10) Two common facilities centes in Pottery and Brick making one each at Laximinagar and Rajapeta.

(11) Two common facilities centres in carpentary and Blacksmithy, one each at Madhira and Boorgampad.

(12) A common facilities centre in agricultural implements at Baxminagar,

(13) A demonstration-cum-training Centre and another in dress making at Kunavaram. Besides these existing units for food preservation at Aswaraopet and leather making unit at Kothagudem, about 30 artisans were trained at these centres. Most of them were subsequently closed for want of funds.

2.33 HOME CRAFTS.

By 1961, 4990 shoe and leather making workers, 2816 weavers engaged in carpentary, 2650 working in tailoring, 238 in pottery, 3004 in Basket making, 1465 in Gold and Silversmithy, 571 in Blacksmithy and 341 in metal working.(24)

2.34 COMMON FACILITIES CENTRE IN CARPENTARY AT BHADRACHALAM.

This scheme was started in Aswaraopet and Bhadrachalam in 1962 and 1964 respectively to impart technical training

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24. Khammam Gazetteer - P.73.

with an expenditure of Rs.6292 at Aswaraopet and Rs.10288 at Bhadrachalam centres.

2.35 PRODUCTION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRES IN POTTERY AT MALLARAM IN ASWARAOPET.

This was started in 1965 where 68 artisans are trained with an expenditure of Rs.5166.94.

2.36 DEMONSTRATION-CUM-TRAINING CENTRE IN BAMBOO AND RATTAN PRODUCTS AT BHADRACHALAM AND NARAYANAGUDEM (ASWARAOPET)

This unit was started at Bhadrachalam in 1969. 29 Artisans were trained at a cost of Rs.15,400. Articles worth Rs.16,000 were sold by the unit. Narayanvarigudem unit was started in 1964 and 60 artisans at a cost of Rs.11,685.38 were trained. Articles worth Rs.10,498 were sold.

2.37 TASSER SILK INDUSTRY AT VENKATAPURAM.

Nallamadi and Burdam are main food species for the Tasser silk worm. Nallamadi trees were in abundance in the Reserve forest near Nugur taluk under the extension programme. Three sub-regions at Charla, Venkatapuram and Chandapalli villages have been opened to popularise and promote development of Sericulture. Government have provided incentives like supply of seed, free of cost and cottons for tribals besides advancing loans to tribal cultivators from 1966-67 to 1972-73. A sum of Rs.7870 has been distributed as a loan to 214 tribal families. The achievements of Tassar industry at Venkatapuram from 1967-68 to 1972-73 area is below: (For Table No.2.16 See Next Page)

TABLE NO. 2.16

TASSAR SILK INDUSTRY

SL. NO.	YEAR	NO.OF VILLAGES COVERED	NO.OF TRIBALS FAMILIES BENE-FITED	PRODUCTION OF COCOON	AMOUNT OF LOANS ISSUED.
1.	1967-68	20	32	66,560	1,927.34
2.	1968-69	10	25	39,785	1,502.60
3.	1969-70	10	35	48,673	2,417.08
4.	1970-71	6	32	26,876	896.70
5.	1971-72	10	44	78,201	-
6.	1972-73	8	46	2,43,885	1,073.65
	TOTAL	64	214	5,03,980	7,817.37

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam Plan 1978 Vol.I. P.71.

2.38 FORESTS & PLANTATIONS.

Forests occupy 64.16% of the Project area as against 22.8% of the State average. Plantations programmes include Bamboo, Eucalyptus, 865.85 Sq.Miles area of the forest is covered by teak plantations against 316 sq.k.m. for bamboo.

2.39 CO-OPERATIVES.

Almost all villages are covered by Co-operatives. 196 multi-purpose cooperatives provided Institutional credit.

Rajahmundry Central Cooperative Bank with its branch at Bhadrachalam is providing loans to tribals at Nugur and Bhadrachalam taluks. The Bank had issued Rs.43.04 lakhs under short-term loan and Rs.0.50 lakhs as medium term loan. Rs.20.67 lakhs were issued to small farmers and Rs.9.7 lakhs were issued to small farmers and Rs.9.7 lakhs were issued for purpose of high yielding varieties.

The district Cooperative Central Bank, Khammam has operational jurisdiction over KOthagudem, Boorgampad and Yellandu taluks and had advanced Rs.137.63 lakhs under short-term loans in medium term credit. (25)

2.40 CREDIT FACILITIES.

In the project area the credit institutions which provide short and medium term loans belong to Cooperative Sector discussed earlier. A prominant credit Institution in the area is Girijan Cooperative Corporation. Besides this, the District Cooperative Central Development Bank at Khammam also lends loans to its affliated agricultural cooperatives socieities located in sub-regions 2 and 3, and Rajahmundry Central Cooperative Bank on sub-regions. (1) Out of 196 Cooperatives in the project area referred to earlier, 20 are defunct. The distribution of these credit cooperative societies is given below:

TABLE : 2.17

LOCATION OF COOPERATIVES CREDIT SOCIETIES IN THE PROJECT AREA

S.NO.	SUB-REGION	PANCHAYAT SAMITHIES	NO.OF SOCIETIES	MEMBERSHIP
1.	Bhadrachalam	1.Kunavaram	14	3,235
		2.V.R.Puram	17	1,360
		3.Bhadrachalam	17	3,873
		4.Venkatapuram	12	2,418
2.	Boorgampahad	1.Boorgampad	50	4,531
		2.Aswaraopet	19	3,376
3.	Kothagudem	1.Kothagudem	26	2,474
		2.Yellandu	24	1,300
		3. Sudimella	17	2,230
			196	24,847

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam, P.287.

25. I.T.D.A. Khammam. P.73.

The share capital of these societies is estimated to be Rs.10.54 lakhs. An amount of Rs.44.64 lakhs has been advanced as to Members as on 31-3-1974. Out of the total tribal population in the three Sub-Regions, Sub-Region(1) has the maximum number of tribals and their strength is more than 6,250 in the Cooperative societies, in comparison to sub-regions 2 and 3 where the Membership is only 2,703. Thus the Membership of scheduled tribes accounted for 8953 are 36.03% of the total membership of the cooperative societies. In sub-region, one out of sixty Cooperatives functioning, only 4 are exclusively meant for scheduled tribes. The nationalised banks which are fun functioning in the project area have stopped advancing loans. Similarly, land mortgage banks which also stopped giving loans from November, 1970 to 1972 ~~but~~ later revived their policy on the recommendations of Govt. of India vide G.O. 586 revenue dated 1-6-1972. They are extending loans to both tribals and non-tribals for various agricultural activities. Besides these cooperative Institutions, World Bank has also been financing scheme for intensive development of agriculture in the project area, the details of which are given below:-

TABLE : 2.18

WORLD BBANK/I.T.D.A. LOAN SCHEME FOR MINOR IRRIGATION IN KHAMMAM.

S.NO.	PH OR B	DUG WELL	DOW	O.E.	E.M.	FINANCIAL OUTLAY
1.	Bhadrachalam	50	25	25	25	4.824
2.	Kothagudem	50	25	25	25	4.824
3.	Yellandu	50	25	25	25	4.824
	TOTAL	150	75	75	75	14.472

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam, P-289.

D.O.W.= Digging of Old Well, O.E.= Oil Engine, E.M.= Electric Motor.

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation which is active in Khammam is also lending loans through its four Co-operative societies and the details of the loan society wise advanced to Tribal villages and beneficiaries covered are listed below:-

TABLE : 2.19

GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION LOANS TO TRIBALS

S.NO.	SOCIETY	LOANS ADVANCED	VILLAGES COVERED	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	Bhadrachalam	4,65,900	283	2980
2.	Palovancha	8,49,600	294	5907
3.	Dammapeta	7,91,920	142	2453
4.	Yellandu	6,26,326	54	2432

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam 1975, P.290.

2.41 CO-OPERATIVE LAND MORTAGAGE BANKS.

There are three primary land mortagage banks at Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam, Yellandu besides two more at Boorgampad and Sathupalli. They advance longterm loans to tribals and non-tribals for sinking wells, installation of electric motors, oil engines, purchase of tractors, reclamation of land. Since the inception an amount of 1,52,77462 was given as loan to Tribal cultivators. An amount of Rs.5,15,960 was advanced to Tribals. Since, 1973 the World Bank has also extended loans under intensive development of agricultural scheme (I.D.A.) for sinking of wells, restoration of irrigation wells, purchase of oil engines and electric motors. An amount of Rs.14,472 lakhs was given to tribal cultivators for sinking of wells - 150, development of wells - 75, purchase of Oil Engines 75, purchase of Electric Motors - 75. Girijan

Development Corporation of Visakhapatnam has extended its activities to the district in 1969. It has organised a number of primary societies and opened 76 domestic requirements supply depots at fair price and also to act as purchasing centres for minor forest produce and agricultural produce besides 15 shanties. At present, four agency opening Cooperative Marketing Societies were functioning at Bhadrachalam, Yellandu, Danampeta and Palvoncha, since 1972. The society also supplies agricultural implements and fertilizers to tribals at reasonable rates with Central depots at Warangal, Kothagudem. The turnover of business in Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce of the Societies is given below:-

TABLE : 2.20

THE TURNOVER OF BUSINESS IN MINOR FOREST PRODUCE & AGRL. PRODUCE OF THE SOCIETIES IS GIVEN BELOW.

SL. NO.	SOCIETY	M.F.P.		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE		D.R.DEPOTS	
		P	S	P	S	P	S
1.	Bhadrachalam	4.30	2.27	2.48	2.29	30.06	34.44
2.	Palwancha	2.18	3.29	0.31	0.31	15.30	17.18
3.	Dammapeta	1.65	1.45	0.56	0.50	8.87	9.51
4.	Yellandu	2.21	2.32	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.88
		10.34	9.33	4.02	3.77	54.90	62.01

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam, Vol.I. 1976, P.75.

The Corporation has sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs.27.3 lakhs to Tribals through Cooperative Societies.

2.42 INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES IN THE PROJECT AREA.

Housing:- Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes Housing Federation Khammam has taken up house construction. Panchayat Samithi-wise housing schemes are mentioned below:-

TABLE : 2.21

HOUSING SCHEMES IN THE PROJECT AREA

S. NO.	PANCHAYAT SAMITHI	NO.OF HOUSES	ESTIMATED COST	EXPENDITURE	NO.OF HOUSES TO BE CONSTRUCTED
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Bhadrachalam	242	4,35,600	4,23,379	
2.	Kunavaram	74	1,33,200	1,28,998	
3.	V.R.Puram	91	1,63.800	1,10,600	27
4.	Venkatapuram	116	2,08,800	2,02,398	
5.	Boorgampad	286	3,70,800	3,70,140	
6.	Aswaraopet	188	3,38,400	3,29,000	
7.	Kothagudem	332	5,97,600	5,55,636	
8.	Sudimella	128	2,30,400	2,15,521	6
9.	Yellandu	215	9,54,200	3,76,295	
		28,18,800			

2.43 ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Many villages are found to be inaccessible during the rainy season. Even Block Headquarters like Venkatapuram, V.R.Puram, Kunavaram and certain other important central places are out of bounds by road for 4 to 5 months in a year and make it impossible for men and materials to move. The road length in Project Area is hardly 11.4 K.M. for 100 Sq.Kms. In the classification of existing roads among

all the three Sub-Regions in the Project Area, the two sub-regions namely Boorgampad and Kothagudem seem to have the highest road length. But the rest of the Zilla Parishad roads are seasonal rather/fair weather roads. All weather roads are under the control of public works department. The settlement pattern of all the 773 villages can be classified into three categories based on the top of metal road connecting the points. They are (1) Accessible, (2) Moderatly Accessible (2½-4 Miles), (3) Inaccessible (4 miles) it has been found that 30% of the settlements are inaccessible, while 22.5% are moderatly accessible and 47.5% settlements are accessible, connected by all weather roads and connected by road respectively.

Proposal for constructing a road from Palvoncha to the Dammapeta (58.6 KM) has been included in the 4th Five Year Plan period at an estimate cost of Rs.13.65 lakhs. A road is being laid to connect Bhadrachalam with Marddu-milli Block of East Godavari District for transport of men and material in connection with lower Sileru hydrolic electric project. The estimated cost of the road is Rs.47 lakhs.

2.44 COMMUNICATIONS.

In the Project Area, 61% villages are having postal facilities within their reach. The villages with more population are served by post offices effectively. 90% of the villages with a population of 1000 and above and 75% of the villages in the range of 500 to 1000 have post

offices. There are 15 Sub-Post Offices with telegraphic facilities and 147 branch post offices in the project area. Only three villages are having telephone facilities in Boorgampad and Nugur Taluks. (25)

2.45 EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT.

There are 573 primary schools, 707 upper primary schools, 40 high schools, 5 Junior Colleges, one Degree College and 18 Hospitals in the area. 38 Ashram schools and 19 Hostels are available in the Project Area. Besides, the tirbals are also supplied with Textbooks, Dress and Writing materials.

Under this scheme an amount of Rs.0.43 lakhs was spent covering 10,500 Schedule Tribes during 1973-74. 3019 Tribal students are also given financial assistance in the form of Scholarships with an expenditure of Rs.78,164. Pucca buildings have been provided for 10 Hostels and there are 50 belonging to denotified tribes during the year 1973-74. 8 School buildingswere constructed at a cost of Rs.0.89 lakhs at Yellandu, Suddimalla, Aswaraopet, Bhadrachalam, Boorgampad and V.R.Puram. The live Register of Employment Exchanges reveal that 828 Tribal candidates have Registered for Employment, of which 82 secured jobs during 1973-74. The distribution of Registered candidates, ~~categorywise is as~~ below:-

Illiterate & Unskilled Workers	= 785
Matriculates & Non-Matriculates	= 17
TOTAL	= 828

The distribution of Educational Institutions Block-wise is given in Table No.2.21 below:-

TABLE : 2.21

DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN BLOCK AREA

S.NO.	BLOCK	PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	HIGH SCHOOLS	JUNIOR COLLEGE	DEGREE COLLEGE
1.	Bhadrachalam	63	7	3	1	-
2.	Kunavaram	50	9	2	-	-
3.	V.R.Puram	48	1	2	-	-
4.	Venkatapuram	64	2	3	-	-
5.	Boorgampad	68	12	6	1	-
6.	Aswaraopet	68	9	4	-	-
7.	Yellandu	83	11	7	1	-
8.	Kothagudem	65	11	9	2	1
9.	Sudimalla	64	8	4	-	-
		573	70	40	5	1

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam, 1975, P.301.

The number of Schools for one lakh population is 103 in the Project Area as against 101 and 111 in the District and the State respectively.

2.46 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY.

All the Tribal areas do not have adequate drinking water supply. The Table below gives the position of drinking water supply in Blockwise villages indicating adequacy and inadequacy and extreme inadequacy:- (See Table No.2.22 Next Page)

2.47 MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES.

The prevailing medical and health services in the Project Area are inadequate. The number of hospitals for one lakh of

TABLE : 2.22

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

S.NO.	BLOCK	TOTAL INHABITED VILLAGES	VILLAGES WHERE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IS		
			ADEQUATE	INADEQUATE	EXTREMELY INADEQUATE.
1.	Bhadrachalam	114	24	90	-
2.	Kunavaram	113	72	32	9
3.	V.R.Puram	94	47	31	16
4.	Venkatapuram	147	12	98	37
5.	Boorgampad	98	10	84	4
6.	Aswaraopet	60	20	35	5
7.	Kothagudem	49	30	19	-
8.	Yellandu	42	2	26	14
9.	Suddimella	56	9	31	16
	TOTAL	773	226 (29.2%)	446 (57.6%)	101 (13.2%)

Source: I.T.D.AP. for Tribal Areas of Khammam Dist. 1975, P.321.

population is 2 as against 8 and 27 at District and State levels respectively. The number of Hospitals per one lakh population is two against eight and 27 at District and State level respectively. Similarly the project area has 25 hospital beds for one lakh population, as against 28 and 49 at District and State levels respectively. In a nutshell there are 8 hospitals, 5 dispensaries, 9 public health centres and 27 sub-centres in the Project Area in all, on the eve of the 5th Five Year Plan. In the Hospitals there are 162 beds with 36 medical officers. Of these 11 are attached to family planning programme centres. The activities of these medical Institutions are as below:-

1. In patients treated	=	16,535
2. No. of Leprosy cases treated	=	691
3. No. of Vasectomy cases treated	=	84
4. No. of preventive vaccination treated	=	66,149
5. No. of R.V.V.	=	87,719
6. Inoculation	=	47,482
7. Cholera cases treated	=	148

2.48 DRINKING WATER FACILITIES.

Godavari, Sabri, Kinnarasani and hill streams numbering 109 are the major source of drinking water in the Tribal area. The Tribals and non-Tribals also draw water from tanks for drinking purposes. There is acute shortage of drinking water in Aswaraopet, Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Bhadrachalam taluks. As the natural sources are not conducive for health the Government started providing drinking facilities in Tribal areas under protective water supply scheme. Under this, the Government have given 581 drinking water wells, 2 cisterns in the Project Area. The scheme is financed by LIC. an amount of Rs.8.02 lakhs was provided in the 5th Five Year Plan for sinking drinking water wells in the villages of Baggaram, Palvoncha, Boorgampad, Dammagudem, and Panditapuram. The scheme is to be implemented by the Executive Engineer, Rural Water supply, P.W.D. Division, Hyderabad.(26)

2.49 SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMMES.

The special nutrition programmes for Tribals was introduced in 1970 for the children in the age group of 0.3 years for lactating and pregnant mothers. Block Development Officers are to implement the scheme. During the

26. I.T.D.A. Khammam, Perspective 1976. P.80 Op.Cit.

year 1973-74, Rs.15.18 lakhs was spent out of Rs.15.67 lakhs covering 25,223 beneficiaries attached to 430 feeding centres in the Project Area. Block wise allotment and expenditure of Centres and beneficiaries are as follows:-

TABLE 2.23

SL. NO.	BLOCK	NO.OF CENTRES	AMOUNT ALLOTTED	AMOUNT EXPENDITURE	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1.	Bhadrachalam	51	1,68,640	1,68,790.61	2,560
2.	Kunavaram.	47	1,26,000	1,25,999.30	2,502
3.	V.R.Puram	66	1,53,770	1,53,765.74	3,500
4.	Venkatapuram	40	1,45,600	1,45,557.79	2,500
5.	Boorgampad	67	3,13,035	3,16,270.54	3,867
6.	Aswaraopet	44	1,06,175	1,04,829.01	2,215
7.	Kothagudem	21	1,20,185	1,20,185.00	1,280
8.	Yellandu	41	1,58,245	1,57,287.12	2,185
9.	Suddimella	53	2,25,350	2,25,538.12	4,614
	for Utensils	-	50,000	-	-
		430	15,67,000	15,18,223.23	25,223

Source: P.81, I.T.D.A. Khammam, Vol.I.

2.50 PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Government have taken certain legislative measures to protect the Scheduled Tribes who are exploited by the non-tribals. Under this programme, the Government have passed laws to protect the Tribals interest in land, in securing loans, debt redemption. The important regulations are (1) A.P. (Scheduled Areas) Land Tribals Regulation. (2) A.P.(Scheduled Areas) Debt Relief Regulation and (3) A.P. Scheduled Tribes. (Motor Loans Regulation).

The history of protective legislation dates back as early as 1874 in which year the Government has passed the Ganjam District Act. In spite of the enforcements of these regulations and legislations the land transfers have been taking place still transfering land from Tribals to non-Tribals as is evident from the facts that there are 5607 cases involving an area of 14,441.73 acres.

(1) A.P. SCHEDULED AREAS, LAND TRANSFER REGULATION, 1959.

The regulation was passed to prevent the illegal transfer from tribals to non-tribals in the Tribal areas of the State. Under this regulation 4473 illegal transfer cases have been registered involving an extent of 146,956.63 acres of which 1772 cases involving an extent of 5,172.33 acres were disposed till Sept. 1974. The progress of work under this regulation in each ~~Agency~~ Court is given as below:-

TABLE : 2.24

A.P. (SCHEDULED AREA) LAND TRANSFER REGULATION (1959)

SL.	NAME OF THE COURT	NO. OF LAND TRANS-CASES DETERM-INED	EXTENT ACRES	NO.OF CASES DISPO-SED	EXTENT ACRES	BALANCE	EXTENT ACRES
1.	Special Deputy Collector (Tribal Welfare)	3,533	11,029.11	1255	3742.11	2278	7287.00
2.	Agency Divisio-nal Officer Kothagudem.	793	3,028.24	464	1169.15	329	1859.09
3.	Agency Divisio-nal Officer, Bhadrachalam.	147	902.28	53	261.07	94	641.21
		4,473	14,959.63	1772	5172.33	2701	9787.30

TABLE : 2.25

A.P. (SCHEDULED TRIBES) DEBT RELIEF REGULATION

SL. NO.	REVENUE DIVISION	TOTAL NO.OF CASES	AMOUNT OF DEBT Rs.	NO.OF CASES SCALED DOWN	AMOUNT SCALED DOWN Rs.	BALANCE TO BE SCALED DOWN	
						No.of Cases	Amount Rs.
1.	Kothagudem	138	1,433-09	53	625.00	85	808.00
2.	Bhadrachalam	196	15,665-00	71	2940.00	125	12,725.00
	TOTAL	334	17,098-00	124	3565.00	210	13,533.00

Source: P.85, I.T.D.A. Khammam, Vol.I.

(2) A.P. SCHEDULED AREAS MONEY LENDERS REGULATION.

This legislation is intended to regulate the money lending in the Scheduled areas by describing the rate of interest and restrictions on operations of profit by money lenders. Thyough this regulation is made obligatory on the part of money lenders to get themselves registered under it for carrying on money lending operation, many of them are violating this provision as is evident from the data. Only 63 of the money lenders have obtained Licenses in the entire Project Area. So far only one case has been booked for violation of this provision in Bhadrachalam Division.

(3) A.P.SCHEDULED TRIBES DEBT RELIEF REGULATION.

This regulation is meant to provide debt relief to Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Areas by scaling down their outstanding debts. The regulation was amended in 1970 for providing scaling down of interest on the outstanding debt of Tribes. Two years moratorium was imposed on repayment of debts. Out of 334 cases booked debts were scaled down in 24 cases till Sept. 1974. The progress of work under this regulation is given in Table Form on page No.

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CHAPTER - III
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1975-82
APPROACHES TO TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROJECT AREA
(I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM)

i) BENCH MARKS TO THE 5TH PLAN I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM:

3.1.1. The preceeding sections have shown that the developments in infrastructure and service sectors have, in spite of heavy expenditure, only resulted in an unbalanced development among the different regions of the project area, which forces the planners to adopt an integrated development approaches to reduce the inter regional disparities.

3.1.2. The regional variations in the process of development are due to a variety of factors like the rich natural resources endowments like coal, which made Kothagudem, Yellandu, Burgumpadu, and Palvoncha urban centres, in a backward area.

3.1.3. The 5th Plan for the development of I.T.D.A., Palvoncha, was aimed at measuring levels of development by making Panchayat Samithi, as a unit at micro-level with a view to correct the imbalance by identifying factors, responsible for it.

3.1.4. For this purpose, the sub-regions in the project area were delineated with the help of 10 indicators like,

1. Per capita income, 2.Density of population per kilo metre. 3. Cultivated area per capita, 4.Net irrigated area to net sown area, 5.Road length for 100 square kilometre. 6.Literacy percentage. 7.Hospitals per 1 lakh population,

8. Percentage of village electrification.
9. Hospital beds per 1 lakh of population and
20. Percentages of school going children.

3.1.5. The 10 indicators have been worked out for the 9 Panchayat Samithis in the Project area, to consider the variations and measures introduced for integration of backward areas with developed areas.

3.1.6. 9 Panchayat Samithis are grouped into 3 sub-regions. The first sub-region consists of (i) Bhadrachalam, (ii)Kunavaram, (iii) V.R.Puram, and (iv)Venkatapuram.

Sub-region II consists of (i) Burgumpadu and Aswaraopet.
Sub-region III consists of (i)Kothagudem, (ii)Yellandu and (iii) Sudimalla.

3.1.7. The level of development was compared with 16 indicators to compare them with the district and the State, in terms of variations. The 16 indicators pertain to Agriculture, Education, Medical and health, density of population, electrification, transport, etc. The development indicators have been classified into three categories like (i) Economic Development, (ii) Human Resource Development and (iii) Infrastructure Development.[1]

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1. Perspective Plan. I.T.D.A. Khammam- T.C.R. of it P.20.

3.1.8. Comparing the levels of development of the project area to the state, the index of economic development is 53.23% as against 88.79 of the State, and human resources development of the project area has recorded 101.37, as against 369.10 of the state, While the infrastructure indicates the project has recorded 33.49, as against 53.95 of state value.[2] Thus the human resources development index is far below the district and the lowest among the three, while the infrastructure development is said to occupy the highest rank followed by economic development index.[3]

3.1.9. Integrated area development referes to functional and spacial integrations that are inter-related. Change in one place is expected to stimulate change in the other sector.[4] Integrated area development is intended to reduce regional and group imbalances by lack of social and economic functions, over a physical space for the balanced development of the region. Appropriate location is based on selectivity and decentralisation over physical space. Hence, all settlements could have all functions.[5]

Central Place theory with hierarchy of central places from the highest to the lowest order is the bed rock of the 5th plan for the Khammam Tribal Development. A Central

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2.Page .92 - Ibid. 1976.
3.Page. 92 - Ibid.
4.Page. 97 - Ibid.
5.Page.98 -Ibid.

place provides services and functions to the tributary population. It is located in the centre which involves minimum cost to consumer and maximum profit to the seller. The principle is influenced by three factors like i)marketing, ii)traffic iii)administration.

3.1.10. The tribal areas of Khammam are different from those of Visakhapatnam because of huge influx of non-tribals, the establishment of Singareni Colleries, and ancillary units in Kothagudem, Yellandu, and non-tribal exploitation of tribals taking advantage of their illiteracy, backwardness, shyness and acquiring most of their lands.

3.1.11. Out of 773 settlements, the highest number of settlements, 481 or 63.2% are in Bhadrachalam, 148 or 18.8% are in Kothagudem and 140 or 18% are in Boorgampadu regions

The settlements have been classified into 5 categories:

(i) settlements with more than 50% tribal population,
ii) 25 to 49.99 % population,
iii) 15 to 24.99 % and
iv) 1 to 14.99 and lastly(v) .settlements with no tribal population.

3.1.12. According to the hierarchy of function, the settlements are divided into three categories:

The first order is expected to have fair weather roads, shops, bus stops, electrification, branch post offices,

D.R.Depots, Housing, Panchayat Head Quarters, Village Development Officer Head Quarters, Shandies, Upper Primary Schools, Family Planning Centres and family and Child Welfare Centres.

The Second category should have high school, sub-post Offices, telegraph Office, Veterinary dispensary, Bus terminals, Seed farms, Bus junction, Primhary Health Centre, Primary Veterinary dispensary, Hospital.

The Third category is to have minor veterinary dispensary, bank, primary land mortgage bank, Junior college, tractor repairs.

3.1.13. According to the hierarchy of functions, the settlements are identified as below:

Higher order - 4

Middle Order - 4

Lower Order - 183.

Region-wise, they are distributed as below:

	First order	Second order	Third Order
Region-I	1	2	54
Region-II	-	2	42
Region-III	3	-	87
	4	4	183

Growth Centres and Central places of First, Second and Third order delineated are as below:

The 4 Higher order centres are Kothagudem, Yellandu, Palvoncha and Bhadrachalam.

Aswaraopet, Boorgampadu, Venkatapuram and Dummugudem have been classified as second order or middle order and the remaining 183 settlements are defined lower order.[6]

Among the 4 of the first order, Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam are selected as two growth centres.

Yellandu is selected as centre of first order as all block headquarters settlements are also classified as Central place of first order.

Aswaraopet, Boorgampadu, Venkatapuram and Dommugudem are selected as second order settlements.

The Headquarters of blocks like Kunavaram, V.R.Puram and Sudimalla are identified as third order central places.

3.1.14.The characteristrics of three orders of these central places are to be identified as below:

a) Lower order - Primary School, Drinking Water facilities, Special Nutrition Programmes, Fair Weather Roads, D.R.Depots., Veterinary Services first aid Centres.

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6. Ibid.P.112.

b) Middle Order - Upper Primary School, Dispensary, Branch Post Office, Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies, Rural Veterinary Dispensary, Shandy, Fair Weather roads, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Post facilities, Telephone Office, Electricity.

c) Higher Order: High School, Primary Veterinary Dispensary, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Post Office, Telegraph Office, Bus Stop, Marketing Society, and protected Water supply, Hospital buildings, Black tap roads, these three levels of hierarchy of central places having identified in the perspective plan.

3.1.15 d) At the lower level order are 101 focal points, at the middle order are 21 central places, and at the highest order are 7 central places. These have been identified for the location of various facilities to achieve balanced growth and to accelerate the pace of development in ITDA.[7]

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7. Ibid. Page No.131.

(ii) PERSPECTIVE PLAN ITDA KHAMMAM 1974-79 - A BIRDS EYE VIEW

The plan for integrated development - Khammam project area was envisaged on a spatial-cum-functional basis with a view to correlate the development of ~~the~~ one sector, with the developments in the other sectors.[8]

I. AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION:

3.2.16. Agricultural production was projected to be increased by adoption of new techniques like quantitative and qualitative cropping pattern, roads, crops, improved technology, innovation with a view to increase the net cropping area to total crop area by 25 per cent by bringing the entire cultivable waste land and fallows.[9]

It is also intended to use high yielding varieties of seed and improved irrigation and inputs facilities. The total cropped area is expected to increase from 5.06 lakhs of acres to 6.32 lakhs of acres. By 1990 the entire existing cultivated area would be brought under a double crop system.

To mobilise the tribal farmers to adopt improved methods of agricultural practices as above, it is proposed to assist them with fertilisers, Agricultural implements, and inputs with subsidies. All minor irrigation works are expected to be finished by the end of 5th Plan. Increased water supply would be covered by 75,870.17 acres by the end of the 5th Plan.[10]

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8. Ibid-P.130.
9. Ibid-P.133.
10. Ibid-P.134.

AGRICULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE:

The needs of storage and market were assisted on the basis of projected increase in agriculture production. Estimates of fertilisers, inputs like seed, plant protection equipments are made on the basis of qualitative and quantitative shifts in the cropping pattern. Inputs supply-depots are to be placed in 25 second order central places under the control of Assistant Agriculture Officers.[11]

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

3.2.17. i) Cattle Development: The Cattle Development Programme is intended to improve both the milk capacity and draught efficiency of cattle by introducing control breeding operations, effective disease control, adequate feeding and proper management.

ii) Distribution of Milch animals: This is proposed to be done by the introduction of cross breed and high yielding she-bufalloes.

iii) Milk Cooling Centres: To Collect and preserve surplus milk in the project area, milk collection and processing facilities are proposed to be set up at Bhadrachalam and Aswaraopet.[12]

iv) Feed Mixing Plant: A feed mixing plant which could use local ingredients and forest produce is proposed to supply feed to dairy units, live stock and poultry.

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11. Ibid. P.134.
12. Ibid.P.135.

v) Veterinary Services: 101 Veterinary aid centres are proposed to be set up and tribal boys after training as compounders are to be posted to these centres.

vi) Distribution of cross breed Ewes and Rams: The first aid veterinary centres is expected to supervise cross breed Ewes and Rams to be supplied to the tribal Welfare families.

vii) Composite Live Stock Farm at Aswaraopet: One Live Stock Farm is suggested to be set up at Aswaraopet in view of the large number of live stock required for the project area.

III. INDUSTRIES:

3.2.18. The Project area is industrially backward except for Kothagudem Coal Mining Complexes. A number of Agro-forest based and mine based industries are suggested, such as:

i) Kiperi and other ~~cross~~ rope making units at Chetta and Wazeedu,
ii) Processing of graphite from Kavadigundla mine;
iii) Graphing Nephiline ~~synthetic~~, syenite
iv) Mohwa Oil extraction unit at Bhadrachalam;
v) Preparation of starch from Tamarind seeds, one unit at Koonavaram and one at Bhadrachalam;
vi) Fruit preserving unit at Aswaraopet;

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12. Ibid. Page No.135.

vii) Match industry at Cherla;

viii) NUXVOMICA Plant at Aswaraopet; and

ix) Soap making unit at Achutapuram,

IV) 3.2.19. SOCIAL FACILITIES:

The plan envisages opening of one High School, 4 Upper Primary School, 7 Primary Schools at higher order, middle order, and lower order centres and one Degree College at Bhadrachalam.[13]

3.2.20. Medical and Health Facilities:

Programmes are like (i) Strengthening of the existing hospitals by providing Ex-ray plant and Operation theatre, with modern equipment, upgrading the three primary health centres into 30 beded hospitals.

ii) adequate supply of medicines, drugs and equipments.

VI) 3.2.21. Communications:

The roads net work in the project area is extremely poor. 1491.90 K.M. length of road is prepared at a cost of Rs.728.69 lakh

VII) 3.2.22. Others aims of the 5th Plan:

The 5th Perspective Plan for the Khammam Project area aims at bringing the tribals, at the end of the Project period, more or less on the level with the non-tribals, taking the end of the 4th plan as a basis. The per capita cultivable area and net sown area at the end of 5th Plan it is said would be the same as at the end of the 4th Plan.[14]

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13. Ibid P.No.137
14. Ibid P.No.142

The proposed increase in the percentage of the irrigated land at the end of the project period would increase by 17.5% to 22.2.% . To achieve levels of development of tribals to the levels non-tribals, sector-wise investment, proposed, is as below;

SECTOR-WISE INVESTMENT FOR KHAMMAM I.T.D.A. IN 5TH PLAN FOR PROJECT PERIOD 1990 (Rs.inLakhs)

Sector	Up to 4th Plan	Fifth Plan	PROJECT PERIOD
1. Agriculture	18.56	417.60	1402.44
2. Animal Husbandry	7.48	138.07	402.97
3. Fisheries	0.52	1.10	3.27
4. Irrigation	23.48	125.86	284.17
5. Power	-	15.00	139.73
6. Communications	18.76	126.57	728.69
7. Industries	4.54	13.00	38.11
8. Education	32.48	514.38	1130.82
9. Medical & Health Services	5.84	38.13	81.87

15
(Page-144 - I.T.D.A. Khammam, Tribal Report - 1976)

TABLE NO: 3.2.2.

LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED FROM THE BASE OF 4TH PLAN TO VTH PLAN IN KHAMMAM PROJECT AREA are as follows:

Levels of Development	By the end of IV th Plan	By the end of Vth Plan	Project Period
1. Percentage of net area sown to the geographical area	17.5	18.0	22.2
2. Cultivable area	0.8	0.8	0.9
3. Net Area sown per Agriculture Worker	1.4	1.2	1.4
4. Percentage of Area sown more than to the net area sown	10.20	13.0	16.0
5. Percentage of Area irrigated to net sown area	17.5	19.2	23.2
6. Percentage of villages electrified	19.6	21.4	24.6
7. Roads ~~laying~~ length per 100 Sq.Km.	11.7	13.5	16.6
8. Road, length per lakh of Population	181.10	140.6	170
9. Hospital beds per one lakh of Population	25	27	29
10. Hospitals per one lakh of population.	2	4	6
11. Percentage of Literacy	18.2	18.4	20.6
12. No.of Schools per 1 lakh of population	112	130	145
13. Density of Population per sq.Km.	73	79	85

16. I.T.D.A. - Report - Opp- cited - Page No.147.

iii) PROPOSALS FOR SECTORAL LEVEL DEVELOPMENT IN THE 5TH AND 6TH PLAN - I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM 1975-82

3.3.23. As 80 per cent of the tribal labour force derive their sustinanae from Agriculture, the development of tribal economy and agriculture are synonymous. Land is the most important factor for agricultural production. It is divided into:

i) Agriculturally non-productive,

ii) Cultivable waste, and

iii) Arable land.

while non-cultivable land covers 10.2% of the Project area, waste covers 64.6%, and theland under fallows worked out to be 5.3%.[17] Net cropped area in the project is 17.6%; to the total geographical area and total cropped area is 18.6%.

3.3.24. SOILS AND SOIL EROSION:

Soils in Khammam District are generally poor, sandy and of low productivity. Manuring is defective, Natural sources than shifting cultivation cause most of the soil erosion. Irrigation is the most important input but as many sources remained untapped, agriculture remains still, a gamble in the monsoon.

Added to the problems of soil erosion, salinity, inadequate irrigation, dependence on monsoon, tribal illiteracy, and their isolation from the main stream life,

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17. I.T.D.A. - Khammam - Project Report - P.157.

together with lack of any agricultural extension services, inputs and technologies to improve their agriculture productivity crippled their agriculture. Even the credit arrangement in project area are ill equipped to meet the demands of the tribal villages.[18]

3.3.25.CROPPING PATTERN:

Traditional unprofitable cropping pattern is practised with accent on food crops. A large extent of land is under Konda Jonna(Traditional variety of Jonna crop on the hills), besides pulses and millets.[19]. Commercial crops like tobacco, chillies are grown on the River side. The cropping pattern in the Project area is depicted in the table No.3.3.1.

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18. I.T.D.A. Report - Opp cited P-No.187

19. Ibid. Page No.158.

TABLE NO: 3.3.1.
CROPPING PATTERN IN ACRES (A)

BLOCK	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Tobacco	Chillies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Bhadrachalam	5,260	6,400	195	-	650	15,000
2. Kunavaram	4,030	12,900	~~290~~ 280	-	~~4615~~	1,435
3. V.R.Puram	1,000	10,800	-	-	~~4,615~~ 9000	~~4500~~
4. Venkatapuram	21,915	~~10,800~~ 754	947	-	~~9,000~~ 1876	~~4,500~~ 3642
5. Boorgampadu	26,940	22,396	~~1127~~ 1127	552	8,002	2,300
6. Aswaraopet	11,775	14,616	2,180	454	1,461	-
7. Kothagudem	11,775	40,700	1,966	532	1,587	2,308
8. Yellandu	6,299	43,349	5,260	942	2,205	-
9. Sudimella	14,500	29,240	3,000	-	~~1,179~~ 1174	-

TABLE NO: 3.3.2
CROPPING PATTERN IN ACRES (B)

BLOCK	Red Gram	Green Gram	Ground nut	Sesam	Horse gram	Black gram	Others
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Bhadrachalam	-	275	-	-	-	140	-
2. Kunavaram	-	-	31	-	-	-	-
3. V.R.Puram	-	-	-	2000	-	-	-
4. Venkatapuram	-	-	240	~~2,000~~	-	-	-
5. Boorgampadu	22,627	1,504	-	2,300	3,500	-	-
6. Aswaraopet	2,683	2,482	686	6,490	17,842	-	9,619
7. Kothagudem	5,800	3,275	591	1,788	-	-	8,489
8. Yellandu	15,650	18,454	485	3,646	-	-	20,351
9. Sudimella	1,200	3,275	591	1,788	-	-	8,489

(Page-160 ITDA - Khammam - Opp.cited)

In Bhadrachalam Sub-region only 29.8% of the cropped area is under Paddy, while it is 24% in Boorgampadu and 12.64% in Kothagudem sub-region. Kothagudem sub-region has also the highest percentage 44.5% area under millets followed by Bhadrachalam 28.5%, and Boorgampadu 23.97%. With regard to the commercial crops, Bhadrachalam sub-region stands first with 37.6%, followed by Boorgumpadu 7.27% and Kothagudem 2.8%.[20]

3.3.26. Cropping Yields: Agriculture crop yields in the project area are significantly below the state average, illustrating the unprofitability of the agriculture as below:

TABLE NO: 3.3.2.
YIELDS PER ACRE IN QUINTALS

CROP	Sub Region-I	Sub Region-II	Sub Region-III	Entire Project	District
Paddy	8	10	9	9	12
Jowar	4	7	3	4½	6
Maize	5	5	2.5	4	6
Ragi	3	-	-	-	4
Tobacco	5	5	4.6	4½	6
Chillies	4	4	4.5	4	5
Pulses	-	3	-	-	4
Groundnut	-	6	-	2	4

(618/62)

20. Ibid - P.No. 167.

The low Agriculture yields could sustain the tribal farmers only for a part of the year and for the rest of the period, they are forced to earn livelihood from other occupations. Agriculture development is proposed to be increased by both-Area based and family based programmes. Area based programmes by strategic shifts in crop pattern and family based by intensive improved agrarian inputs to subsistance tribal farmers. A lot of land is still under cultivable waste. It has to be developed. An extent of 1,89,711 acres is under cultivable waste and fallows which is expected to be brought under the cultivation in a phased manner.

Cultivable waste is more in Bhadrachalam sub-region (62.21%) than Boorgumpadu(23.8%) and Kothagudem(13.9%). The cultivated land use pattern at the end of 1973-74 is as follows:

TABLE:3.3.3.
LAND USE PATTERN AT THE END OF 1973-74

Net Area Sown	5,06,996
Area sown more than onee	14,409
Total Cropped area	5,21,405
season-wise Cultivation is made as under:	
Sugarcane	35 acres
Area under Sugarcane crop: Kharif	1,84,459
Rabi	3,22,502
Double Cropping	14,409
	5,21,405 acres

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION	Kharif	Rabi
Total area available for cultivation	5,06,996	5,06,996
Area under Annual Crops	35	35
Area available for seasonal crops	5,06,961	5,06,991
Seasonal Crops	1,84,459	3,22,502
Area not utilised	3,22,502	1,84,459
percentage gap	63.6%	36.4%

3.3.27.Nutritional in take of Khammam Tribals:

The tribals of the project area are deficient in nutrients like facts, and vitamins, except thaimine, The deficiency is due to over all shortage of food supply as their production is hardly adequate for 60% of the requirements. The deficiency has to be increased covered by increasing both the net and total cropped area and per acre yields by adopting high yielding varieties Oil seeds production is also below requirements. Even production of groundnuts has to be increased. Maize as a food crop as well as fodder crop has to be increased.[21]

3.3.28.Cropping Pattern:

The triple crop pattern with emphasis on Kharif and Rabi and to a limited extent in summer depending on water availability is considered suitable for the project area as below.

TABLE:NO: 3.3.4.
EXISTING AND SUGGESTED CROPPING PATTERN

CROP	1973-74 acres	On the eve of the Vth Plan Acres	VIth Plan end Acres
Paddy	1,03,494	1,16,094	1,28,694
Jowar	1,82,351	1,86,551	1,90,751
Bajra	2,080	4,180	6,680
Maize	15,055	17,155	19,255
Pulses	90,167	94,367	98,567
Oil Seeds	21,898	27,198	33,904 498
Tobacco	25,504	29,704	~~36,750~~ 33904
Chillies	27,750	32,950	~~40,897~~ 36750
Fruits & Vegetables	38,697	40,797	- 42897
	5,06,996	5,48,996	5,90,996

(Page 177 I.T.D.A. - Khammam)
21. ITDA - KHAMMAM Project Report - Opp Citd P.176.

Existing and Suggested Cropping Pattern: The area under paddy and millets is more than the millets. It is proposed to bring under paddy, the entire irrigated area by the end of 6th Plan by growing high yielding varieties like Ratna, Tella Hamsa, Kaveri, RP 4-44.

Over all cropping pattern shows 60 per cent of the total cropped area as proposed under food crops and 14.6 percent for commercial crops. Jowar is grown mainly under the rain fed conditions. Among pulses, green gram and black gram can be grown as a mixed crop and Bajra during the Kharif season.[22] Red gram and Bengal gram are mainly grown in Rabi Season. Introduction of legums prevents soil erosion in Panchayat Samithis in V.R.Puram and Venkatapuram Hill tract.

3.3.29. Horticulture to supplement agricultural income:

High yielding varieties of vegetable crops like Brinjal, Lady's finger, Papaya, Tamotoes etc. and fruits like Bananas, Mangos, Batavia, Orange, Lime, Cashew, Guava are suggested to supplement agricultural income. Musk melon can be grown in Lankas in the river beds of Godavari, Sabari, Murredu, and Kinnerasani. Banks in Bhadrachalam, Boorgampadu and Kothagudem would lend finance. Melon growing fetches an income of Rs.2000/- to Rs.3000/- per annum. River banks offer ample scope to grow commercial crops like tobacco and Chillies. Light soil tobacco is grown in Bhadrachalam, Koonavaram, Nugur, V.R.Puram, Boorgumpadu

22, Ibid-P-No-179.

and Aswaraopet.

Provision to feed with Tobacco five companies like ILTC is there. They provide credit and improved inputs for development of light soil tobacco in the project area.[23]

3.3.30. Tapioca Cultivation: There is good scope for Tapioca cultivation in Aswaraopet, Sudimella, V.R.Puram and Venkatapuram.

3.3.31. Soil Testing and Fertilisers: To bring about improvements, supply of inputs like high yielding varieties, seeds, pesticides, fertilisers, improved protective equipment, demonstration plots are all essential. Good extention services too are important as tribals do not know the various types of fertilizers suitable for each soil. Soil-testing for proper use of fertilisers is equally important in the project area. For this purpose, proposals to set up a soil testing laboratory have been made, as below:

TABLE NO: 3.3.5.
COST OF SOIL TESTING LABORATORY

Sl No.	Item	Recurring RS.	Non-recurring Rs.
1.	Furniture	-	25,000
2.	Laboratory Equipmemt	-	35,000
3.	Chemicals and Glassware	-	30,000
4.	Other contingencies	-	5,000
5.	Establishments	21,000	-
6.	Replacement of Equipment	2,000	-
7.	Replacement of Glassware and Chemicals	4,000	-
8.	Contingencies	2,000	-
		29,000	95,000

23. Ibid - P.No.180.

These additional inputs give a substantial increase in returns of Rs.3.52 to Rs.6.12, with an average of Rs.4.43 for each additional rupee spent, above the normal practice. The fertiliser is normally supplied on a 50% subsidy basis for tribal cultivators whose consumption is 48.3% in Bhadrachalam, 30.5% in Boorgampadu and 15.4% in Kothagudem. Poverty of the farmers and lack of adequate transport facilities make it difficult for them to reach the extension centres. Hence, supply depots in all the 25 central villages are suggested to ensure efficient distribution of inputs. The supply of fertilisers on a subsidy and loan basis is given in the Table below:

TABLE NO: 3.3.6.

AGRICULTURE PLAN - FERTILISERS SUPPLY (RS.IN LAKHS)

Sub-Region	Vth Plan				6th Plan				7th Plan			
	Extent of acres	Cost	Subsidy	Loan	Extent of acres	Cost	Subsidy	Loan	Extent of acres	Cost	Subsidy	Loan
1. Tribals	19,323	19.32	14.49	4.83	3,000	30.00	15.00	15.00	~~45,000~~ 45.00	~~45,000~~	6.25	38.75
Non-Tribal	12,882	12.88	-	-	2,000	20.00	-	-	30,000	30,000	-	-
2. Tribals	15,494	15.49	7.74	7.74	2,000	20.00	10.00	10.00	32,000	32.00	8.00	24.00
Non-Tribals	23,241	23.24	-	-	3,000	30.00	-	-	48,000	48.00	-	-
3. Tribals	6,510	6.51	4.88	1.63	12,000	12.00	6.00	6.00	18,000	18.00	4.50	3.50
Non-Tribals	26,044	26.04	-	-	48,000	48.00	-	-	72,000	72.00	-	-

ABSTRACT

TRIBAL			NON-TRIBAL			
Subsidy	Loan	Cost	Subsidy	Loan	Total Cost	Total
76.86	126.46	198.32	-	-	310.16	508.48

3.3.32. **Seeds:** The encouraging results of high yielding varieties made the tribal cultivators increase land under cultivation. The land under cultivation in the project area is 5.06 lakhs acres. As there is only one seed multiplication farm in Krishnasagar in Burgumpadu establishment of two more farms in Bhadrachalam and Yellandu are suggested. The tribal cultivators in need of seeds have to go long distances and spend lot of money. To avoid these difficulties of the consumers, 25 seed depots are suggested to be opened in 25 second order centres and 101 ~~higher~~ lower order centres.[24] Each depot is under village Development Officer. There are 9 Agriculture Extension Officers and 90 Village Development Officers to implement the programme. 16 Agriculture Extension Officer and 11 Village Development Officers posts are needed. Supply needs of Agricultural seeds during the 5th Plan for tribals and non-tribals with subsidy and loan is indicated in the table below:

TABLE NO: 3.3.7.

AGRICULTURE PLAN - SEED (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sub-Region	Vth Plan				VIth Plan				7th Plan			
	Total Extent	Total Cost	Subsidy	Loan	Total Extent	Total Cost	Subsidy	Loan	Total Extent	Total Cost	Subsidy	Loan
1. Tribal	36,000	18.00	13.50	4.50	48,000	24.00	12.00	12.00	60,000	30.00	7.50	22.50
Non-Tribal	24,000	12.00	-	-	32,000	16.00	-	-	40,000	20.00	-	-
2. Tribals	24,000	12.00	9.0	3.0	32,000	16.00	8.00	8.00	40,000	20,00	5.00	15,00
Non-Tribal	36,000	18 lakhs	-	-	48,000	24.00	-	-	6,0000	30.00	-	-
3. Tribals	2,0000	10.00	7.50	2.50	24,000	12.00	6.00	6.00	32,000	16.00	4.00	12.00
Non-Tribals	6,0000	30.00	-	-	96,000	48.00	-	-	1,28,000	64.00	-	-

TRIBAL			ABSTRACT			Non-Tribal
Subsidy	Loan	Total	Subsidy	Loan	Total	Gross Total
72.50	85.50	158.00	-	-	262.00	Rs.420.00 Lakhs.

3.3.33. Plant Protection Measures:

Tribals are not aware of the plant protection measures which would otherwise spoil crops. Weeds can be controlled by spraying. The pesticides programme in the project envisaging supply of pesticides, weedcides and including plant protection equipment on a 75% subsidy basis for tribal cultivators is usually arranged.

TABLE NO: 3.3.8.
PLANT PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

	Source	Vth Plan	VIth Plan	VIIth Plan	Total
a)	Plant Protection Measures	80,000	1,04,000	1,32,000	3,16,000
b)	Purchase of equipment				
i)	Hand Dusters Rs.40 each	4,000	6,000	8,000	18,000
@	Cost of 75% subsidy in the 5th Plan, 50% subsidy in the 6th Plan and 25% subsidy in 7th Plan.	6.00 (s) 2,000	2.00 (L) 3,000	4.00 (s) 2.00 (L) 4,000	6.00 (L) 12.00 (s) 9,000 12.00 (L)
ii)	Hand Sprayers Cost	3.75 (s) 12.00	1.25 (L) 4.00	2.50 (s) 8.00	2.50 (L) 1.25 (s) 4.00 3.75 (L) 12.00 7.50 (s) 24.00 7.50 (L) 24.00
c)	Pesticides	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00 2.00 4.00 9.00 9.00
d)	Improved Implements				

S = Subsidy L = Loan

3.3.34. Pomiculture and Horticulture: The total area under fruit crops in the project is about 2500 acres in 1973-74. Most of the area is covered by seedling mangoes. The income from this plant is not high. Seedling of improved varieties of mangoes, guava and citrus can be obtained from neighbouring districts for supply to tribal farmers, on a subsidy basis.

3.3.35. Vegetable Cultivation: The area is very suitable for disease free vegetable cultivation for consumption, as well as for sale in urban centres like Bhadrachalam, Kothagudem and Khammam as well as other markets. The subsidy of 50% to cultivators to Raise fruit plants like mangoes, Cashew, Citrus, at one rupee per plant is offered. This subsidy will be given continuously for 5 or 6 years, to let the cultivators maintain the plants till they grow to fruition. Vegetables and fruits could be grown extensively, but Tomatos and fruits are perishables and they need storage facilities.

TABLE NO: 3.399.

HORTICULTURE AND VEGETABLES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(Rs, in Lakhs)

Programme	Vth Plan		VIth Plan		7th Plan		Total	
1. Backyard Vegetables and fruit gardens, no. of families to be ~~cropped.~~ covered.	5,000		5,000		5,000		15,000	
2. Cost @ Rs.10/- per family.	0.38 (S)	0.12 (L)	0.25 (S)	0.25 (L)	0.12 (S)	0.38 (L)	0.75 (S)	0.75 (L)
3. Development of Vegetable crops at Rs.300/- per acre	1,250 2.81 (S)	0.94 (L)	1,250 1.87 (S)	1.87 (L)	1,250 0.94 (S)	2.81 (L)	3750 5.62 (S)	5.62 (L)

S = Subsidy. L = Loan

ITDA Khammam Report - Opp Cited .Page No.193.

3.3.36. Tribal Farmers - Training - cum - Demonstration Centres:

These are necessary to help and improve the knowledge and skills of tribal farmers. The training scheme should include theory and practice. Achutapuram of Aswaraopet Samithi has been chosen as a suitable place for starting a training centre in view of the available infrastructure facilities like irrigation potential, farm land of 600 acres, power supply, transport proximity of central seed farm. Bore wells could be dug on the proposed sites to irrigate 50 acres of land at a cost of Rs.50,000 each. The annual cost of scheme works out to be Rs.2.10 Lakhs working details are as below:-

TABLE 3.3.10.
COST OF DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING FARM

Recurring	Rs.	Non-recurring	Rs.
a) Staff	90,451	1. Land	4,50,000
b) Training-cost Contingencies	1,20,000	2. Buildings	4,00,000
		3. Equipment	2,00,000
		4. Cultivation	1,60,000
		Livestock maintenance 5. Livestock	87,250
	Rs. 2,10,451		Rs.12,97,250

The duration of training programme is 30 days for each batch, comprising of 40 Tribal farmers, drawn from tribal and tribal development blocks. Besides a long term training programme in

agriculture and animal husbandry is also suggested.[25] The production of food crops is expected to increase in the projected area by the project period and amounting to 50% by coverage of high yielding varieties.

TABLE NO: 3.3.11.
OUTPUT ESTIMATED IN QUINTALS

Crop	Extent of area (existing)	Yield	Estimated Production (existing)	Projected area	Yield	Projected Production
1. Paddy	1,03,494	9	9,31,446	1,41,298	15	21,19,470
2. Jowar	1,82,351	5	9,11,755	1,94,951	10	19,49,510
3. Bajra	2,080	5	10,400	6,380	10	63,800
4. Maize	15,055	4	60,220	19,255	8	1,54,040
5. Pulses	90,167	3	2,70,501	1,02,767	6	6,16,602

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3.3.37. SOIL CONSERVATION: Soil conservation does not merely consist of terracing contour strip cropping, filling of gullies but also adequate steps taken for maintenance and productivity of land. Soil conservation works are undertaken in Khammam from 1955 with one Asst. Agricultural Officer. So far 35,500 acres are treated with an expenditure of 17.95 lakhs. 2.5 Lakhs acres are yet to be covered.

It is proposed to cover an area of 6,700 acres under different soil conservation measures, involving an estimated expenditure of Rs.3.5 Lakhs in 21 villages of Yellandu, Kothagudem with an additional soil conservation unit at

25. ITDA Report on Khammam opp cited Page No.195.

Bhadrachalam with 3 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 15 Assistants. 30 sub-Assistants and Ministerial Staff suggested.[26]

3.3.38.CHANGE FROM SHIFTING CULTIVATION:

Koyas inhabitions the nine ranges of Venkatapuram Samithi group of villages, Pamnoor, Dòli, Chalamala, Tadipala and mukunoor depend upon shifting cultivation. Similarly on the Southern side of the V.R.Puram and Koonavaram Samithies, groups of villages are inhabited by konda Reddys who also practice shifting cultivation. Several tribals in Bhadrachalam sub-region also practice shifting cultivation, leading to soil erosion.

Efforts are made to wean away tribals from shifting cultivation and take up growing of orchards on the hill slopes like cashew, Gauva, Pinapple, Citrus etc., 4,5000acres of land in the reserved forests can be brought under cultivation of orchards in a phased manner at 3000acres per year.

Citrus	15,000 acres
Tapioca	15,000 acres
Gauva	5,000 acres
Cashew	10,000 acres
	45,000 acres

3.3.39.Horticultural Cooperative Societies for Landless Labour:

After identifying suitable hill slopes and rendering soil conservation treatment to grow fruit crops each orchard is supposed to cover 300 acres.

26.Ibid.Page No.199.

The distribution of horticulture crop societies is expected to be as follows:

TABLE NO:3.3.12.
HORTICULTURE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Block	No.of coop. Horticulture farm societies	Acres
1. V.R.Puram	40	12,000
2. Koonavaram	30	9,000
3. Venkatapuram	30	9,000
4. Aswaraopet	20	6,000
5. Boorgumpadu	10	3,000
6. Sudimella	20	6,000
	150	45,000

(Page 201 Report of I.T.D.A. Khammam)

The programmes would benefit 15,000 landless tribal labour with benefits of marketing and storage facilities.

The schemes for shifting cultivation and landless labourers which as per the table below:-

SCHEMES FOR SHIFTING CULTIVATORS AND LANDLESS

Scheme	V Plan					VI Plan	VII Plan	Total
	75-76	76-77	77-78	78-79	79-80			
1. No.of Horticultural farms proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50	50	150
2. Families covered	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
3. Extent covered(acres)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
4. Supply of inputs @Rs,200/- per acre	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	3.00	3.00	9.00
5. Subsistence allowance per cultivator Rs.500	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00	25.00	75.00

P O W E R

3.3.40. There is ample scope in the project area for harnessing under ground water potential in the Godavari region extending over 122 miles in Aswaraopet, Yellandu and Sudimalla Panchayats. Rural cluster electrification schemes have been proposed for energising wells under area development programme. The finances are given by Land Development Bank and Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation.[27]

In Aswaraopet, the results appears to be encouraging as each tube well is pumping 10,000 to 13,000 gallons of water per hour and each tube well is irrigating 100 acres of land, depending on soil conservation conditions.

Villageslike Aswaraopet, Reddygudem, Tatigudem, Chaparalapalli in Aswaraopet Samithi and villages on both sides of Penuballe, Kothagudem road and cluster of villages around Palvoncha, Attumalla, Somulagudem, Pusugudem are potential in ground water resources.[28]

Lift Irrigation and Ayacut development are under investigation for Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram for electrification in the 5th plan. The criteria adopted are:

i) Dry sub-region-irrigation facilities are meagre.,
ii) Villages where agricultural loads are considered,
iii) villages adjacent to existing power plant which can be electrified,
iv) where electrification of the schemes are possible.[29]

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27. Ibid-P.No.210
28. Ibid-P.No.210
29. Ibid-P.No.210.

Out of 7 first order centres, 5 have been electrified, 9 out of 25 second order centres have been electrified, 72 out of 101 third order centres have been electrified. The State Electricity Board and the REC are supposed to cater the village cluster programme. The details of these schemsare as follows:-

3.3.41.

(1) One mini cluster scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.5.25 Lakhs for 8 villages in Bhadrachalam(Nelliparla and other villages)

Length of line HT 16 KM

LT 28 KM

Number of Transformers distribution 8

It covers 80 agricultural connections, 4 industrial connections, 264 domestic and 90 street lights.

(2) Another mini cluster at Bhadrachalam Taluq covering Kunavaram Samithi, (Murumuru and Other Villages) with an estimated cost of Rs.9.7/Lakhs.

Length of line HT 48 KM

LT 32.5 KM

Number of transformers distribution 18.

It is proposed to cover 80 agricultural connections, 9 industrial, 350 domestic, 32 commercial and 200 street light connections.

(3) Schemes in under developed area covering 37 villages of Boorgumpadu are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.44.85 lakhs.

Length of line HT 127 KM

LT 198 KM

Number of transformers distribution 43.

It covers 470 agricultural, 260 commercial, 37 industrial and 2600 21 domestic connections.[30]

(4) Another scheme in Aswaraopet samithi has been proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.79.88 Lakhs.

Length of line 33 Kv, 68KM, 11kv,205KM,

L.T. 91 KM.

33/11 KV SS

Length of line 33kv,68 km,11 kv,205 km - 33/11 kv assessed. Number of transformers distribution 59.

It is proposed to cover 130 agricultural, 170 Bore Wells, 6 HP industrial, 20 industrial, 80 commercial and 800 domestic connections consumption with Rs.15 lakh expenditure in the 5th Plan, 44.85 lakhs in 6th plan and Rs. 79 Lakhs in the 7th Plan.[31]

3.3.42. The names of the central places to be electrified are as below:

1. First Order Centres to be electrified	Kunavaram and V.R.Puram
2. Second Order Centres to be electrified	1. Jagannadhapuram(APT)
	2. Chinturu(VRP)
	3. Manuguru(BPD)
	4. Bayyaram(BPD)
	5. Kukunuru(dO)
	6. Pedagollagudem(VKP)
	7.Gowridevipeta(KNV)
	8. Komtlagudem(YL)
	9. Gundala(Sudimalla)

30. ITDA Khammam Report - Opp cit. P.No.~~228~~. 212

31. ITDA.Report - Opp cited. PP No.213.

3. Third order centres

1. Ananthapam (APT)
2. Thirumalgunta do
3. Jaggaram do
4. Katthunuru (VRP)
5. Pedamettapally do
6. Ramavaram do
7. Tellemvarigudem do
8. Mulkanapalli do
9. Koyuguru do
10. Tulsi Pakalu (VRP)
11. Peddaseethanapalli do
12. Tulugonda do
13. Guduru do
14. Ramaraopet (BCM)
15. Gundala do
16. Marayagudem do
17. Veerabhadrapuram do
18. Gangolu do
19. Seethanagarm do
20. Kasinagaram do
21. Pinapalli do
22. Pydakulamadugu do
23. Pragallapalli do
24. Pedabandirevu do
25. Gangaram (Sudi)
26. Bodu do
27. Koppurai do
28. Markodu do
29. Kachanapalli do
30. Irslapuram do
31. Rompaid do
32. Amravaram (BPD)
33. Koida do
34. Vinjaram do
35. Aswapuram do
36. Gond gudem do
37. Anantharam do
38. Samithibhatpalli do
39. Potlapalli do
40. Janampet do
41. Singareddipalli do
42. Devarapalli (VKP)
43. Kurnapalli do
44. Gannavaram Colony do
45. Pragallapalli do
46. Rachapalli do
47. Edjerlapalli do
48. Jangalapath do
49. Jangalapath (VKP)
50. Pochavaram (KNV)
51. Repaka do.

52. Jaggavaram(KNV)
53. Abhicherla do
54. Sarivella do
55. Edugurallapalli do
56. Pega do
57. Chodavaram do
58. Chalampalem do
59. Kusumanapalem
60. Thimmaampet (KGM)
61. Thogugudem do
62. Jannaram do
63. Ravikampadu do
64. Thungaram do
65. Jastipalli do
66. Lingala (1)
67. Bajumallaigudem
68. Papakole
69. Korukonda
70. Bardaraghavapuram

I R R I G A T I O N

3.3.43: It was seen earlier that Tanks, Wells, Hill Streams, Ponds are the main irrigation sources in the Project Area, accounting for 13.6 per cent of the total cropped area, as against 19 per cent and 31 per cent of District and State respectively as shown in the Table 3.3.13. 86.40 per cent of the cropped area in the project is rainfed.[32]

There are no major irrigation works except 9 medium irrigation works and 1531 Minor Irrigation sources, comprising of mostly tanks, canals, ponds, Irrigation wells are limited in number. Surface and under ground water is also harnessed by lift irrigation devices, filter points, bore wells and pumpsets. Lift Irrigation is mostly prevalent in Aswaraopet, Boorgampadu Samithi and on the bank of River Godavari. The net irrigated area has increased from 48,384 acres in 1966-67 to 69,261.18 acres in 1974-75, which is a 45 per cent increase, over a period of 8 years.

T A B L E No. 3.3.13

MINOR IRRIGATION EXISTING SOURCES AND THEIR AYACUT(In Acres)

Block	No. of Villages	Source of Irrigation					
		Tanks/ Ponds	Ayacut acres	Others/ H.S.* Sources	Ayacut	Total No. of Sources	Ayacut
Bhadrachalam	30	30	1298.81	-	-	30	1298.81
	9	9	443.34	-	-	9	443.34
Kunavaram	20	20	604.10	-	-	20	604.10
V.R.Puram	5	5	200.00	-	-	5	200.00
Venkatapuram	87	87	2296.48	-	-	87	2296.48
Total:	151	151	4842.73	-	-	151	4842.73
Burgampad	99	117	13071.67	219	5010.09	336	18081.76
Aswaraopet	74	410	9995.93	-	-	410	9995.93
Total:	173	527	23067.60	219	5010.09	746	28077.69
Kothagudem	73	190	5915.84	-	-	190	5915.84
Yellandu	47	160	4343.76	92	10924.73	252	15268.49

32 I.DA Report-Khammam, 1976-Page-203.

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Sudimalla	43	173	3259.72	19	11897.41	192	15157.13
Total :	163	523	13519.32	111	22822.14	634	36341.46
Grand Total :	487	1201	41429.65	330	27832.23	1531	69261.88

* These figures include irrigation wells, Oil Engines, Electric Motors, filter points, etc.

Bhadrachalam Sub-Region:

3.3.44. It is clear from the above Table that Bhadrachalam Sub-region has 4.4% of irrigated area to the cropped area which is very much less than the district average of 19%. There are 151 minor irrigation sources that of Ayacut 4842.74 acres of the total cropped area. During 1973-74 though the net irrigated area has increased, the percentage of irrigated land has not changed, as there was an increase in the net area sown.[33]

Burgampahad Sub-Region:

3.3.45: There are 740 minor irrigation sources with an Ayacut of 28,977 acres distributed in 173 villages constituting 17.6% to the total cropped area under ground water. Total irrigation is greater than the net sown area. There are tubewells and artesian wells in sub-region which are mostly in Aswaraopet.

Kothagudem Sub-Region:

3.3.46: There are 634 Minor Irrigation works irrigating 36,341 acres constituting 14.6% of the cropped area. This region highly depends on well irrigation, mostly found in Yellandu and Kothagudem.

33. ITDA Report - opp.cit.

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Bhadrachalam Sub-region has the lowest irrigation facilities, Burgampahad the maximum under Tank Irrigation, and Kothagudem maximum land under well irrigation. Paddy cropped area is predominant among the irrigated crops as 94.26 acres is irrigated in Kharif Season, while in Rabi Season only commercial crops are grown.

Animal Husbandry:

3.3.47: Livestock rearing as a subsidiary occupation makes a significant contribution to Agro-based Tribal Economy in terms of Agricultural operations, restoration of soil fertility and supplementary food with the meat of animals like Sheep, Goat, Pigs and Poultry.[34]

The livestock in the Project Area is of poor non-descript type reared badly because of poor feeding and bad management by Tribals who are ignorant of Scientific methods. The cows are not milked butthe milk left to the calves, till recently. A few tribals started milking their calves

Table No.3.3.14.

THE LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN KHAMMAM AREA

Cattle:	
Males over three years	1,47,881
Females over three years	2,21,878
Young Stock	1,20,585
Total	4,90,344
Buffaloes:	
Males over three years	10,605
Females over three years	59,676
Young Stock	37,786
Total	1,08,067

34. I.T.D.A. Khammam Report. Opp.cit.

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Sheep:

Sheep	63,677
Goat	77,373
Pigs	22,315
Poultry	4,98,213
Total Livestock	7.85 Lakhs.
Pasture	40.258Acres

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam Report . Opp.cit.

The livestock population of Tribal Area is thus 7.85 lakhs compared to 13.85 lakhs in the District. The density of livestock is 64.47 per Sq.Km in Tribal areas compared to 84.29 per Sq.Km in the District.

From the beginning of the 5th Five Year Plan attempts are made to improve the cattle breed and opening up of Veterinary Institutions. 32 Veterinary Dispensaries, One P.V.D. in each Block Head Quarters and 22 Veterinary Assistants Surgeons are in-charge-of Veterinary services, treatment, vaccination, development of livestock, distribution of breeding bulls, poultry, pigs, rams, ewes, etc. under the technical control of the District Veterinary Officer at Khammam. The gap between the District and the Project area in cattle population is as given below:-

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TABLE No. 3.3.15.

Sl. No.	Indicators	District as a Whole	Programme Area
1	Total Livestock Population	13.38 Lakhs	4.85 lakhs
2	Cattle Population	7.30 Lakhs	4.90 lakhs
3	Total Bovine Population	10.30 Lakhs	6.05 lakhs
4	Total Poultry Population	8.13 Lakhs	4.98 lakhs
5	Total Number of Veterinary Institutions	50 Nos.	32 Nos.
6	Veterinary Institutions for One Lakh of Population	5 Nos.	5 Nos.
7	Bovine Population covered by each Institution	21,000	19,200
8	Milk Production	-	1.86 Tonnes
9	Egg Production	-	68 lakhs
10	Livestock Population	-	-
11	Milk Chilling and Cooling	1	1
12	Permanent Pastures	1.36 Lakhs acres	0.40 lakhs acres.

Source: ITDA Report-Khammam-1976 Opp.cit. P-228.

The livestock programmes like dairying, poultry, sheep, goat, pig rearing, are intended to offer supplementaty income for mostly unemployed tribals to meet the minimum necessaries of life and nutritional foods. Even if the cost of better feeding, rearing and management are costlier, the returns also would be better.

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3.3.48. Cattle Development;

To improve the cattle breeding, controlled breeding operations, effective disease control, adequate feeding, grading up of non-descript cattle by continuous cross breeding with Ongole Bulls for 5 generations up to 25 years are suggested. Second method is cross breeding used by exotic dairy breeds with non-descript animals for ~~en~~-riching milk production ~~xxxx~~ and drought power of animals which could be achieved in 5 years.

For breedable cow population/one lakh, 234 breeding bulls are suggested. Breeding bulls will be stationed at Veterinary Institutions, provision is also made for developing and disease control of the cross breed and other bulls of the area in the veterinary institutions.

T A B L E No. 3.3.16

3.3.49: Expenditure of One Breeding Bulls Centre:

1.	Cost of 2 breeding bulls 2 X ~~2 thousand~~ 2000	4,000
2.	Cost of Bullshed with Attender at Rs.10,000/- each (2 Yoonits)	20,000
3.	Cost of feeding of breeding bulls at Rs.200/- per month Rs. 2400 each	4,800
4.	Equipment like buckets, feeding troughs, storing drums, contingencies, etc.	1,200
5.	Attenders salary Rs.150/- P.M.	1,800
		31,800

Ist Year	32,000
2nd Year	7,800
3rd year	8,000
4th Year	8,000
5th Year	8,000
	31,800
	32,000 = 63,800

Total of 5 years 31,800 + 32,000 = 63,800 or 64,000

One breeding bulls centre for 5 years Total=64,000/-

Source: ITDA Khammam Report-Opp.cit Page-224.

Development of Milch Cattle:

3.3.50: Dairying: In addition to farming, dairying has a high potential for improving economic status of the Tribals small farmers and agricultural labourers.[38] Feed and fodder programmes are also essential. The tribal should be given high yielding she buffaloes and cross breed calves.

Supply of cross breed hifers and she buffaloes to 1000 tribal Families is proposed in the 5th Five Year Plan in a phased manner as the supply of such animals is not enough. About 40% of the farmers would have cross breed hifers, while another 40% may be expected to have cross breed hifer calves. Thus the first group would get a second crop of cross breed hifer calves in a period of 2 years. 80% of the farmers would have having cross breed calves, in production within a period of 4 to 5 years. If cross breed hifers arecarefully reared they could be expected to take bull at 18 months of age and could come into full production after 28 months. The tribals need financial help to rear them by feeding balanced concentrates and some good forage from 3 to 28 months. The ~~cost of concentrates alone~~ would come to Rs.1200 for a heifer.

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38. ITDA-Khammam Report .

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3.3.51. Assistance for Rearing Cross Breed Heifers:

The farmers would be able to meet forage from crop cultivation, stumps, grass, etc. They should be given 2/3 subsidy and 1/3 loan. It is expected that about 10,000/- heifer calves would be produced and the amount needed would be Rs. One Lakh.[39] The financial details are given later.

3.3.52. Establishment of Milk Cooling Centres: To collect and preserve milk, cooling centres, One each at Bhadrachalam and Aswaraopet are proposed at the following cost.

T A B L E No. 3.3.17

Financial Implications of Milk Cooling Centres

1.	Cost of Milk Cooling Plant	Rs. 1,00,000
2.	Cost of Building	Rs. 2,00,000
3.	Cost of Equipment	Rs. 50,000
4.	Vehicles for Procuring Milk	Rs. 1,00,000
5.	Salaries and Expenses	Rs. 50,000
	T O T A L	Rs. 5,00,000

3.3.53. Setting up of Feed Mixing Plant: Feed mixing plant of 6 tonnes capacity is proposed to supply cheap feed to dairy units, for poultry and other units to be given to tribals. The feed mixing plant to be set up at Bhadrachalam is expected to cost Rs. 6,74,000.

T A B L E No. 3.3.18.

Non-recurring Expenditure:

Working shed for Mixing Plant 50' X 80'	Rs. 50,000
Rat proof godowns to store finished raw materials (60' X 120')	Rs. 60,000
Molasses Tank	Rs. 18,000
Library-cum-Office Building	Rs. 30,000

Machinary:

One Gaint Hammer Mill	Rs. 20,000
Horizontal Mixer	Rs. 20,000
Foundation for Machinary, Conveyer, Electrical Installation	Rs. 20,000

Equipment:

Glass Wares Chemicals etc.	Rs. 10,000
Vehicles for Distribution of Feed	Rs. 80,000
Office and Other Materials	Rs. 23,700

Working Capital:

Purchase of Feed Ingredients	Rs. 2,00,000
(3000 tonnes of feed per year to serve as a revolving fund)	Rs.6,31,700

II. Recurring:

For Office Staff	Rs. 21,620,00
contingencies for Llectricity, population charges, etc.	Rs. 20,00,000
	Rs. 41,620,00

Abstract

	Rs.6,31,700.00
Non-recurring	41,620.00
	6,73,320.00
Recurring	6,74,00.00

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3.3.54: Veterinary Institutions: As Tribals living in interior villages do not normally take the sick animals to treatment, 101 Veterinary First Aid Centres are suggested, covering villages with cattle population of 5,000. For every such centre, there would be one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and Dispensary.[40]

16 more Veterinary Dispensaries are suggested at Second Order Service Centres. Out of these 16 proposed, 5 are existing RVDS which would be converted to Three dispensaries and two more are proposed. Veterinary Assistant Surgeon would supervise Prophylotic treatment and development work at first aid centres. Provision is also made for strengthening the existing veterinary dispensaries.

T A B L E No. 3.3.19

Financial Implications of the proposed Veterinary Institutions:

Non-recurring:	Rs.
Purchase of equipment	1,000
Purchase of Furniture	1,000
Steel Trevis	500
Cost of Dispensary building	10,000
Quarters for Compounder	10,000
	22,500
Recurring:	
Pay and Allowances of Compounder	2,200
Pay and Allowances of Attender	1,560
Stationery, Stamps, etc. contingencies	200
Medicines	1,000
	4,969 or 5000
For One Centre for Ist Year	Rs.27,500
Each Year	Rs. 5,000

40. ITDA Report Khammam Opp.cit - P-230,

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Minor Veterinary Dispensary:

Non-Recurring:

Cost of Building	15,000
Cost of Trevis	500
Cost of Equipment	1,500
Furniture and Almirahs	2,000
	19,000

II. Recurring:

Pay and Allowances of V.A.S.	10,000
Pay and Allowances of Compounder	2,200
Pay and Allowances of Attender	2,000
Medicines	5,000
	19,200
III. Contingencies	800
	20,000
IV. Quarters for the Staff	50,000
	89,000
1st Year	
2nd Year	20,000
3rd Year	20,000
4th Year	20,000
5th Year	20,000
	1,69,000

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3.3.55: Pasture and Fodder Development:

The area available under pasture for unit of livestock in tribal areas is 0.28 hectares. There is no cultivated land under fodder crop. The tribals do not feed their animals on green fodder or green fodder grass for better performance of livestock. Pasture land improvement is proposed by trenching and bunding as practised by forest department. Bushes and vegetation from the areas will be taken up for increased fodder production. A provision of Rs.6 lakhs is made for this purpose to develop cattle, sheep and goat. Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for developmentof fodder and pasture land.

3.3.56: Piggery Development:

Pigs are prolific in reproduction at comparatively shorter generation intervals. Genetic improvement in production characteristics could be effected.[41] Indigenous pigs reared by the tribals are of poor quality.

With the introduction of cross breed pigs, their quality is supposed to be improved. Tribals are to be trained in better management techniques of improved varieties.[42] Financial implications are discussed at the end of the chapter.

3.3.57. Sheep development:

Sheep are not concentrated in any area, but spread all over the district. The local sheep in Khammam is of non-descript type. Their capacity can be improved for better mutton supply by supplying Nellore Rams and Ewes. 200 sheep units are proposed for tribal villages for agricultural and non-agricultural labourers, each unit consisting of

41. ITDA REPORT-Khammam Opp.cit. p-234.
42. Ibid

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LIBRARY

20 Ewes and 20 Rams.

Cost of One Unit	Rs. 4,50,000
200 Units X 4,50,000	Rs. 9,00,000

For their effective implementation, deworming and regular vaccination has been made compulsory as otherwise sheep pox and entrotoxaemia would take a heavy toll.[43] With the improvement in quality of sheep, improvement in fodder and forage crops, has also become essential. The financial implications are discussed at the end of the chapter.

3.3.58: POULTRY:

Poultry reared in tribal areas is of non-descriptive variety. For better quality, exotic quality have to be supplied as poultry production offers good subsidiary occupations to the tribals.

(i) Distribution of Cockerals: For selective breeding with local Hens, it is proposed to distribute cross breed cockerals. The financial implications are discussed at the end of the chapter.

(ii) Poultry Units: After upgrading programme in selected villages, poultry units are proposed in the same villages during the third and 4th year of the first phase of plan onwards. Each poultry unit will consist of 50 cross breed hens. Deep litter system of poultry raising and Cafeteria system of feeding is proposed. Poultry houses are to be constructed with local materials like mud walls, bamboo mesh and thatch roof. The poultry rearing would offer supplementary income, to the tribals. Poultry units will be taken in a way to club them with marketing of eggs

43. Ibid - page-236.

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by Girijan Development Corporation by the end of the 5th Plan period. The eggs production would be 150 to 180 per bird. The financial implications are discussed at the end of the chapter.

3.3.59: Capital Livestock Farm at Aswaraopet:

As adequate number of improved livestock like breeding bulls, milch animals, improved rams and ewes, poultry is not available, this farm is intended to be the hub of livestock development activities such as crossing, Ongole breed with Jersy, resulting in medium size animals, etc.;

(ii) to have 1000 Nellore sheep to develop the sheep breed;

(iii) to have 1000 birds to produce cross breed birds of coloured plumage to produce enough birds to supply for poultry units;

(iv) to instal a 6 tonne production capacity feed mixing plant to supply cheap feed at one place all dairy units and for other livestock making use of local ingredients and forest produce;

(v) to instal a seed multiplication unit for pasture development;

(vi) to purchase 3 to 6 month old calves born to improved bulls from tribals to rear about 200 at the farm for two years for distributing them to tribals again. Rs. 25 lakhs is provided for this farm.

3.3.60: Training Programmes for Tribals:

As tribals who are backward and ignorant of improved techniques and management aspects of the problems of livestock raising, dairying, feeding would be trained for a month, at the farm with a stipend of Rs.150/- per month. In 5 years, 400 tribals are proposed to be

trained. The financial details would be given at the end of the chapter.

TABLE No.3.3.20

Livestock Development Work:

	Physical Achievements	Financial Investments.
1. Cattle Development:		
(i) Breeding Bulls supplied	108	1,08,000
(ii) Milch Animals:		
(a) Cross Breed Cows	-	-
(b) Upgraded Buffalows	7	7,000
2. Sheep Development:		
Rams, Ewes supplied	160	16,000
3. Goat Development	-	-
4. Poultry Development:		
(i) Cockerals	85788	85,880
(ii) Poultry Units	50	10,000
5. Veterinary Institutions	32	-
6. Fodder Pasture Development	150 acres*	3,000
7. Piggery Development	318	31,800

(This figures is from 1961-62 upto 1974-75 and Hyderabad napier grass)

contd...

TABLE No. 3.3.21.

Physical Targets - Animal Husbandry

	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
1. Cattle Development:			
(a) Breeding Bull Centres	40	30	30
(b) Milch Animals:			
(i) Cross Breed Heifers (ii) She Buffaloes	1000	1000	1000
(iii) Assistance for Rearing of cross breed heifers	1000	1000	1000
(iv) Establishment of Milk Cooling Centres	One	One	-
(v) Setting up of Feed mixing plant	One	-	-
2. Veterinary Institutions:			
(a) First Aid Centres	40	30	30
(b) Dispensaries:			
(i) Strengthening the existing ones	6	5	-
(ii) M.V.dispensaries	4	4	4
3. Fodder Development	800 acres	1000 acres	1000 acres
4. Sheep Development	200 units	200 units	200 units
5. Piggery Development	1000 Nos.	1000 Nos.	1000 Nos.
6. Poultry Development:			
(a) Distribution of Cockerals	2000	2000	2000
(b) Poultry Units	50 units	50 units	50 units

cont..

7. Composite Livestock Farm	One	-	-
8. Training Programme:			
(i) Compounders	40	30	30
(ii) Tribal Farmers	100	100	100

TABLE NO - 3.3.22:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	5th Plan	6th Plan	7th Plan
1. Cattle Development:			
(a) Breeding Bulls Centres	25.60	35.60	35.60
(b) Milch Animals:			
(i) Cross Breed Heifers	10.00	10.00	10.00
(ii) She Buffaloes	10.00	10.00	10.00
(iii) Assistance for rearing of cross breed heifers	5.00	5.00	5.00
(iv) Establishment of Milk Cooling Centres	5.00	5.00	2.00
(v) Setting up of Feed Mixing Plant	8.42	2.20	2.40
2. Veterinary Institutions:			
(a) First Aid Centres	15.00	10.40	13.00
(b) M.V.Dispensaries			
(i) Strengthening the Existing	3.00	2.40	-
(ii) M.V.Dispensaries	7.45	13.00	16.00
3. Fodder Development	8.00	10.00	12.00
4. Sheep Development	9.00	9.00	10.00
5. Piggery Development	3.00	4.00	4.00

contd...

6. Poultry Development:			
(a) Distribution of Cockerals	1.20	1.50	2.00
(b) Poultry Units	-	-	-
7. Composite livestock Farm	26.00	6.00	8.00
8. Training Programme:			
(a) Compounders	0.40	0.40	0.40
(b) Tribal Farmers	1.00	1.00	1.00
	138.07	125.50	131.40

3.3.61: Fisheries:

The fishermen population in the Project Area of Khammam is said to be 1717 from 330 families. The main sources of fishing are rivers Godavari and Sabari in Bhadrachalam, Boorgumpadu and V.R.Puram.

The poor condition of tribals makes it necessary to extend finances to extension units. The Inspector of Fisheries at Bhadrachalam is looking after the welfare of the Fishermen in that area. Fisheries extension unit at Aswaraopet has been closed down for want of funds. This unit imported fish seed and stocked it in tanks. An amount of Rs.11000 was spent on staff and subsidy.

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To improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribal fishermen following schemes are suggested:

3.3.62 (1) Supply of Boats and Nylon Twine:

Fishermen of the project area have to be supplied with boats to be used in the deep waters of Godavari and Sabari, along with nylon twine, which would be useful to make gill nets. The equipment

cont'd...

has to be supplied ay 50 per cent subsidy. The financial implications of supplying of 200 boats at Rs.200 each for 200 families comes to Rs.40,000/-.

(2) Development of Fish Production:

River Godavari and its tributaries, Penugudem anicut area and Papi Hill region with a number of deep pools in the course of the river, constitute a good source for river fisheries. Except in heavy flooded season for a month, fishing can be carried on. Provision has been made for supply of fish and nylon twine to fishermen in Panchayat Samithies/~~Panchayat-wise ponds~~

T A BL E No. 3.3.23.

Samithi
~~Panchayat~~-wise Ponds and Tanks Available for Fish Culture

Panchayat Samithi	Number
Bhadrachalam	5
V.R.Puram	2
Venkatapuram	2
Burgampahad	14
Yellandu	19
Sudimalla	92
Kothagudem	21
Aswaraopet	21

10 lakhs fish seed costing about Rs.50,000 is required for this programme. The amount has to be given as a grant for stocking in tanks.

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(3) Development of Fish Culture in Paddy Fields:

By digging a few long trenches in paddy fields, fish could be grown simultaneously with paddy. This scheme can be taken up in Boorgampadu, Sudimella and Yellandu. An amount of Rs.40,000/- is provided for this purpose.

(4) Construction of Artificial Ponds for Fish Culture:

Progressive tribal fishermen will be assigned one acre Government land to construct fish ponds wherever irrigation facilities are available. Each pond will be supplied with 2000 fish seeds. It is proposed to construct 20 ponds in the project area. The financial implications are as below:

TABLE NO. 3.3.24.

Cost of Construction of Fish Ponds

1. Construction of Pond At Rs.1,200/- for 29 ponds	Rs.34,800
2. Supply of fish seed at 100/- per pond for 29 ponds	Rs. 2,900
3. Maintenance charges per pond for 5 years at Rs.500/- for 29 ponds	Rs. 14,500
	Rs. 52,200

(5) Training of Fishermen:

An Inland fishery training centre is in Warangal. 200 tribal fishermen are proposed to be trained in three months, each in a batch of 40 with a stipend of Rs.100/- and Rs.50/- for transportation during the period of training. The financial implications are as follows:-

1. Stipend for 200 trainees at Rs. 100/- per month for 3 months	Rs.1,20,000
2. to and fro charges at Rs.50/- to each trainee for 200 trainees	Rs. 10,000
	Rs. 1,30,000

(6) Staff:

To implement the scheme, One Extension Officer assisted by one Driver and One Helper are proposed for a period of 5 years, at a cost of Rs.34,000/-.

TABLE NO. 3.3.25

Cost of Fisheries Project

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Scheme	Subsidy	Loan	Grant	Total
1.	Supply of Boats and Nylon	0.20	0.20	-	0.40
2.	Development of Fish Induction	-	-	0.50	0.50
3.	Development of Fish Culture in Paddy fields	-	-	0.20	0.20
4.	Construction of Fish ponds for Fish Culture	-	-	0.52	0.52
5.	Training of Fishermen	-	-	1.30	1.30
6.	Staff	-	-	~~0.35~~ 0.35	0.35

Source: ITDA Report Khammam P-250.

Forestry:

3.3.63: Forests are tribal abodes providing them food, fruits, edible leaves, roots, honey, wild game and material for house construction but their right to use forest wealth came to be interfered with by Government and non-tribals and entered the forest lands.

The tribals are given special concessions under Section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. They are entitled to use forest produce for their domestic and agricultural purposes.

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All forest villages were converted into Ryotwari villages and encroachments made by tribals, prior to 1964 were regulated, if they did not prove detrimental to forests.

Forests cover 1856834 acres constituting 64 per cent of the total geographical area of the project. The per capita of forest area in the project works out to be 2 to 3 acres, and distribution of forests brings about a close relations between the climate and natural vegetation.

3.3.64: Scheme for Farm Forestry:

To raise plantations in a beroon areas for raising forest species useful for green manure, fruit bearing trees, small area in villages where the lands are not subjected to cultivation was suggested. The appropriate cost for raising 50 acres plantation would be Rs.15,000/- Rs.1200/- for plantation watchers for each year and Rs.4200/- for forester each year. The scheme lasts for 5 years.

Rs.	15000 X 5	= 75,000
Rs.	1,200 X 5	= 6,000
Rs.	4,200 X 5	= 21,000
		Rs.1,02,00

(2) Raising of Bambo Plantations:

It is proposed to raise bambo plantations to cater to the large scale requirements of the paper mill at Rajahmundry and paper and Board Mill at Bhadrachalam. The scheme will be implemented in all the 4 ranges of Bhadrachalam North Division viz., Bhadrachalam, Dummagudem, Cherla and Venkatapuram in an area of 250 acres.

cont...

The approximate cost for preliminary operations is as follows:-

1974-75	Rs. 14,000
1975-76	Rs. 70,700
1976-77	Rs. 90,000
1977-78	Rs.1,10,000
1978-79	Rs.1,30,000
1979-80	Rs.1,50,000
	Rs.5,64,700

The Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation has an ambitious programme of raising bamboo plantations in the project area. The corporation is presently identifying areas in the Project Area for raising plantations.

(3) Construction of Labour Colonies at Plantation Sites:

3.3.65: The proposed Plantation Programme provides assured employment for one thousand tribal families who will be settled near the plantations. It is proposed to construct labour quarters (thatched structurers) at a cost of Rs.30,000/- near the plantations to provide accommodation to tribal families coming from distant villages.

(4) Cultural Operations in Cashew Plantation in Venkatapuram Range:

Cashew is a foreign exchange earning crop and if the condition of the plantation area is improved, better revenue can be realised. There is a cashew plantation of 202 acres in Venkatapuram range.

The total cost works out to be Rs.30,000/- (2,200 trees @ Rs.10/- per tree and manuring Rs.8,000/-).

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(5) Formation of Roads in Bhadrachalam North Division:

3.3.68: It facilitates extraction of timber and fuel in the interior areas of the Bhadrachalam Division by linking it with earthern roads. The total length would be 20 Kilo Metres.

The total costs works out to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

(6) Training of Tribals in Use of Modern Logging Equipment:

3.3.69: As Tribals lack knowledge of modern logging equipment inefficiently their earnings from the source are meagre. It is therefore proposed to impart training to tribals in use of modern logging equipment in the forest School at Yellandu. The training course is of 60 days duration, intended to train 20 tribals in a year. The trainees will be paid stipend of Rs. 180/- per course. The training will be followed by utilising the services of trainees in Departmental timber extraction operations and equipping them with necessary tools. The annual financial implications of the Scheme are given hereunder:-

TABLE NO. 3.3.26

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	For one Year cost in Rs.	for Five Years of 5th Plan
1	Stipend and (20 trainees) to and Fro charges	4,000	20,000
2	Construction of dormitory for trainees	10,000	10,000
3.	Equipment sets (20 sets)	10,000	50,000
	Total for 5 years	24,000	80,000

contd...

(7) Quick Growing Species Plantation Schemes:

3.3.~~76~~: The Plantations of various species are proposed to be raised during 1975-76 in degraded forests at Burgampad and Kothagudem Taluks. The costs works out as follows:

T A B L E NO. 3.3.27.

Plantation Scheme Expenditure

1.(a) Formation of Primary Beds 30 beds at 25 PS +10	Rs. 858.00
(b) Raising of bag plants 2,70,000 bag plants including cost of Lythene bags	Rs. 29,142.00
	Rs. 30,000.00
2. Sinking of Well at Mangoor for Nursery	Rs. 1,000.00
3. Sinking of Well at Palawancha for Nursery	Rs. 1,000.00
	Rs. 2,000.00

Approach Road:

(a) Formation of Approach Road to Muralaguppa Bamboo Plantaion Series	Rs. 5,000.00
(b) Formation of Approach Roads to Eucalyptus Plantation Series Dangarichelka	Rs. 5,000.00
(c) ~~Formation of Approach road to~~ Bamboo Plantation Series Bangurichelka	Rs. 5,000.00
	Rs.15,000.00
Grand Total	Rs. 47,000.00

contd...

3.3.69: Forest Protection:

It is mainly intended for transportation of confiscated produce. Further it aims at clearance of terrace to the above blocks. It will be implemented in Paloncha and Yanambail ranges of Kothagudem taluk, Burgampahad taluk and Markodu, Anantharam of Yallandu.

TABLE NO. 3.3.28

Employment Potential for Tribals-The Total Cost of the Scheme

	Rs;
Kothagudem Taluk	7,000.00
Burgampahad Taluk	6,465.00
Yellandu Taluk	4,535.00
	18,000.00

(9) Forest Road Scheme in Bhadrachalam South Division:

The Bhadrachalam South Forest Division with Kunavaram and V.R.Puram T.D.Blocks is predominantly tribal. The area mostly hilly and wooded is traversed by the tributaries of River Godavari viz., Sileru and Sokoleru, with no means of communication or transport facilities for minor forest and Agricultural produce, among others. Hence it is proposed to lay roads in this forest area to provide effective linkages between various forest coupes situated in Kunavaram and V.R.Puram Samithi areas, and to provide employment to tribals as well as to facilitate faster movement of tribal labour force from one forest area to another.

contd...

T A B L E NO.3.3.29

Cost of Road Net Work

Block	Length	Estimated Cost (Rs)
1. Edugurallapalli-Bodanuru	23 KM @ 20,000/-per KM	4,60,000
2. Tammileru-Konduluru	23KM @ 25,000/-per KM	5,00,000
3. Chinturu-Eruvad	8 KM @ 25,000/- per KM	2,00,000
		11,60,000

T A B L E NO 3.3.30

A B S T R A C T

Sl. No.	Schemes	5th Plan Rs.	6th Plan Rs.	7th Plan Rs.
1	Farm Forestry	34,500	34,500	34,500
2	Bamboo Plantations	5,64,700	5,64,700	5,64,700
3	Construction of Labour (colonies) Houses	10,000	-	-
4	Cultural Operations in Cashew Plantations	30,000	30,000	30,000
5	Formation of Road in Bhadrachalam North Division	1,00,000	-	-
6	Training of Tribal in Logging methods	80,000	-	-
7	Quick Growing species scheme	47,000	47,000	47,000
8	Forest Protection	18,000	18,000	18,000
9	Forest Roads	4,60,000	5,00,000	2,00,000
		14,04,200	12,44,200	9,44,200

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I N D U S T R I E S - E

3.3.70 SUBSISTANCE AGRICULTURE.

Limited arable land, pressure of population on available land, low agricultural production and agricultural productivity in the project area make it imperative for tribals to think of other sources of livelihood such as employment in agro-forest and mineral based industries.

3.3.71 INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF TRIBALS.

Though industrialisation process in the Project Area was started as early as 1940s with the coal mining industry at Kothagudem and Yellandu taluks, the tribals did not benefit much except hardly 28 of unskilled labour on account of their low level of technology, poor literacy, lack of education and absence of technical knowledge. Singareni Colleries Company provided employment only to 760 tribals in an area measuring 831.58 Sq.Miles leased to this company of which 55 sq. miles contains 1,401.10 million tonnes of coal. There is also a virgin area measuring 11 sq.miles proved to be a potential coal area. Even in the thermal station located at Palvancha more employment is provided for tribals and non-tribals. The participation of Tribals is very insignificant due to lack of skilled manpower. Leaving these two major projects located in Kothagudem Sub-region, Bhadrachalam sub-region has agro-forest based industries like beedi leaves processing and tobacco cutting units.

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Boorgampad sub-region has ample scope for development of coal mining industry and mineral based industry. As mentioned earlier, there is need for diverting the manpower from agriculture sector to other occupations, which require skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled personnel. Further, there is ample scope for engaging them in processing and semi-processing cottage industries, which could be started depending on the availability of raw material required for agro-forest and mineral based industry. These industrial units can fruitfully utilise personnel after training in productivity centres, specially in trades like Carpentry, Blacksmithy, Pottery and Bamboo and Rattan works. Many of the tribals who have been trained have no tools to work with. There are no basic servicing facilities for implements used in agriculture and cottage industries. In a nutshell, the problems faced by tribal workers are as follows;

a) lack of finances, entreprenuerial skill, better tools and techniques,

b) lack of adequate marketing arrangements, poor holding power for retaining the produced goods,

c) cumbersome procedures insisted by the financial agency to release loans.

The following industries have been suggested by the perspective plan in the Project area in view of the raw material availability.

3.3.72 MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES:

Kavadigundla Graphite Mines: Kavadigundla tribal village is located in the remote corner of the scheduled area at a distance of 22 miles from Aswaraopet on the north eastern side. The Graphite mines area is situated 2 kms east of Kavadigundla and is about 30 kms., north of Janpadagudem. This is very nearer to Buttayagudem T.D. Block of West Godavari District. The ore contains Carbon ranging 18 to 25% Silicon, Sulphur, Iron etc. This type of Graphite is mainly used for crucible industry as it can withstand the heat up to 1000°C. It is also used in casting and moulding in electrode industry, pencil rods and as a fine lubricant. It is a qualitative raw material having commercial importance. It is estimated that about 70,000 to one lakh tonnes of ore is available in this area. The excavations were started in 1958 by the Indian Flubago Corporation, Rajahmundry. Later, Refinary factory of Hindustan Graphite, Kovvur has continued mining operations till 15th January, 1974, and 300 tonnes of ore is handled annually. Recently it was taken up by A.P. State Mining Corporation. There is ample scope for the development of graphite industry in this area. It is also abundantly available at Jeediguppa of Bhadrachalam Taluk. This has 40% bided carbon. The total estimated cost works out to be Rs.1 lakh for grafting ore and it can provide employment for 50 tribals as unskilled workers.

3.3.7B NEPHELENE SYENITE:

Nephelene syenite rocks are available in Vinayakapuram area. Benefication experiments are necessary to improve their alkalinity by the removal of Ferro-Magnetism constitutents in order to make useful for substituting Sodaash which is an important input in Glass industry. This mineral is second best one in the world. There is a good local and export market (Japan) for this minearal. The estimated cost for manufacturing Nephelene Synite works out to Rs.0.50 lakhs.

3.3.7J AGRO-FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES:

Koperi and other Grass Rope making Units:-

There are a variety of forest grasses useful as fodder, thatching material and for making of several household articles, like ropes and twine for country cots. Koperis grass (Ischamum Augustifokimum) Addanara, Peddanara and other varieties of fibre are abundantly available in the project area. It is proposed to start this unit at Chatti (Kunavaram Block) and V.Ramadhandrapuram (V.R.Puram block). The estimated cost of the proposal is given here under:-

ESTIMATED COST	NO. OF UNITS	
a. Land and building Rs.5,000 X 2	=	10,000/-
b. Machinery and equipment Rs.5,000 X 2	=	10,000/-
c. Working capital Rs.15,000/- X 2	=	30,000/-
		50,000

3.3.75 MOHWA SEED OIL EXTRACTION UNIT:

Ippa (Bassia Latifolia) is found abundantly in the project area of Bhadrachalam sub-region. It is estimated that 48,028 kgs., of seed is available in the project area. As the oil is used for both cooking and lighting purposes, by the tribals it is proposed to start an oil extraction unit at Bhadrachalam. The financial implication for starting this unit is as follows:-

a. Land and Building	Rs. 50,000
b. Machinery and equipment	Rs. 50,000
c. Working capital	Rs.1,05,000
Total	Rs.2,05,000

3.3.76 STARCH FROM TAMARIND SEED:

Tamarind is the major item of minor forest produce and is available abundantly in the project area. It contains pulp seed. The pulp is used as ingredient for preparation of many dishes, while the Tamarind Kernal powder is useful for sizing textiled and jute products. The cost of Tamarind starch plant suggested at Kunavaram is as follows:-

a. Land and building	Rs. 50,000
b. Machinery and equipment	Rs. 62,000
c. Working Capital	Rs. 74,000
	Rs.1,86,000

The industry will provide employment for 50 Tribals.

3.3.77 FRUIT PRESERVATION UNITS:

Fruit gardens of various types such as mango, lime,

orange, battai and cashewnut are grown in the Aswaraopet block. The existing training cum production Centre at Aswaraopet can be expanded by providing more funds. The surplus produce can be preserved in this unit and the tribals in this region will be benefited much by expanding the unit. Additional amount of Rs.25,000/- has been proposed to this unit and 50 tribals will be benefited.

3.3.81 MATCH INDUSTRIES:

Match sticks and match boxes are the principal raw materials required for safety matches. In view of availability of suitable wood in sufficient quantities in Bhadrachalam and Nugur areas, a small unit can be set up at Cherala of Venkatapur. The Financial implications to start this unit are as follows:-

a. Land and building	Rs.	26,000/-
b. Machinery and Equipment	Rs.	34,000/-
c. Working Capital	Rs.	58,000/-
	Rs.	1,18,000/-

This unit will provide employment for 30 persons.

3.3.82 NUXVOMICA SEED PLANT:

Nuxvimica plants are available in plenty in Aswaraopet area. The seed contains "Strychinine alkaloids" and "Brucine Sylphate" which are used in medicine. The plant capacity is 300 M. Tonnes per year with a net profit of Rs.1 lakh is as follows:- (Next Page)

a. Land and Building	Rs.	40,000
b. Machinery and equipment	Rs.	1,80,000
c. Working capital	Rs.	1,00,000
	Rs.	3,20,000

The plant provides employment for 25 to 30 persons. Before starting this unit assessment of exact quantity of Nuxvomica seed available and market potential of the product should be examined.

3.3.80 MANUFACTURE OF COLOURS AND DYES:

It is proposed to start in the Project area one unit at Venkatapuram for the extraction of Red and Orange colours of dye stuff from (tel) Vasantha seed, Yellow coloured dye from (Tel) Maddi and (Tel) Moduga flower.

The financial implications of the unit are as follows:-

a. Land and building	Rs.	50,000/-
b. Machinery and equipment	Rs.	3,00,000/-
c. Working capital	Rs.	65,000/-
	Rs.	4,15,000/-

It provides employment for 30 tribals.

3.3.81 SCHEME FOR MANUFACTURE OF SAGO FROM TAPIOCA TUBERS:

There is ample scope for setting up of a plant for manufacture of Sago starch and gloviates from Tapioca tubers (roots.) There is good demand for this product. The plant can be established at Achtapuram of Aswaraopet block. It will provide employment for nearly 50 persons. The financial implications are as follows:- (Next Page)

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a. Land and Building	Rs. 1,500
b. Well and pumpsets	Rs. 1,300
c. Building & Machinery in drying	Rs.1,00,000
d. Machinery & Equipment	Rs. 53,000
e. Working Capital	Rs.1,00,000
	Rs.2,67,000

2,55,000

3.3.8 STITCHING OF ADDA LEAF PLATES AND BROOMS:

Adda leaf (cytisus scoparium) is abundantly available and the potential is estimated to the tune of 15,600 kgs., in the project area. Generally tribals sell loose adda leaf in the shandies. The tribals can be employed in the stiching of leaf plates and cups. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation has already started some centres in the tribal villages. This programme helps to supplement the meagre income of tribals, besides providing employment to tribal women. Hence, adda leaf stitching centres are suggested at Bhadrachalam Venkatapuram, Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Boorgampad, Aswaraopet, Sudimalla and Yellandu. The financial implications are as follows:-

a) Land and Building	Rs. 2,000
b) Working Capital includes cost of cutting machine @ Rs.1,000/-	Rs. 10,000
	Rs. 12,000

No. of units: 8 X Rs.12,000/- = Rs.96,000/-.

3.3.8 BASKETS AND MAT MAKING UNITS:

Tunga (Cyperus rotundus) grass is grown abundatly in the forest area of Bhadrachalam and is very commonly

found in water logged areas, in tanks, and in streams and is used chiefly in mat weaving. Reeds (Phragmites Species) found in marshes and swamps are used for making mats and baskets. This grass is available in plenty in the hill villages viz. Gondi K$_o$thagudem, Mulugatta, Tekloddi, Uppena Palli gutta and Edugurallapalli of Kunavaram block & Chatti of V.R.Puram block. Three mat weaving units can be established at Edugurallapalli and Mulluverugettu of Kunavaram.. Rs.60,000/- is required for establishing these units.(46)

3.3.84 POTTERY UNIT:-

Generally the tribals purchase pots in weekly shandies. Suitable clay for the manufacture of pots is available in many localities and also "Silliminite" raw material is found near Bojjinaygudem. It is used for polishing.

A pottery making unit can be started at Bojjrayigudem on a large scale to cater to the needs of habitants of the project area. The cost of this unit works out to Rs.5,000/-.

3.3.85 HONEY PASTURATION UNIT:

There is ample scope for extracting Honey from bee-hives in the project area. The Tribals can develop it as cottage industry mainly at Vinayakapuram of Aswaraopet block, Gondi, K$_o$thagudem, Mollurugattu, R$_e$kuloddi and Uppanapalligattu of Kunavaram block. Hence it is proposed to start two honey pasturation units one at Kunavaram and the other at Vinayakapuram. The financial implications for starting these two units are furnished in the next page.

46. I.T.D.A. Op.Cit. P.27.

a) Land and Building	Rs.	6,000
b) Machinery and equipment	Rs.	10,000
c) Working Capital	Rs.	9,000
	Rs.	25,000

for two units ..... Rs.25,000/- X 2 = Rs.50,000/-.

3.3.86 BEEDI MANUFACTURING UNIT:

Beedi leaf is abundantly found in the forest areas of Venkatapuram, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram and Sudimalla. Till now the tribals are selling the beedi leaves to the merchants instead of selling beedi leaves at shandies. A cottage industry can be started for manufacturing beedies. This would help to provide employment and income to the Tribals. It is proposed to start 4 units at Sampathnagar of Sudimalla samithi, Chetti of Kunavaram Samithi, Cherla of Venkatapuram Samithi, and Bhadrachalam to process the raw material. The approximate cost for starting these 4 units works out to Rs.2/- lakhs.(47)

3.3.87 SUN FLOWER OIL EXTRACTION UNIT:

Sun flower is grown mainly in Aswaraopet block area measuring 2,250 acres. It can be grown as early Khariff and Rabi crop. Sun flower oil has got medicinal value due to its having unsaturated fatty acids. This oil is recommended for heart patients for consumption, as it has small percentage of linotinic acid. Sun flower oil cake is a very valuable cattle feed as it contains 42-48% protein, which is rich in

47. I.T.D.A. P.272.

Macyne and Thiamine. This unit can be established at Aswaraopet at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000/-.

3.3.88 SOLANIUM PLANT:

Solanium Casium is a weed plant which, in recent years is found to be a good basic raw material for 16 I.D.P.A. which is the basis for the manufacture of cartojan. These plants (locally known as Picchivaga) can be found abundatly around Aswaraopet samithi area and this can be started at Aswaraopet with an estimated cost of Rs.50,000/-.

3.3.89 GROUNDNUT OIL - EXTRACTION UNIT.

Groundnut is abundatly grown in Boorgampad Panchayat Samithi area. Hence one unit for extracting the groundnut oil is suggested at Boorgampad with an estimated cost of Rs.50,000/-.

3.3.90 TAILORING AND NAVVAR MAKING UNITS FOR WOMEN:

Demonstration-cum-training unit in dress making and Navvar making with a capital of Rs.12,500/- each can be started in tribal pockets having annual income of less than Rs.1,800/-. Four units may be started at Boorgampad, Bhadrachalam, Aswaraopet and Yellandu and the financial implications of each unit is as below:

Dress Making - Non-Recurring:

a) Stipend @ Rs.30/- P.M. for 10 Tribal ladies.	Rs.	3,300.00
b) Raw-materials	Rs.	2,700.00
c) Tailoring articles and accessories	Rs.	3,000.00
	Rs.	9,000.00

Recurring:

a) Instructors' consolidated pay Rs.200/- P.M.	Rs.	2,400.00
b) House rent @ Rs.50/- for 12 months	Rs.	600.00
c) T.A. and other contingencies.	Rs.	500.00
	Rs.	3,500.00

Rupees 12,500/- X 4 units = Rs.50,000/-.

After completion of the training, sewing machines and looms can be given on subsidy basis or free of cost to trib als.

3.3.94 TRAINING-CUM-PRODUCTION CENTRE(Tassar) REELING AND WEAVING AT BHADRACHALAM.

Tassar industry is mainly practised by Koyas in the Tribal areas of Bhadrachalam division, as their subsidiary means of livelihood. At present they are producing Tassar cocoons and are selling them soon after the harvest of crop, as they do not have any reeling unit available within their reach in this area. If this industry is started by taking into consideration, the availability of sufficient area with good Nallamaddi vegetation and suitable climate for rearing the silk worms, nearly 1,000 families will be benefited. Tassar silk cloth is having a great demand abroad and is a good earner of foreign exchange.

It is proposed to establish one reeling unit at Bhadrachalam and the rearers can be trained in reeling

process of the cocoons converting into raw silk by themselves, and weaving improved methods. The details of the cost of the establishment of this unit is given hereunder.

	Recurring	Non-Recurring
1. Staffing pattern proposed for the scheme	9,140	-
2. Reeling unit	18,700	-
3. Wearing Unit	11,900	-
4. Cost of production of cloth (recurring)	56,525	-
5. Non-recurring expenditure	-	20,350
	96,265	20,350

By implementing the above mentioned programme, during the project period, nearly 5000 tribal persons will be benefited. The total cost of the programme works out to Rs.38.11 lakhs. The details of the programme is furnished in Annexure No.VII. E.I.[48]

48. I.T.D.A. Op. Cit. P.276.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS (F)

3.3.92 Development of Transport and Communication facilities is a sine-quo-non for opening the inaccessible tribal areas to facilitate percolation of benefits of development programme to backward areas, fostering of cultural contacts and growth of trade and commerce. Law and order problems of these tribal areas necessitate adequate net work of transport facilities.

Agriculture, mining, trading, quarrying and industries will develop with efficient network of communication system. A good number of hill streams meandering through the project make many villages inaccessible in the rainy and flood seasons. Some times even the block headquarters like Venkatapuram, V.R.Puram, Konavaram and certain important central places become inaccessible by road for 4 to 5 months in a year and cause hindrance in movement of men and material. The project area has very poor road length i.e. 11.4 Kms. per 100 Sq.K.m.. The classification of existing roads is mentioned in the following Table No.3.3.31(Next Page)

3.3.93 The road length per 100 square kilometres in Bhadrachalam sub-region is 15.98 kilometres, Boorgampad sub-region has recorded maxium road length of 20.20 Km for lakh of population, while Boorgampad and Kothagudem have recorded 57.50 and 54.56 kilometres respectively. The project area has the poorest length of road for lakh of population of 121.10 kilometres, as against 174.5 kilometres of district and 222.8 kilometres of the State.(50)

50. ITDA. Op.Cit. P.280

TABLE : 3.3.31[49]

EXISTING ZILLA PARTISHAD ROADS (LENGTH IN KMS.)

SL. NO.	PANCHAYAT SAMITHI	CC*	B.T.*	W.B.M.*	EARTHERN	TOTAL
1.	Venkatapuram	-	0.80	4.10	46.90	51.80
2.	Bhadrachalam	0-90	1.70	1.00	60.00	63.60
3.	Kunavaram	-	-	9.50	39.00	48.50
4.	V.R.Puram	-	-	12.00	30.00	42.00
		0.9	2.50	26.60	175.90	205.90
5.	Boorgampad	-	0.60	7.00	75.30	82.90
6.	Aswaraopet	-	-	51.80	73.20	125.00
		-	0-60	58.80	148.50	207.90
7.	Kothagudem	-	-	24.70	81.50	106.20
8.	Yellandu	-	-	12.10	85.30	97.40
9.	Sudimalla	-	-	10.00	80.70	90.70
		-	-	46.80	247.50	294.30
GRAND TOTAL		0.90	3.100	132.200	571.90	708.100

*Code: CC-Cement Concrete; B.T.= Black Topped,
W.B.M. Water Bound Mecadam

There are 773 villages in project area with a population of 7.42 lakhs. The settlements are classified into:

(i) Accessible, (ii) moderately accessible (within 2 to 4 miles) and (iii) inaccessible (beyond 4 miles).

Among 777 villages: (i) 30 per cent or 235 villages are inaccessible mainly in Venkatapuram, V.R.Puram, Kunavaram, Boorgampadu, Sudimalla, and Aswaraopet Panchayats;

(ii) 22.5 per cent of settlements are moderately inaccessible and connected by all weather roads.

49. I.T.D.A. Op.Cit. P.278.

(iii) while 47.5% of all villages are accessible and connected by roads.

Taking terrain, population, soils, markets and production places, completion of Zilla Parishad and PWD Department, have been suggested in the plan to throw open a vast number of tribal villages to road network.

TABLE : 3.3.32

PROPOSED SAMITHI-WISE ROAD PROGRAMME

SL. NO.	SAMITHI	TOTAL LENGTH IN KMS.	EXTIMATED COST Rs.IN LAKHS*
1.	Bhadrachalam	77.00	23.00
2.	Kunavaram	69.00	15.00
3.	V.R.Puram	68.00	25.00
4.	Venkatapuram	83.40	22.00
5.	Boorgampad	410.00	30.80
6.	Aswaraopet	357.00	90.77
7.	Kothagudem	102.50	27.70
8.	Yellandu	64.00	55.77
9.	Sudimalla	252.00	438.65
	TOTAL	1,484.90	727.69

* This includes both formation of new roads and completion of spillover works.

SUB-REGION:

	V	VI	VII
(a) Bhadrachalam	40.00	22.00	23.00
(b) Boorgampad	30.80	29.54	61.23
(c) Kothagudem	55.77	66.35	400.00
	126.57	117.89	484.23

During the project period, roads in Tribal and backward blocks are estimated to cost Rs.728.69 lakhs

for a distance of 1491.90 Kilometres in Panchayat Raj and public works department.(51) Though under the minimum needs programmes all villages having a population of 1500 should be covered with roads, the terrain in the project area is not convenient. Hence, a cluster programmes, instead has been suggested to meet the criteria set by the Planning Commission. First and Second order Centres are covered by roads, besides 5% of the third order Centres.(52)

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51. I.T.D.A. Op.Cit. P-282.
52. IBID P.283.

COMMUNICATIONS

3.3.94 EXTENT OF FACILITIES.

61% of villages in the project area are within the easy reach of postal facilities, by 22.3% of the villages having post offices and 38.7% of villages having post offices within a distance of 3 kilometres. But 1/5 of villages have post offices at a distance of 3 to 8 kilometres and another 1/5 more than 8 kilometres from the post offices.(53)

Populationwise, 90% of the villages having a population of 1000 and 75% of those with a population range of 500 to 1000 have postal facilities to cater the needs of project area.

3.3.95 PROPOSED EXPANSION:

One branch at Sudimalla, the First Order Centre and three branch post offices at Second Order are suggested. In the third order centre, there are 35 branch post offices and one sub-post office. The remaining third order centres are assisted by adjacent branch post offices. 65 Post Box facilities have been suggested in the plan.(54)

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53. IBID.
54. IBID P.284.

CREDIT AND MARKETING

3.3.196 As tribals are usually exploited by moneylenders who lend them loans for unproductive purposes, there is a great need for credit institutions to lend short and medium term loans for productive purposes. The Girijan Cooperative Corporation, The District Central Cooperative Bank at Khammam sanctioned medium and short-term loans to cultivators in Sub-region 2 and 3, while Rajahmundry Central Cooperative Bank sanctions loan to sub-region I through its affliated cooperatives.(55)

There are in all 196 Cooperative Credit Societies, out of which 20 are defunct. The details are as below:

TABLE : 3.3.33

COOPERATIVES IN KHAMMAM I.T.D.A.

SUB-REGION	PANCHAYAT SAMITHIES	NO.OF SOCIETIES	MEMBERSHIP
1. Bhadrachalam	1.Kunavaram	14	3,235
	2.V.R.Puram	17	1,360
	3.Bhadrachalam	17	3,873
	4.Venkatapuram	12	2,418
2. Boorgampad	1.Boorgampad	50	4,531
	2.Aswaraopet	19	3,376
3. Kothagudem	1.Kothagudem	26	2,474
	2.Yellandu	24	1,350
	3.Sudimalla	17	2,230
		196	24,847

Source: Khammam Report. Page.287.

55. IBID P.286

Maximum number of societies are found in Boorgampadu, followed by Kothagudem and the minimum are in Venkatapuram.

The total membership of Cooperative Credit Societies in the project area is 24,847 with a share capital of Rs.10.54 lakhs. Loans advanced to members of credit societies amounted to Rs.40.74 lakhs up to 31st March, 1974.

Out of Rs.40.64 lakhs, 93% or 39.96 lakhs has been recovered. Population-wise sub-region I is predominantly tribal, while sub-regionII and III are predominantly non-tribal. Hence, tribal membership is 6250 in sub-region one, while it is only 2703 in sub-region two and three. Still the total membership of tribals is only 36.03% or 8953. In sub-region one, out of 60 only 4 Cooperative Credit Societies are functioning for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. They get finances from Rajahmundry Central Cooperative Bank with its branch at Bhadrachalam.(56)

Commercial Banks in the Project Area do not lend loans to Tribals in the absence of clear titles to lands. LMBs located in the Project Area have suspended loans to Tribals from 1970-72 , started reviving from June 1972 when Government gave guarantees for long term loans to tribals. Land mortgage Banks are extending loans to Tribals and non-tribals for sinking wells, purchase oil engines, electric motors, tractors, and to meet expenses of reclamation. Tribal and non-tribal membership is 3026 with a share capital of Rs.2.65 lakhs. The land Mortagage Bank had advanced Rs.17.40 lakhs, out of which 1.81 lakhs were recovered with an outstanding amount of Rs.15.59 lakhs.

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56. IBID P.288.

3.3.~~101~~ 97 WORLD BANK LOAN FOR INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

World Bank has also been financing a scheme in intensive development of agriculture in the Project area giving loan for sinking of irrigation wells, installation of oil and power operated pumpsets implemented through Land Mortagage Bank.

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I.D.A. PROGRAMME.

STATEMENT - I 3.3.34

SL NO.	P.L.M.B.	Sinking of wells	Development of wells	Oil Engines	Electric motors	Financial Outlay
1.	Bhadrachalam	50	25	25	25	4.824
2.	Kothagudem	50	25	25	25	4.824
3.	Yellandu	50	25	25	25	4.824
	TOTAL	150	75	75	75	14.472

3.3.~~102~~ 98 THE GIRIJAN COOPERATIVE CORPORATION.

The Girijan Cooperative Corporation also extends loans through the network of GPCMS with 45 societies operating in the project area for purchase of minor forest produce, agriculture produce from tribals and selling them dairy requirements at fair price shops.

TABLE : 3.3.35

SL NO.	SOCIETY	LOANS ADVANCED Rs.	VILLAGE COVERED NOs.	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	Bhadrachalam	4,65,900	283	2,980
2.	Palwancha	8,49,600	294	5,907
3.	Dammapeta	7,91,920	142	2,453
4.	Yellandu	6,26,326	54	2,432

Source: Khammam Tribal Dev.Pro.Re.'76 TCR&T

3.3.~~103~~ 99 NEW CREDIT STRUCTURE:

The GCC has not been recognised by the Reserve Bank of India as a Credit Institution under section 17 (41) (E) and the demand of development programmes in a vast area are enormous. The structure of GCC is suggested to be changed by the plan with required infrastructure as it is in tribal areas.

(i) for credit and marketing for purchase of minor forest produce and agricultural produce, selling on daily requirements at fair price shops;

(ii) it can also have expanded credit facilities through its built in federal structure with primaries having independent status. Girijan Primary Cooperative marketing and credit societies with A.P. Central Cooperative Land Mortagage Bank is suggested for short term and medium term credits. GPCM and CB can be ~~XXX~~ Directly linked to Zilla Kendria Sahakar Bank.

Below the GPCM and CS, the existing DR Depots will be converted into credit-cum-marketing centes. The modified structure is shown in Table below:(57)

A.P.C.L.M. B. — G.C.C.

L.K. — S.B.

Long Term Loan — Marketing of Hills Produce

S.T.K.M. T. Loans

Regulated markets

G.P.C.M. & C.S.

50,000 Tribal Population

C.M.C.S.

(@ One for every 2000 tribals)

57. I.T.D.A. P.292.

The functions of G.P.C.M. & C.S. will be as follows:

1. Enrolment of members and preparation of Passbooks with following particulars;

(a) requirements of short, medium and long term production and consumption credit.

(b) debt serving for liquidation of past debts.

(c) provision of consumption credit in cash and kind especially during lean periods and to meet ceremonial overheads.

(d) sale purchase details of Agricultural produce and Minor Forest Produce.

2. Purchase of Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce brough by any tribal.

3. Purchase and sale of daily requirements and agricultural inputs for supplying them to members.

As an operational measure the GPCM & CS will open a composite cash credit account for each member.

4. All the extinct Cooperative Institutions should be merged into the APCM & CM concerned.

5. Suitable higher level organisations such as APCLMB, ZKSB, should be pressed into service to support supervise and guide the activities of the societies at the primary level as suggested by Bawa Committee.

The set up ensures a package of services required by tribals the main components of which are credit, production as well as consumption credit, supply of seeds, as well as agricultural inputs, supply of consumer goods and marketing of produce both agricultural and minor forest produce, which constitute the major areas of exploitation

of tribals. Further the tribal need not also approach too many Institutions for assistance under this arrangement. It is also necessary that Cooperative Banking Institutions, R.B.I., NCDC etc., should make available adequate funds for supporting the economic programmes for tribals in sub-plan area even by modifying their norms and existing procedures so as to ensure smooth flow of funds for various programmes. A built in system of subsidy has been provided both in General sector programmes, Government of India assistance programmes and State Tribal Welfare Programmes at a uniform rate for each scheme, so that these activities could be viable propositions as demanded by the financing Institutions. Thus the whole set up conforms to the recommendations of Bawa Committee.

Organisationally the existing 5 G.P.C.M.S. serving the Project Area provides the necessary network for effective credit and marketing operations. At field level the existing 79 D.R. Depots of these societies are to be increased to 134 though Bawa Committee recommended a D.R.Depot for 2000 population the population criterian has been reduced to 1500 in view of the scattered nature of settlements in some of the areas, with structural modification for credit-cum-marketing activity, so that each one of these credit-cum-marketing centres will serve about 1500 population of the area. As recommended by Bawa Committee for every credit-cum-marketing centre credit clerk should be appointed besides the existing salesman who will be purchasing agent-cum-salesman. For every five

credit-cum-marketing centres one supervisor has to be appointed for guiding and supervising the Credit operation, while the shandy Inspector will look after the marketing operations of DRs and agency produce for this purpose. The number of credit supervisors and shndy Inspectors should be increased. At present there are 8 categoriesof functionaries dealing with credit operations at the GPCMS and DR Depots levels. It is necessary to bring about uniformity in the credit staff pattern, and also to have only credit supervisors of UDC cadre whose number will be 27 at the rate of one Supervisor for 5 credit-cum-marketing Centres in place of the 7 categories of credit personnel. But GPCM & CS level the Manager with the assistance of loans accountant will supervise the work of the Credit Supervisors. All the categories of loan viz., short term medium term and long term will be serviced by the GPCM & C.S. through this staff it will be necessary to provide a loan Accountant for all the GPCM & C.S.

3.3.10 FINANCIAL ASPECTS:

The finances required may be categorised into production and consumption credit, marketingof Agricultural and Minor Forest Produce and supply of inputs. The Bawa Committee calculated for Srikakulam District, Rs.100 lakhs for production and consumption credit, Rs.110 lakhs for marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce and Rs.20 lakhs for supply of inputs. It is estimated that Rs.150/- per acre and Rs.100/- per member

and the required production and consumption credit respectively. On the basis of this, the financial targets for the integrated Tribal Development Agency are calculated and given in the following Table.

FINANCIAL TARGETS OF I.T.D.P.

(To be accomplished by the end of Vth Plan)

Production and Consumption credit	Marketing of Agrl. and M.F.P.	Supply of Inputs
116.03	127.64	23.20

3.3.101. The scale of finance as accepted by Bawa Committee which was originally suggested by RBI for Srikakulam District is Rs.150/- per acre of which Rs.125/- will be in kind. However, the scale of financ e is to be evolved on the basis of the type of crop as the cost of input and other requirement for each crop show large variations. Suitable scale of finance should be evolved at the time of implementation to suit the local conditions and crops.

The following Margin Money are to be Provided:

	Rs.
i. Non-over due cover at the rate of 30% of the target.	30.68 Lakhs
ii. Risk-cum-price of fluctuation fund at 3% of the total turn over	3.86 Lakhs
iii. Strengthening of share capital base	26.68 Lakhs
iv. Construction of godowns	1.50 Lakhs
v. Transport	5.00 Lakhs
Total	67,72 Lakhs

3.3.102 As suggested by the Secretaries Committee for loans given for agricultural purposes, certain percentage of loans may be collected from the tribals as share capital every year by the reorganised primaries. It may be 3% annually in the first and second year and 2% annually in the third and fourth year, so as to make up a total of 10% over the four year period." Besides, as suggested by the Bawa Committee, at least 1% of the total agricultural and minor forest produce marketed by a tribal through the reorganised primaries during a year, may be collected as Additional share capital and retained by the primary.

3.3.103 According to the existing arrangement, the State Government would subsidies the entire staff cost of GCC including the staff employed for credit operations, and the forest rentals charges to the GCC. The Government subsidy however, is subject to the limit of the actual losses incurred by the GCC on its total transactions and not merely on sale/purchase of minor forest produce.

3.3.104 For godowns, there is a Central Sector scheme according to which the NCDC will advance loan through State Government to the tune of 62½% of the cost of construction. This facility will be availed of and the remaining 37% is provided as subsidy.

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EDUCATION

3.3.105 GAPS IN LITERACY.

Wide gaps still persist in the literacy standards of tribals at 5% against 18.5% in the district (Page.299), inspite of all efforts made in the earlier plans to bring the tribals at a par with non-tribals and creating facilities in the age group of 6 to 11 years with opening of educational Institutions, supplying free books, dress, mid-day meals, hostels, Ashram Schools, scholar ships etc.(5B) 45% of the tribal welfare funds is allocated to Education.

Under the Minimum Need Programmes, the Planning Commission has suggested a Primary School within 1.5 Kilometres of each village and a middle school within a 5 kilometres of each village. This plan is considered impracticable for tribal areas with scores means of transport and low population of villages with less than 200 in 80 to to 90 of the villages.

Still to achieve the Minimum Needs Programmes, targets of enrolling 100% school age boys and 80% of girls in the predominantly tribal constructed centra villages, existing incentives schemes like dress, writing material, boarding homes, Ashram schools have to be intensified, according to the plan. At present, 2573 primary schools, 70 upper primary schools, 40 high schools, 5 junior colleges, and one Degree College as below:

(See Table 3.3.36 Next Page)

TABLE : 3.3.36

SCHOOLS IN I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM

SL. NO.	BLOCK	PRIMARY	UPPER PRIMARY	HIGH SCHOOLS	JUNIOR COLLEGES	DEGREE COLLEGES
1.	Bhadrachalam	63	7	3	1	-
2.	Kunavaram	50	9	2	-	-
3.	V.R.Puram	48	1	2	-	-
4.	Venkatapuram	64	2	3	-	-
5.	Boorgampad	68	12	6	1	-
6.	Aswaraopet	68	9	4	-	-
7.	Yellandu	83	11	7	1	-
8.	Kothagudem	65	11	9	2	1
9.	Sudimalla	64	8	4	-	-
	TOTAL	573	70	40	5	1

3.3.106 SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF TRIBAL CHILDREN:

Enrolment in age group of 6 to 11 years works out at 63.4% as against 54.44% in the district, and 74.4% in the State. But, among the Scheduled Tribes children is only 43%. Andhra Pradesh has the lowest percentage of enrolment among the Scheduled Tribes, followed by Boorgampad in Primary Education.(58)

Even from this small number many are drop outs. There is high incidence of absenteeism 35%, wastage (75%), stagnation (44%) in schools located in tribal areas, due to extreme backwardness, poverty and illiteracy of the parents.

790 Teachers are working in various Educational Institutions. It is proposed to open high schools, upper primary schools, primary schools at higher, middle and lower order settlements, as the existing schools are not properly distributed with over concentration in some areas and lack of schools facilities in others.(58)

58. IBID, P.303.

3.3.107:HIGH SCHOOLS:

All First Order Centres except Sudimalla have High Schools, hence a high schools proposed there. Venkatapuram is situated at a long distance from Bhadrachalam. A junior College is proposed at Venkatapuram, Koonavaram and V.R.Puram. A hostel is also proposed at Koonavaram, where there is heavy tribal concentration.

Out of 7 identified first order centres, one high school at Sudimalla, 2 Junior Colleges near Kunavaram with hostels and another at Venkatapuram are suggested.

3.3.108.UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

25 Second order Centres have been identified where upper Primary Schools are to be openeed as shown in table.[60]

8.3.37.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS-SERVICE CENTRES IIND ORDER

BLOCK	EXISTING	PROPOSED
1. Aswaraopet	1	1
2. V.R.Puram	2	-
3. Bhadrachalam	3	-
4. Sudimalla	2	1
5. Boorgampadu	4	-
6. Venkatapuram	2	1
7. Kunavaram	2	1
8. Kothagudem	1	1
9. Yellandu	2	1
TOTAL	19	6

60.I.T.D.A. Opp.Cit.P.No.306.

3.3.109. LOWER PRIMARY CENTRES: Out of 101 identified lower order centres 94 are having primary schools as shown in Table.below:[61]

Region	No.of lower order centres	Existing No.of primary schools	Proposed primary schools
1. Sub-Region - I	48	44	4
2. Sub-Region -II	25	23	2
3. Sub-Region-III	28	27	1
Total	101	94	7

Out of the total population of 7.42 lakhs in 9 blocks, 151, 709 are school age children in 6 to 11 years group. Out of them 31903 are attending primary schools, to achieve the target of 100% boys and 80% girls enrolement of school Children, 15567 children have to be enrolled in primary schools under Minimum Needs Programme. 105 schools have been suggested to fill up the gap to cover 5887 children, including the 7 schools proposed under the functional gap. 9680 children would be covered by existing schools which involved appointment of 350 additional teachers to reach a teacher pupil ratio of 1.30%. The expenditure involved accounts for 160.80 lakhs for the project period. 4 high schools, 16 upper primary schools, and 98 lower primary schools are proposed to cover all the left out children to achieve the targeted aim to 100% in schools in the project area. The total cost of Educational programmes works out at Rs.1130.82lakhs, as shown in:

	Rs.in Lakhs
1. Primary Schools	159.96
2. Upper Primary Schools	70.40
3. High Schools	51.32
4. Ashram Schools	696.14
5. Hostels	153.00
Total	1130.82

62. I.T.D.A. Opp.Cit-P.No.307.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

block	Schoolage			School Age			School Going Children			Balance to be covered	Proposed Schools	Proposed Coverage	Coverate Through existing Institut:
	Boys	Girls	Total	100%	80%	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
Bhadrachalam	3127	2934	6061	3127	2347	5474	2162	1900	4062	1412	20	1000	412
Kunavaram	5200	3025	8225	5200	2420	7620	1902	1357	3259	4367	10	620	3741
V.R.Puram	1966	1215	3181	1966	972	2938	1554	1075	2629	209	10	241	68
Aswaraopet	4112	1123	5235	4112	898	5010	3244	1540	5784	226	-	-	-
Kothagudem	3958	2425	6383	3958	1940	5898	2788	1653	4441	1457	9	565	892
Burgampad	3258	2931	6189	3258	2345	5603	2274	795	3069	2534	16	820	1714
Venkatapuram	2039	1811	3850	2039	1449	3488	1880	1099	2979	509	10	486	23
Sudimalla	2987	2525	5512	2987	2020	5007	2169	894	3063	1944	15	985	959
Yellandu	3869	3204	7073	3869	2563	6432	1927	1690	3617	2815	15	1170	1645
T O T A L	30516	21193	51709	30516	16954	47470	19900	12003	31903	15567	105	5887	9680

Source: Integrated Tribal Development Project - Khammam District, 1976 - T.C.R.& T.I.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	High Schools			Upper Primary Schools			Primary Schools			Ashram Schools			Hostels		
	P	R	N.R	P	R	N.R	P	R	N.R	P	R	N.R	P	R	N.R
V	1	15.12	2.00	4	23.40	2.00	32	51.84	16.00	45	285.52	45.00	10	67.50	6.00
VI	2	20.16	4.00	8	31.20	4.00	30	32.40	15.00	46	203.85	37.50	10	45.00	6.00
VII	1	5.04	2.00	4	7.80	2.00	43	23.22	21.50	35	79.27	45.00	10	22.50	6.00
Total	4	43.32	8.00	16	62.40	8.00	105	107.46	52.50	125	568.64	127.50	30	135.00	18.00

P= Physical R= Recurring N.R.= Non-Recurring.

Recurring=916.82
N.Recurring 214.00

1130.82

Source: Integrated Tribal Development Agency - Khammam - 1976.

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sl No	Block	School Age		Total	School Going		Total
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1	Bhadrachalam	1810	1496	3306	1096	849	1945
2	Kunavaram	800	550	1350	624	572	1196
3	V.R.Puram	660	440	1100	440	280	720
4	Aswaraopet	900	700	1600	656	423	1079
5	Kothagudem	1244	844	2088	1205	737	1942
6	Venkatapuram	480	320	800	320	144	464
7	Burgampad	1327	1029	2356	1113	583	1656
8	Sudimalla	978	676	1654	878	371	1249
9	Yellandu	1687	1167	2854	1378	878	2256
	T O T A L	9886	7222	17108	7710	4837	12547

Source: Integrated Tribal Development Project-Khammam,1976,T.C.R.&T.I.

contd...

3.3.110. MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES:[62]

The tribals in the project area suffer from Malaria, Yaws, TB. Their poor health is attributed to bad, insanitary conditions and mal-nutrition. Medical facilities available are extremely poor as there are only two hospitals per lakh population, as against 8 and 27 in district and State respectively.

The project area has 8 hospitals, 5 Dispensaries, 8 Public Health Centres and 27 Sub-Centres, Boorgampadu, Aswaraopet, Kothagudem, Sudimalla, Yellandu are deficient in Medical and Health Services.

Growth Centres like Kothagudem and Bhadrachalam have hospitals with 10 and 30 beds respectively[63]. It is proposed to strengthen bed facilities, staff, drugs, medicines and building.

1) First Order Centres: Among the 7 first order Centres, V.R.Puram, has a medical and health institution, the rest have dispensaries or public health centres.

II) Second Order Centres: In 25 Second Order Cenral places Annexure 7.1.2. for verification for evaluated purposes, 9 places have not got the suggested 9 sub-centres ~~which are~~ now recommended for the plan period.

III) Lower Order Centres: Of all the 101 Lower Order centres, 24 have medical institutions, while 77 do not have any medical or health facilities. Even these 24 have only health sub-centres, while in one or two places either dispensaries or public health centre are located. At the lower,

62. Ibid.P.No.313. 63. Ibid.P.No.314.

and medical institutions are suggested except mobile medical units.

There are 4 mobile medical units located at Bhadrachalam, V.R. Puram, Boorgumpadu and Sudimella and the remaining 3 do not have any mobile medical units. So these have been suggested at Aswaraopet, Kothagudem, Yellandu, Koonavaram and Venkatapuram. 4 Family Planning Centres at Jaganathapuram, Parnasala, Pedagollagudem, and Julurpadu have been suggested in the project area.[64]

FILM SHOWS: To propogate health programme, film shows, display of posters, and periodical exhibitions are suggested. For this purpose, two units at Boorgampadu and Aswaraopet are proposed, in addition to the existing one at Palvoncha.

Strengtherning of staff, supply of medicines are also suggested in 8 hospitals with X-Ray equipment. In addition, upgrading of 3 Public Health Centres in Pinapaka, Aswaraopet and Sulhanagar as 30 beded hospital[65] has been recommended.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

3.3.111. (i)Aims: Revenue villages are taken as the basis for supply of drinking water to all villages under rural water supply schemes. While revenue villages have no meaning in tribal areas as small hamlets and widely scattered, a cluster approach is taken.[66]

64. Ibid P.No.316.
65. Ibid.P.No.317.
66. Ibid.P.No.318.

In the project area only 29.9% of villages had adequate water supply, 57.6% of the villages had inadequate drinking water supply, while 13.2% of the villages are not covered by the programme. Even the proposals to supply water to clusters of villages have serious limitations, as well as scope for sinking sub soil water in hamlets is also limited.[67] The matter has to be gone into carefully, as the data collected is not adequate. The perspective plan says "in view of the various constraints, the problem can not be defined precisely unless a systematic study of the problem is made as part of the programme of the project."

ii)Priorities: Priority has to be given to villages which have no water supply. Hence Yellandu, Sudimalla, Venkatapuram, Boorgampadu and Aswaraopet have been included in the second phase i.e. in the Sixth Plan.

Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem are included in the 7th Plan. It is estimated that an amount of Rs.81.87 lakhs would be required for the plan period. Details of schemewise, planwise breakdown is given in Annexture No.7(1)(1). A proposal for completion of spill over work to 287 drinking water wells at a cost of Rs.533 lakhs ~~have~~ has been included in the Vth Plan of ITDP. The cost of 422 new wells works out at to Rs.27.33 lakhs.

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67. Ibid.P.No.318.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY

BLOCK	Total inhabited-villages	Villages Where Drinking Water Supply is		
		Adequate	Inadequate	Extremely inadequate
1. Bhadrachalam	114	24 (21.05)	90(78.75)	----
2. Kunavaram	113	72 (63.7)	32 (28.3)	9 (18.00)
3. V.R.Puram	94	47(50.0)	31(34.04)	16(15.96)
4. Venkatapuram	147	12(8.2)	98(66.6)	37(25.2)
5. Boorgumpadu	98	10(10.2)	84(85.7)	4(4.1)
6. Aswaraopet	60	20(33.3)	35 (58.4)	5(8.3)
7. Kothagudem	49	30(61.2)	19(37.8)	---
8. Yellandu	42	2 (4.8)	26(61.9)	14(33.3)
9. Sudimalla	56	9(16.1)	31(55.3)	16(28.6)
Total	773	226(29.2)	446(57.6)	101(13.2)

DRINKING WATER SCHEME IN PROJECT AREA

Sl No.	BLOCK	No.of spill overworks V Plan	Amount Required (Rs.)	No.of new wells proposed V	VI	VII	Estimated Cost V	VI	VII
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Bhadrachalam	33	71,604	--	--	53	--	--	3,41,500
2.	Kunavaram	45	49,000	--	15	--	--	75,000	--
3.	V.R.Puram	34	1,09,604	--	14	--	--	1,06,500	--
4.	Venkaptapuram	21	54,591	35	--	--	2,60,500	--	--
5.	Boorgumpadu	--	--	--	108	--	--	4,41,000	--
6.	Aswaraopet	51	73,735	--	51	--	--	3,06,000	--
7.	Kothagudem	50	1,21,122	--	--	20	--	--	80,000
8.	Yellandu	26	95,473	82	--	--	3,54,000	--	--
9.	Sudimalla	27	57,670	44	--	--	2,36,000	--	--
	Total	287	5,32,799	161	188	73	8,50,500	9,28,500	4,21,500

Total amount required for Plan period Rs.27.33 Lakhs.

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION

3.3.112. **Protective Measures:** The Non-tribals who entred the tribal areas began to exploit the illiterate tribals in a variety of ways like (i) marketing operations of forest and agricultural produce;(ii)money lending,(iii)forest work and grabing of land in lieu of alleged arears of debt at an enormous rate of interest, or other pretext.

(1) Government has undoubtedly taken steps to protect tribals from 1874, since they passed Scheduled District Act by which Criminal and Civil Justice was provided along with collection of revenue and administration in the scheduled areas.

(2) In 1971 the Agency Tract Interests and land transfer Regulation stipulated Interest at 24 per cent. At no time, the interest should exceed the principal and prevent the transfers without the written permission of the agent to Government or to the competent Officer.

(3) In 1949 Agency Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation was passed to abolish bonded labour system in which the tribals had to live, in life long slavery, to the Creditor in lieu of debt, thus, abolishing the Gotti agreements(bonded labour) and introduced regular wage payments. This regulation is in force in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari and in Khammam District - Bhadrachalam and Nugur Taluqs.[68]

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68. Ibid-P.No.326.

(4) In October, 1949 Hyderabad Tribal Areas Act 1349F was passed for notification of Tribal Areas, Tribes, Appointment of Agents and Assistant Agents.

I. The State Governments have also enacted many protective legistations, like

a) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation-1959.

b) The Andhra Pradesh ScheduledAreas Land Trasfer(Amendment) Regulation - 1970,

c) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer(Amendment) Regulation of 1971.

II. The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation of 1960,

b) Andhra Pradesh(Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation-1970,

c) Andhra Pradesh(Scheduled Tribes) Debt Relief Regulation-1960 (Regulation I of 1960)

STATE LEGISLATION

I. Andhra Pradesh Land Transfer Regulation 1959:Salient Features:[69]

The Transfer of Land by a Scheduled Tribes to Other than a member of Scheduled Tribes is null and void. It could only be affected by an Agency Divisional Officer to Transferer or his heir on application. No landed property in the Scheduled area could be attached or sold in the execution of money decrees.

CHALLANGES TO ACT VOID:

(i) The non-tribals challanged this regulation to Fundamental Rights Articles 14 and 19 by which non-tribals could hold land any where in India in the absence of rules made and appointment of a designated officers to administer. The High Court upheed the Government action as rules were framed and officers were appointed to adminster. Still(ii)the

69. I.T.D.A.Opp.Cit.P.No.329.

Non-tribals again challanged on the grounds of Estate Abolition Act which provides for granting of Roytwari Pattas to persons in possession of land paying land revenue to the Government. All transfers by tribals to non-tribals are prevented by land lords under the above Act up to 1919, showing the tenancy rights of non-tribals and challanged the operations of the Act. The tribals, though they are actually in possession of land would not get tenancy rights recorded, consequent on the abolition of estate. Thus the non-tribals got ownership right and challenged the implementation of the Act. That is why this regulation was extended to Telangana Region by repealing the Tribal Areas Regulation of 1359F in the year 1963. Government passed an Amendment to this Regulation in the year 1970 to plug the loopholes mentioned above. This Amendment Prohibited land transfers and declared all transfers of immovable properties located in theScheduled areas, to any persons other than Scheduled Tribes.

The non-tribals have, meanwhile, taken possession of land of the tribals while continuing the litigation in the courts. The Amendments brought about and its extention to Telangana region, plugging the loopholes had no beneficial effects on tribals. The high Court held in the challanges before it by the non-tribals that this Act has no retrospective affect of land transfers made by tribals prior to 1917, with the result the non-tribals began to continue to enjoy the land they had grabbed from the tribals.

(iii) In 1971, the Regulation was amended to facilitate transfer of immovable property located in the agency tract to the Co-operative Society or land Mortage Bank or Commercial Bank or other financial Institutions with the conditions that in the event of a default, property should be transfered only to Cooperative Society where Scheduled Tribes are members. This was also challenged by non-tribals under Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution to hold property anywhere. The Courts again upheld the Act as correct with the presumption that the land owned by non-tribals was originally that of the tribals was not an unreasonable assumption. But, it also held that the Regulation had no retrospective effect and its effect is only for the first time on the transfer of immovable property by non-tribals. Meanwhile, about a lakh of acres of land transferred to non-tribals by tribals, was lost for ever.

Number of Cases and Extent of Land involved: Kothagudem sub-region has 2975 maximum number of cases and 8055.46 acres, maximum extent of land under dispute, while Bhadrachalam has less both with 233 cases and 1027-04 acres of land involved. Boorgampadu has 166 cases with 5359 acres in dispute.

The average extent of land alienated is 4.36 acres in Bhadrachalam sub-region, while in Kothagudem sub-region it is 3.34 acres. Land transfers are taking place from tribals to non-tribals which are in violation of this provision. The non-tribals are able to circumvent all loans and are able to hold land is evident from the fact that there were 5607 cases involving an area of 14441.73 acres of land.

TABLE NO: 3.3.38.

Name of the Regulation	Sub-Region	Total No. of Cases under L.T.R.	Cases Registered	Extent of land involved (inacre)	No.of Cases disposed.	Extent of involved (in ac)	No.of Cases Pending	Extent of land in acres.
A.P.Scheduled Area land Transfer Regulation (1959)	Bhadrachalam	233	233	1,027.04	198	622.60	35	404.44
	Boorgum-Padu	2,491	1,778	5,359.23	698	1708.41	1080	3650.82
	Kothagudem	2,883	2,415	8,055.46	916	2794.84	1499	5260.62
Project		5,607	4,426	14,441.73	1812	5125.85	2614	9315.88

INDEBTEDNESS

3.3.113. Tribal Indebtedness:

From a study conducted by the Tribal Research Centre, Hyderabad 48.48 % of households are in debt to the extent of Rs.66,210 Tribe-wise, Koyas had Rs.566 debts, on an average per household, while it is Rs.217.22 among the hill Reddies. Debts were taken from various sources like money lenders (31.67%), Cooperative Credit Institutions,(42.23%) and Samithi Officers(10%).[70]

70. I.T.D.A. P.No.336.

The debts were incurred for family maintenance, social and religious functions and other unproductive purposes. Many non-tribals have also acquired lands by the control of lending loans to tribals on pledge of land.[71]

ii) Protective Legislation:

Protection against tribal indebtedness by legislation was ineffective prior to Regulation 1970 March, much of the land had gone from tribals to non-tribals. During 1950-1960, and the provision of Andhra Pradesh Regulation-1970 and Andhra Pradesh Mahals(Abolition and Convertion into Ryotwari) Regulation-1969 stand in the way of eviction of non-tribals from Scheduled Areas. There is provision for any one to claim a patta for lands located in Mahals and Estates, if he is in lawful possession of land as per regulation. The non-tribals falling under this category and the provisions of LTD 1959, get their Pattas granted to them under Ryotwari settlement. They are not void or illegal. The provision is against Pattas for lands outside Mahals. Though Government brought in an amendment, non-tribals are taking advantage of the loopholes. The regulation is not applicable to land under occupation of tribals prior to 1917 or for lands transfered from one tribal to another earlier than 3rd February 1970. The date on which the amended Regulation came into force for lands given to non-tribals by land holders prior to the notified date under the estate land Act 1908 and lands transfered to non-tribal with the consent of agent prior to 3rd February, 1970.

71.I.T.D.A. P-337.

(iii)A.P.Scheduled Areas Ryotwari Settlements Regulation-1970:

This Legislation was not helpful to the tribals as it applies to lands in which there was land under Rytwari Settlements. It only applied to land other than that comprise in Muttas and Mahals. After it every royt is enttitled to a Patta. Even if the land were alienated by Government under Estate Abolition Act, Ryut is entitled for a Patta if he was in Possession of the land for 3 years, while in the case of non-tribals the period of possession should be 8 years.

The Andhra Pradesh Mahal(Abolition and Convertion Into Rytwari Settlement) Regulation - 1969:

This provides for abolition of Mahals in Nugur, Albaka and Charla of Khammam District under convertion into Rytwari System. The relationship between proprietor and tenant is abolished. Government have appointed officials for survey and settlement, to issue Pattas to tribals ryots who continuously possess land for a period of one year and above after 1969, while in the case of non-tribals they should be in possession for not less than 8 years.

Though this act was challanged, it was upheld by the High Court, but still various problems with regard to land records and implementation of the Regulation are stipulated by the legal proceedings while giving an ejectment orders, the High Court held that the ejectment is permissible on lands which have been made for violation on sub-section-I of Section3 of Regulation-1959, which does not provide necessary foundation for ejectment.

IV) AP Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation-1950 and AP Scheduled Areas Debt Relief Regulation 1960 Amended in 1970:

The money lenders is to obtain licenses and should not charge more than 12% simple interest for any secured loan, while it is 9.34%, if the amount is less than 25 rupees and 6¼% if it is more than Rs.25, in the case of secured loan. The defects of the Regulation is that money lenders outside the Scheduled Areas are not covered. The Regulation declared that all loans given by unlincenced money lenders are null and void. It is also obligatory on their part to register his name irrespective of the residence and place of money lending operations. Though there are good number of money lenders in the project area, not more than 63 have registered and obtained licenses. Surprisingly not more than one case was detected, as almost all transaction are oral.

V) Debt Relief Regulation-1970: This provides relief from accumulated indebtedness, scaling down of debts once again as to provide further relief to tribals from debts incurred by Regulation-1960. Interest outstanding onl-1-1957 was decided to have been discharged. Only outstanding Principle was to be paid. On debts incurred after 7-1-1957, the rate of interest is to be calculated at 5%, or rate applicable to the debt which ever is less. The Act also provide for 9% simple interest on secured loans and 12% interest per annum on any unsecured loans. However, money lenders are able to circumvent this provision successfully.

334 cases were detected involving an amount of Rs.17098. 124 were disposed off involving an amount of Rs.3565 leaving a balance of 210 cases with an amount of Rs.13533 debts. Implementation is done by two special Dy.Collectors assisted by Dy.Tahsildar, one for each Agency Taluq appointed for project area.

3.3.114: Information, Publicity and Public Participation:

Successful implementation of all ITDA programmes depends on successful public relations work by mass media at Head Quarters which is suggested as below:

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1	Project Public Relations Officer	530-30-1050	1
2	Cinema Operator	250-15-400-20-500	2
3	Sound Technician	250-15-400-20-500	2

Cinema Projector, Ancillary Appliances, Sound Equipment and Staff is estimated to cost Rs. 1.74 lakhs.[73]

3.3.115: Voluntary Youth Organisation: The tribal youths have formed an organisation with a net work of branches in various parts of the District for constructive programmes. The project Authority wanted to have a tribal youth organisation and appoint an Honorary Youth Co-ordinator at Project Head Quarters to work in close collaboration with Public Relations Officer and organise various Educational Programmes to mobilise. He will be paid Rs.250/- P.M. in addition to the travelling and daily allowances needed for the tours.

The representative at each block will be paid Rs.100/- P.M. for postage and Stationery and fixed amount of Rs.300/- to defray travelling expenses. The financial implications of the scheme are as below:

73. I.T.D.A. Khamman - Opp.cit. P-351.

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Outlay in 5th Plan Rs.	Outlay in VI th Plan Rs.	Outlay in 7th Plan Rs.
1	Honororium to Youth Coordinator	15,000	15,000	15,000
2	Postage and Stationery	10,800	10,800	10,800
3	Travelling Allowances	16,200	16,200	16,200

Gross total for Project Period Rs.1,26,000

Involvement of Tribal Sarpanches and Samithi Presidents is equally important to the smooth implementation of the Plan for tribals. They can be given short orientation courses in the methods and programmes of ITDA in each of the tribal Research Centres to evolve a course.[74]

3.3.116: A D M I N I S T R A T I O N:

The project consists of a frame work of 9 Panchayat Samithies and the same Administrative structure will have to be retained, in the Project. As the programmes are varied and spread over a vast area, they require a high level expertise and technical input. A Project Authority has to be constituted with an Advisory Body consisting of Officials and Non-officials. The Collector will be the Chairman with District Officers, as Members of Advisory Body. The representatives of the Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Samithies will be associated. The composition of the proposed advisory body is as follows:

74. Ibid - Page-354.

...

1	Collector	Ex-Officio Chairman
2	Deputy Director, Agriculture	Member
3	Deputy Director, Industries	Member
4	Superintending Engineer	Member
5	Conservator of Forests	Member
6	Executive Engineer, Zilla Parishad	Member
7	District Educational Officer	Member
8	District Health & Medical Officer	Member
9	District Veterinary Officer	Member
10	Divisional General Manager, G.C.C.	Member
11	Assistant Director, Mines & Geology	Member
12	Assistant Director, Handlooms	Member
13	Assistant Director, Fisheries	Member
14	District Cooperative Officer	Member
15	District Manager, Agro-Industries	Member
16	District Public Relation Officer	Member
17	Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare	Member
18	District Tribal Welfare Officer	Member
19	Zilla Parishad Chairman	Member
20	President, Dist. Cooperative Central Bank	Member
21	Local M.L.As (Tribal)	Member
22	Presidents of Tribal Block & Backward Blocks	Member
23	Representatives of the Lead Banks and State Bank of India	Member
24	Project Officer	Member-Secretary

In addition to the staff functioning in the project, the following staff is also proposed:

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Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of Pay	No. of Posts
1	Project Officer	900 - 1400	1
2	Assistant Project Officers:		
	(a) Agriculture	600-1000	1
	(b) Animal Husbandry	600-100	1
	(c) Education	700-1100	1
	(d) Industries	700-1100	1
	(e) Executive Engineer	700-1100	1
	(f) Administrative Officer	500-900	1
	(g) Evaluation Officer	300-600	1
3	Assistant Accounts Officer	300-600	1
4	Manager (Programmes Establishment)	250-500	2
	(a) Evaluation Assistants	250-500	3
	(b) Agricultural Extension Officers	250-500	12
	(c) V.D.Os.	90-192	11
5	Senior Assistants	140-200	6
6	Junior Assistants	90-192	12
7	Typists (Steno-I)	90 - 192	5
8	Attenders	62-90	12
9	Contingent Staff	62-90	12

This additional staff requirement has been worked out after taking into consideration the existing staff and further requirements as per the work in the first year of the Project.

The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bhadrachalam will be the Assistant Project Officer, Agriculture.

...

Assistant Director of Industries at Kothagudem will be the Assistant Project Officer, Industries.

Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings stationed at Kothagudem will be the Assistant Project Officer and Project area will come under the Executive Engineer (R&B).

The District Tribal Welfare Officer now attached to Collector would be stationed at the Project As Assistant Project Officer.

The other officers will have to be recruited afresh. All development staff working in the project would have to be under the Administrative control of the project Authority. But the developmental functionaries attached the Project Authority will continue to be under ~~under~~ the technical control of the superior officers, of their respective Departments attached to the micro level set up. proposed in the sub-plan as follows:

74

1 Commissioner for Tribal Welfare

2 Project Co-ordinator

3 Director of Tribal Welfare

4 Joint Director, Tribal Welfare

5 Deputy Director, Tribal Welfare

6 Deputy Director (Subject Matter Specialists):

(i) Agriculture

(ii) Animal Husbandry

(iii) Education

(iv) Industries

(v) Cooperation

7 Information, Publicity and Statistical Cell

(i) Information Officer

(ii) Statistical Officer.

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3.3.117: Evaluation Unit:

It is proposed to have a concurrent evaluation unit cell to evaluate programmes and providing the necessary technical assistance to the project authority in the formulation of schemes.

the Head Quarters of the Project May be located at Bhadrachalam.

3.3.118: Allocation of Funds:

Funds will have to be at the disposal of the Project Officer to enable him to have smooth implementation of programmes in time. Zilla Parishad should release funds to the Project Authority instead of to the Panchayat Samithi.[75]

3.3.119: Delays in the Release of Funds:

Agricultural season comes in June, while the preparation of budget and allocation to different Departments takes 3 to 4 months. Meanwhile, the agriculturists have to go for loans to financial institutions. In the mean time when funds are released after agricultural operations are over, they are spent on unproductive purposes. This waste could be avoided if the funds are released in advance of agricultural seasons.

3.3.120: State Level Committee:

Minister for Tribal Welfare is the Chairman of the Committee at state level. The Secretary of Finance, Planning, Social Welfare and Employment and Heads of Department are members of the Committee which is responsible for formulating and preparing tribal welfare programmes.

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75. Ibid - Page-361.

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CHAPTER - IV

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

OBJECTIVES:

4.1. The objectives of our study on Evaluation of I.T.D.A., Khammam are to investigate, as required by Government, the Socio-Economic Impact of the developmental activities undertaken to improve the position of tribals of Khammam district in Andhra Pradesh, in an overall attempt to bring them on a par with the rest of the society. It is also felt that such an evaluation would help IN ASSESSING THE impact of each of the various development programmes of the life and living conditions of the tribals in the Project Area, to make further modification whenever necessary for speedier and better implementation of the programmes in the necessary directions. An objective evaluation of the various proposed programmes for the welfare of tribals in the project area by an outside independent expert organisation with experience in this field is supposed to be helpful in the endeavour.

Keeping in view the need for such an evaluation of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Khammam, the objectives formulated and terms of reference set by Government of Andhra Pradesh for conducting evaluation study of I.T.D.A., Khammam are as below:

4.2: Terms of Reference:

(1) To find out the extent of benefits derived by tribals under different programmes of I.T.D.A.;

...

(2) To assess the rise in the level of income and standard of living of tribal families due to implementation of various programmes by I.T.D.A.;

(3) To know to what extent the integration of programme areas, finances and administration has been achieved, under the new strategy of tribal development;

(4) To assess the extent of success achieved in narrowing the gap in levels of development between tribals and other neighbouring areas;

(5) To know to what extent the objectives such as accelaration of pace of social and economic development - elimination of exploitation, building up of inner strength of people and improving organisational capabilities of tribals are achieved, and

(6) To assess the role of general sector departments in integrated development of tribals and tribal areas.

4.3. Coverage of Villages:

Khammam Agency area, consist of nine tribal blocks, namely Kothagudem, Sudimalla, Aswaraopet, Yellandu, Bhadrachalam, Boorgham-pahad, Venkatapuram, Kunavaram and Vara Ramchandra Puram (V.R.Puram). In these blocks, total villages are 885. Out of 885 villages, 773 are inhabited and the rest of the villages are uninhabited. Among the 773 inhabited villages, only 264 villages were covered by Tribal Development Programmes. Block-wise number of villages covered by different ITDA programmes is shown in Table 4.1. below:

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TABLE NO. 4.1

BLOCK-WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES COVERED UNDER DIFFERENT SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	No. of Villages	M.A. Bullocks		Sheep& Goat	Coop. Poultry	Com. Dairy	Piggery	Rams	L.I.S.	M.I.S.	C.B/ C.B.W.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Kothagudem	49	22	25	2	-	1	-	3	4	1	#1
2	Sudimalla	45	3	11	-	-	-	-	3	8	8	2
3	Aswaraopet	45	17	5	1	-	-	-	4	1	3	32
4	Yellandu	36	10	8	-	1	-	1	1	5	7	2
5	Bhadrachalam	33	2	10	1	-	-	-	11	7	1	2
6	Boorgampahad	24	17	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-
7	Venkatapuram	16	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	2
8	Koonavaram	10	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	1
9	V.R.Puram	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
	Total	264	72	71	4	1	2	1	25	33	39	43

M.A.= Milch Animal. Coop.= Cooperative. Com.= Community. LIS=Lift Irrigation Scheme
M.I.S.= Minor Irrigation Scheme. C.B.W.= Community Bore Well.

Source: Information from ITDA (Paloncha) Khammam.

(contd ..)

Wells	O.E.	Agricultural Demonstration	Sprayers	Seed Supply	Plantation	A.D./L.D	Seri-culture	Plant Protection Chemicals
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
3	2	N.A.	4	4	N.A.	3	-	Not Available
-	2	N.A.	N.A.	1	1	5	-	Not Available
17	-	N.A.	6	4	5	14	-	Not Available
6	4	N.A.	1	N.A.	2	6	-	Not Available
1	3	N.A.	2	N.A.	N.A.	1	-	Not Available
1	2	N.A.	2	N.A.	1	1	-	Not Available
1	1	N.A.	1	1	N.A.	2	1	Not Available
1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	-	Not Available
1	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	-	Not Available
31	16	N.A.	16	10	9	34	1	Not Available

Oil engine = O.E., A.D= Ayacut Development L.D.= Land Development.

It was proposed to cover all the nine blocks, selected with a random sample of 10% villages from 264 villages which were covered by I.T.D.A. programmes. It was also proposed to select total 750 beneficiaries in the nine blocks. No other basis has been found feasible as each settlement according to perspective plan of I.T.D.A.[1] is treated as a unit. They are not classified as Revenue villages and hamlets for this purpose. In the matter of rural water supply neither the basis of revenue villages nor hamlets nor cluster of households has been considered satisfactory. In fact, no basis could be arrived at as the required data is said not to be available.[2]

In the matter of providing roads under the Minimum Needs Programme villages with 1500 population should be provided with roads.[3] On this basis in tribal areas only a meagre percentage would be covered. So to benefit the maximum number, a cluster approach is said to have been adopted.

Again, from the list of villages obtained from the office of the I.T.D.A. Plavoncha in charge of implementing the various programmes, it was found that the classification of villages as of high and low concentration of tribal population was not possible, because very few villages with low concentration of tribal population had been selected for programme implementation. As the criteria for locating different sectoral programmes, varied, the programmes spread appeared to be the safest basis. Therefore, for selection of sample villages it was decided to take into consideration the number of programmes implemented in each village. Villages where maximum number of ITDA programmes were implemented constituted the universe from which the sample villages were drawn. On the basis of above procedure 10%

1. ITDA, Khammam-1976 - P-300, (2) Ibid-P-318. (3) Ibid P-283.

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of villages chosen where the maximum programmes were implemented at random from nine blocks. This procedure yielded total 27 villages in nine blocks. Out of 27 villages, four villages in Kothagudem block, 4 villages in Sudimalla block, 4 villages in Aswaraopet block, 4 villages in Yellandu block, 3 villages in Bhadrachalam block, 2 villages in Boorgampahad block, 3 villages in Venkatapuram block, 2 villages in Koonavaram block and One village in V.R.Puram block, as a proportionate sample was taken.

4.4. Sample Villages:

Before starting the field work, the Research Team of the Institute had discussed with Project Officer and other Officials in ITDA office. They suggested that to cover all the programmes implemented by TDA, it is necessary to increase the sample villages, because some of the programmes were implemented only in a few villages. To cover all the programmes implemented by TDA, it was felt necessary to increase the sample to 13% of the villages from the total 264 villages with programme spread. For this purpose, sample of villages have been increased to 34 in the nine blocks of scheduled areas. In addition to these, three villages were chosen for the purpose of comparison from non-scheduled area in Tirumalaya Palem block. Tirumalaya Palem block was covered by TDA programmes in MADA (Modified Area Development Approach). From above 13% of sample villages, i.e., 34 and 3 villages from non-schduled area in all 37 villages a total of 602 scheme-wise beneficiaries were covered under different programmes from 323 households, each of them being a beneficiary under more than one scheme, as shown in Table 4.2. According to Table 4.2. 602 scheme-wise beneficiaries have been covered by nine blocks of scheduled area and one block in non-scheduled area. It did not

become feasible to cover many of the non-tribal beneficiaries as they were not easily available.

TABLE NO. 4.2

BLOCK-WISE - SCHEME-WISE RESPONDENTS (SAMPLE) IN THE PROJECT AREA

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Total No. of Respondents	Sample Beneficiaries Under Different Schemes				
			Land Development/Soil conservation	Ayacut Development	HYV Seeds	Fertiliser & Pesticides	Horticulture
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kothagudem	18	2	7	3	2	-
2	Bhadrachalam	19	-	-	7	3	-
3	Yellandu	27	4	-	3	6	3
4	Sudimalla	42	10	8	3	5	12
5	Aswaraopet	103	25	6	21	20	18
6	Poorgampadu	32	20	9	16	16	-
7	Venkatapuram	33	17	-	3	12	-
8	V.R.Puram	26	-	-	4	-	-
9	Koonavaram	2	-	-	-	-	-
10	Tirumalayapalem (Non-scheduled) area	21	-	-	*6	4	-
	TOTAL	323	78	30	60	68	33

* This has [illegible] in the totals as [illegible] were supplied [illegible] by the ITDA.

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(contd...)

Comm. Bore well	Lift Irri.	Minor Irri.	Indi. Irri.	Milch animals	Bullocks	Sheep and Goat	Coop/ Comm. Dairy	Coop/ Comm. Poultry	Sewing machine	Seri-culture	Beedi making training	Total no. of Beneficiaries
-	7	-	1	6	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	38
-	8	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	30
-	-	-	4	14	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	48
-	-	10	1	6	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	76
30	3	12	-	23	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	206
-	-	-	1	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5	11	-	68
-	6	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	7	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	15
30 ~~325~~	24 ~~78~~	22 ~~30~~	7	62	126	30	4	2	12	11	3	602

Irri.= Irrigation. Indi.= Individual. Comm.= Community. Coop.= Cooperative.

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The selection of villages for evaluation as stated earlier, is based on the programme spread given by ITDA which has combined both revenue villages and hamlets treating settlements as units in the information given to the Institute. The Institute has selected sample villages from this information.

Out of 602, the Research Team interviewed 587 tribal beneficiaries and 15 non-tribals, for comparison purposes.

Out of the 37 sampled villages, 10 were chosen from among those in the extreme interior, ten villages are selected from among those situated on the road side, and the rest from the middle order villages. Covering the interior sample villages like Irrakonda Pakala, Kalleru (V.R.Puram), the coverage of such settlements proved to be an arduous task as the field staff had no other way except to reach them on foot walking long distances in mid summer sun and heat in May and June which had to some extent effected the smooth progress of field work with inevitable delays in between.

4.5. Methodology of Field Work:

The sample beneficiaries were studied by using a structured questionnaire which included ethnographic data, family composition, literacy, primary and secondary occupations, marital status, particulars of land holdings and cropping pattern, irrigation, use of high yielding variety seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, usage of bullocks, milch animals and details of benefits from the various programmes, income position of tribals before and after ITDA in all centres,

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scheme-wise. A pilot study has been first conducted for finalisation of the questionnaire, before launching on full scale field work in all the blocks and sample villages for interviewing the beneficiaries.

4.6. Collection of Secondary Information and Contacts with Concerned Officials:

In addition to the gathering of the above particulars, information has also been collected from secondary sources such as Panchayat Samithi Officers, Tribal Development Agency, Tribal Welfare Officer and District Officer. Discussions were also held with the Project Officer, Chairman of ITDA (District Collector), Zilla Parishad Chairman, Samithi Officials and Non-Officials, the TDA Officials and District Officers.

4.7: Reference Period:

For the purpose of evaluation study, both Vth and VI th Plan periods have been taken. Data relating to the years from 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 (Vth Plan Period), inaddition to 1980-81 and 1981-82 (VIth Plan period) was collected. For this period implementation of programmes and the benefits derived by tribal beneficiaries have also been studied.

4.8: Analysis:

In the analysis of data collected, inter block settlement and inter scheme comparisons have been attempted. For judging the success

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of the programmes or their failure, the reactions of the beneficiaries, views of non-officials and officials interests concerned, their suggestions, as well as the field observations of the investigating Research Team, have been taken into consideration.

Limitations of the Study:

The Evaluation exercise undertaken by the Institute, could not, inspite of its best efforts, help suffering from certain inevitable disabilities as below:-

1. Preliminary handicap is in the selection of sample respondents in an appropriate way. This could not be done due to the dearth of adequate information regarding the activities actually taken up by the I.T.D.A. in the Tribal Villages of the Project area.

2. The suggested period for the study by the Government is six months. Completion of the work in this period could be possible if only the Project Officer, other Technical Officials and Office Staff in the Project area are all made available with the necessary information to help the Research Staff, which is not the case. The Research Staff of the Institute had to make several infructuous trips with considerable loss of time and money before they could make any serious start to commence gathering of data to complete the exercise.

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3. The Institute Research Staffhad no alternative except to make repeated visits, over stepping time limits helplessly due to the non-availability of the Project Staff due to their being pre-occupied even at appointed times. The time and money spent by the Institute is still unfortunately not commensurate with the adequacy of data that could be made available, due to a variety of reasons which did not contribute to better results.

4. Out regret is not just for the financial encumbrance of having to incur inevitably a higher expenditure. Out embarrassment is more due to our unfortunate inability to get the very much needed data for the evaluation from the respective officials agencies operating in the project area. Their usual contention is that they are responsible only for what had happened during the time they are in office in ITDA and not for what happened before the period of their work in the ITDA or thereafter. Even on this criteria, the facts corresponding to their own period in office, for each of the sectoral programmes, are not available.

5. A lot of our time and financial resources have to be spent on collecting secondary information from the Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute and the Project Office at Paloncha including the Assistant Project Officer-Agriculture, Assistant, Project Officer-Animal Husbandry, District Tribal Welfare Officer, Khammam, Executive Engineer-Panchayat Raj, Irrigation and Power Departments, Girijan Cooperative Corporations, etc. The information that could be gathered in the office at Paloncha

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is only with regard to the Central Assistance and Tribal Welfare funds. What is not available is information about the funds allotted from the general sector. This information could not be made available either at Paloncha, the Project Headquarters or the Directorate of Tribal Welfare or in all the 43 addresses of liason officers at Hyderabad given to us by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare.

6. Finally the Institute sent a letter to the Project Officer to send the information on services provided in different service centres; financial and physical achievements of ITDA in different sectors, particulars of general sector expenditure on Agriculture, Irrigation, Roads, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Forestry, Cooperation, Education, Health and Medical Services and Publicity. But we have not received even by middle of September, any reply as promised from the Project Officer.

7. Thus this scope of the study is reduced to the expenditure incurred from the Central Assistance and Tribal Welfare Funds leaving aside a large and wider chunk of funds utilized for the activities in the Project area, from the general sector.

8. Despite these difficulties, the Institute Research Staff tried to make the best use of the material that could be gathered from the various Government Officials, non-official Agencies and the respondents to make a meaningful evaluation for purposes of public policy.

C H A P T E R: V

PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES AND RESPONDENTS

INTRODUCTION:

As stated earlier 34 villages from all the 9 Blocks in the I.T.D.A. Project Area have been selected as sample for the purpose of Field Survey, in addition to three villages in a non-schedule area of Thirumalayapalem block for comparative analysis between Tribal and non-Tribal areas. Aswaraopet block has the highest number of villages(8) covered in the survey while only one village represents Kunavaram, Block.

5.1.PROFILE OF SAMPLE VILLAGES:

The names of sample villages, the block, distance to Block Headquarters and distance to I.T.D.A. Headquarters and available socio-economic facilities like Education, Health and Medical facilities, Roads, Marketing, Post & Telegraph network and Electricity have been presented in Table No.5.1.

5.2.LOCATION OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES:

As shown in Table 5.1. the Chatakonda, Bangarujalu and Ramachandrapuram villages of Kothagudem Block are the roadside villages. They are close to the Block and I.T.D.A. Headquarters on the one side, and well connected to the non-Tribal villages on the other. Same is the case with Seethanagaram, Narayanapuram, Nandunichelka and Medvai villages of Bhadrachalam block, Muthyalam-padu, Gangaram Villages of Sudimalla Block, Jagannadhapuram,

TABLE : 5.2.1 (a)

PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE VILLAGES IN THE PROJECT AREA OF I.T.D.A., KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

S. NO.	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	NAME OF THE BLOCK	DISTANCE TO BLOCK HEAD QUARTERS (in Km)	DISTANCE TO ITDA HEAD QUARTERS (in Km)	EDUCATION						HEALTH		
					LOCATION			TYPE OF SCHOOLS	STRENGTH OF STUDENTS	STRENGTH OF TEACHERS	LOCATION	DISTANCE (in Km)	TYPE OF HEALTH CENTRE
					WITHIN THE VILLAGE	NEARBY VILLAGE	DISTANCE (in Km)						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Chatakonda	Kothagudem	10	20	1	-	-	P.S.	50	3	Kothagudem	10	Civil Hospital
2.	Bangarujalu	"	14	12	1	-	-	P.S.	40	2	Paloncha	12	"
3.	Ramachandrapuram	"	30	35	(a) 1	(a) Gundelpadi	1	(a) P.S.					
					(b)	(b) Talupadu	3	(b) U.P.S.	30(a)	1(a)	Kothagudem	28	Govt. Hospital
					(c)			(c) H.S.					
4.	Seethanagaram	Bhadrachalam	34	55	1	-	-	P.S.	30	1	Dummugudem	8	P.H.C.
5.	Narayanapuram	"	4	34	-	Bhadrachalam	5	ALL TYPES	-	-	Bhadrachalam	4	Govt. Hospital
6.	Nandinicheelka	"	28	58	1	-	-	P.S.	50	2	Dummugudem	10	P.H.C.
7.	Medvai	"	12	42	-	B.D.C.M.	12	ALL TYPES	-	-	B.D.D.M.	12	Civil Hospital
8.	Viswanadhapalli	Yellandu	14	34	1	-	-	P.S.	40	2	Yellandu	14	P.H.C.
9.	Govindralabanjara	"	30	80	1	-	-	P.S.	120	2	Kamepalli	15	P.H.D.
10.	Anjanapuram	"	35	90	-	Krishnapuram	2	H.S.	300	8	Garla	4	P.H.C.
11.	Kotilingala	"	40	66	1	-	-	P.S.	80	4	Yellandu	40	P.H.C.
12.	Ravulapadu	Sudimalla	30	45	-	Koyagudem	8	A.S.	60	2	Yellandu	35	P.H.C.

.....(b)

TABLE 5.2.1 (b)

ROADS		MARKETING						POST & TELEGRAPH FACILITY		ELECTRICITY	
Type of ROAD	Distance to main road(in km)	KRANA	CLOTH STORE	MEDICAL STORE	WEEKLY SHANDY	REGULATED MARKET LOCATION	DISTANCE (in Km)	POST OFFICE	TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH	ELECTRIFIED	Not-Electrified
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
Kutcha	7	1	-	-	-	Kothagudem	10	1	-	1	-
Kutcha	8	1	-	-	-	Kothagudem	14	-	-	-	1
Kutcha	2	1	-	-	-	Kothagudem	30	1	-	1	-
-	-	5	1	-	-	B.D.D.M.	34	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	4	1	1	-	-	Bhadrachalam	4	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	2	1	-	-	-	"	6	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	2	-	-	-	-	B.D.C.M.	12	-	-	-	1
Kutcha	8	1	-	-	-	Yellandu	14	1	-	1	-
Kutcha	2	2	-	-	1	Khammam	80	1	-	1	-
Kutcha	1	1	-	-	-	Kothagudem	60	-	-	-	1
Kutcha	4	-	-	-	-	Yellandu	40	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	20	1	-	-	-	Yellandu	35	-	-	-	-

.....(c)

Table : 5.2.1. (c)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
13.	Koyagudem	Sudimalla	24	40	1	Koyagudem	-	A.S.	60	2	Yellandu	30	P.H.C.
14.	Mutharapukatta	"	38	46	1	-	-	P.S.	50	2	Yellandu	35	P.H.C.
15.	Sampathnagar	"	52	32	1	-	-	P.S.	75	4	Sampath-nagar	-	H.S.
16.	Muthyalampadu	"	30	56	1	-	-	P.S.	60	2			
17.	Gangaram	"	22	48	1	-	-	H.S.	250	12	Sulhanagar	4	P.H.C.
18.	Jagannadhapuram	Aswaraopet	42	38	1	-	-	P.S.	60	2	Yellandu	30	P.H.C.
19.	Lingalapalli	"	26	64	1	-	-	U.P.S.	80	6	Dhammapet	16	P.H.C.
20.	Cheepurugudem	"	28	70	1	-	-	P.S.	60	2	Dhammapet	13	P.H.C.
21.	Cotlapalli	"	8	98	1	-	-	A.S.	30	1	Aswaraopet	28	Civil Hospital
22.	Vedanthapuram	"	18	78	-	Cotlapalli	2	P.S.	50	2	"	8	"
23.	Nallapadu	"	15	92	-	Aswaraopet	15	H.S.	-	-	"	18	"
24.	Naramwarigudem	"	34	74	1	-	-	P.S.	80	3	"	15	"
25.	Baithapalligangaram	"	28	76	1	-	-	H.S.	80	10	Sathapalli	20	P.H.C.
26.	Ellichireddipalli	Boorgampad	80	100	1	-	-	A.S.	100	6	Pinapaka	10	P.H.C.
27.	Polaram	"	5	20	1	-	-	P.S.	30	1	Paloncha	20	Civil Hospital
28.	Pragallapalli	Venkatapuram	20	150	1	-	-	P.S.	80	3	Venkatapuram	20	P.H.C.
29.	Koyabesthagudem	"	10	140	1	-	-	P.S.	60	2	Venkatapuram	10	P.H.C.
30.	Kalleru	V.R.Puram	40	140	1	-	-	~~School~~ A/S	54	5	V.R.Puram	40	P.H.C.
31.	Chintoor	"	35	120	1	-	-	U.P.S.	80	6	Chintoor	-	P.H.C.
32.	Errakondapakala	"	42	125	-	Lakkavaram	4	P.S.	60	3	Chintoor	12	P.H.C.
33.	Mothugudem	"	4	75	1	-	-	P.S.	15	2	Kunavaram	4	P.H.C.
34.	Chetti	Kunavaram	45	90	1	-	-	P.S.	20	2	Chintoor	3	P.H.C.
35.	Koyathanda	Thirumalayapalem	45	280	-	Kusumachi	4	H.S.	140	12	Kusumanchi	4	P.H.C.
36.	Chandruthanda	"	15	260	1	-	-	P.S.	150	4	Sublaid	10	P.H.C.
37.	Moothapuram	"	30	248	-	Rajeshwara-puram	5	U.P.S.	90	6	Khammam	22	Civil Hospital
	TOTAL	-	-	-	28	9	-		2714	129	-	-	-

Contd.... (d)

Table : 5.2.1. (d)

15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26
Kutcha	14	2	1	-	-	Yellandu	30	1	-	1	-
"	12	1	-	-	-	Yellandu	35	-	-	-	1
"	12	1	1	-	-	Kothagudem	24	1	-	1	-
"	5	5	-	-	-	"	5	1	-	1	-
"	8	1	-	-	-	Yellandu	30	-	-	1	-
"	1	2	1	-	-	Dhammapet	16	1	-	1	-
"	5	4	-	-	-	Dhammapet	13	-	-	1	-
"	18	1	-	-	-	Aswaraopet	28	-	-	1	-
"	4	1	-	-	-	"	8	-	-	1	-
"	8	1	-	-	-	"	18	-	-	1	-
"	5	1	-	-	-	"	15	-	-	1	-
No Road	5	6	-	-	-	"	5	1	-	1	-
-	-	2	1	-	-	Sattupalli	20	1	-	1	-
No Road	2	2	1	-	-	Bhadrachalam	82	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	~~B.D.C.M.~~//	22	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	2	1	1	-	-	Bhadrachalam	110	1	-	-	1
"	0.8	1	1	-	-	~~B.D.C.M.~~//	100	-	-	-	1
"	6	1	1	-	Kanta 1Km	"	120	-	-	-	1
"	1	1	-	-	1	"	110	1	-	1	-
"	2	1	-	-	-	"	120	-	-	-	1
"	1	-	-	-	-	~~B.D.C.M.~~//	60	1	-	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	Chintoor 3Km	"	70	1	-	-	1
Kutcha	3	1	1	-	-	Khammam	36	1	-	1	-
"	4	2	-	-	-	Khammam	28	-	-	1	-
Kutcha	5	1	-	-	-	Khammam	22	-	-	-	1
-	-	56	12	-	3	-	-	16	-	26	11

P.S.= Primary School, U.P.S.= Upper Primary School, H.S.= High School, A.S.= Ashram School.

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Cotlapalli, Nallapadu villages of Aswaraopet Block, Polaram of Boorgampad Block, Chintoor, Mothugudem villages of V.R.Puram Block and Chetti from Kunavaram block. All these sample villages are well connected to non-tribal villages with roads and are also close to their respective block Headquarters. All other villages except Polaram and Jagannadhapuram are far from the I.T.D.A. Headquarters at Paloncha. The villages like Elechireddipalli, Ravulapadu, Viswanadhapalli Naramwarigudem, Kalleru, Errakondapakala, and Vedanthapuram, and Sampathnagar are in the interior and are not connected with any type of roads.

5.3. ETHINIC COMPOSITION:

All the sample villages in the Blocks of Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam, Boorgampadu, Venkatapuram and Kunavaram are predominantly inhabited by Koya Tribes, while Yellandu block has two Koya and two Lambada villages. Among the sample villages in Sudimalla Block, Lambadas live in two villages while the remaining four villages are inhabited by Koya tribes. The ethinic composition of Tribals living in sample villages in Aswaraopet Block reveal the two main groups to be Koyas and Nayakpodus, Koyas living in 6 villages, and Nayakpods in 4. V.R.Puram block has Kondareddi families in only one village of Errakondapakala and Koyas in the remaining three villages. All most all the sample villages in a non-tribal area like Thirumalaya-palem block are inhabited by Lambada tribes.

5.4.SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE SAMPLE VILLAGE:

(i) EDUCATION: As shown in Table 5.1., ~~children~~ in 28 sample villages ~~have~~ there is a school, within the village while the remaining

9 villages do not have any such facility. They have to go to nearby villages. Even among the 28 villages which have schools within their area, 20 villages have only Primary schools, 4 have Ashram Schools, 2 have Upper Primary Schools and only one village Muthyalampadu has both a Primary school and High School. High School is also available at Baithpalligangaram. The total Numbers, of teachers and students in all these schools are 129 and 2,714 respectively.

(ii) MEDICAL FACILITIES: Except in Sampathnagar and Chintoor villages, there are no medical facilities available in any other sample villages. Except a few villages having medical facilities within a distance of three to five kilometres, most of the villages are bereft of any medical help. Tribals in villages like Ramachandrapuram, Kotilingala, Ravulapadu, Koyagudem, Mutharapukaltal Gangaram, Cheepurugudem and Kalleru have to travel 30 to 40 Kilometres, to get even the minimum most health care. Tribals even in other villages fare no better, as they also have to travel atleast 10 to 30 kilometres to get any medical help. With all the tribal development plans and expenditure incurred so far, the health care of tribals is still in a very neglected state.

(iii)ROADS: In the project area, roads as well as any means of transport, are conspicuous by their absence. As Table No.5.1. shows only 4 villages Seethanagaram, Baithpalligangaram, Polaram and Chetti are connected by Block topped roads leading to bus routes, Other villages are only connected by approach roads to a main road, from where they can get some bus facility. But villages like Naramwarigudem and Elehireddipalli do not have even appraoch roads. The villagers living here cannot use even bullock carts or any other means of transportation up to main road except in

summer. The distance of villages from main road is below 2 kms for 12 villages, 2 to 5 kms for 10 villages, 5 to 10km distance for 6 villages and the rest of the villages are at a distance of more than 10kms. The tribals are still left with no easy means of transport either for themselves or for easy transport of their materials, in most parts of the Project Area.

(iv)MARKETING FACILITIES:

Even the marketing facilities in the Project area are meagre and none too satisfactory. Three of the sample villages have indicated the state of their extreme backwardness, by their not having a basic requirement such as a grocery shop with in easy reach. 12 of the villages have a cloth ~~store~~ shop, while the rest have to depend on neighbouring villages for purchases of their clothing needs. Weekly shandies(Markets) exist only in two villages. The other villages have to depend on shandies at a distance of three kilometres in nearby villages. The regulated markets are still, the farthest. The tribals have to travel to the villages of Venkatapuram and V.R.Puram blocks to sell their agricultural produce.

(v) POST AND TELEGRAPH NETWORK:

The situation with Post and Telegraph network in the Project Area is no better. Table No.5.1. shows that out of total 37 sample villages, only 16 have Post Offices. The rest of the villages have to depend on their neighbouring villages for this facility. The telephone and telegraph facilities are found to be now here available. The tribals have to walk about a distance of 20 miles to get any of these facilities.

(vi)RURAL ELECTRIFICATION: Electricity too, in the Project area, is a scarcity. Out of the total 37 sample villages, 26 villages alone have been electrified. The rest of the 11 villages have no electricity. Some of the villages are utilising the electricity of nearby villages for their agricultural purposes. The utilisation of electricity is very little even in electrified villages. They use electricity mainly for street lighting. Only a few houses have been electrified, ~~from~~ for domestic lighting.

5.5. PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE RESPONDENTS:

Out of a total of these 323 sample respondents in the study area, the highest number 103 are in the Aswaraopet block, followed by Sudimalla block (42) and Venkatapuram block (33) respectively. The lowest number of respondents (2) is in Kunavaram block.

(1) Sex and Community of the Respondents:

As Table 5.2. shows, 92.88% of respondents are male and only 7.12% are female. All the respondents in Chintoor village, where the sewing machine scheme is implemented, are female. It is interesting to note that there are no female respondents among Lambada, Naikpodu' and Kondareddi tribes except among the Koya tribe.

Out of a total of these323 respondents, 76.78% belong to Koya tribe, 14.55% to Lambadas, 3.72% and 4.02% respondents each to Naikpodu and Kondareddi tribes. The non-tribal respondents account only for 0.93% among the total respondents. All the

TABLE NO. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF SEX AND COMMUNITY OF THE RESPONDENTS

1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.		
S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	KOYAS			LAMBADAS			NAIKPODU'S			KONDAREDDY			OTHERS			TOTAL		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	1. Chaterugudem	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
		2. Bangarujalu	7	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	8
		3. Ramachandrapuram	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
		Total	17	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	18
2.	BHADRACHALAM	1. Badrachalam	-	3	3													-	3	3
		2. Seethanagaram	7	-	7													7	-	7
		3. Narayanapuram	2	-	2													2	-	2
		4. Nadunichilka	6	-	6													6	-	6
		5. Meduvai	1	-	1													1	-	1
		Total	16	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	19
3.	YELLANDU	1. Yellandu	1	1	2													1	1	2
		2. Viswanadhapalli	3	-	3													3	-	3
		3. Govindarala Banzara	1	-	1	9	-	9										10	-	10
		4. Anjanapuram	-	-	-	3	-	3										3	-	3
		5. Kotilingala	9	-	9													9	-	9
		Total	14	1	15	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1	27

.....Contd.

Table No. 5.2 (b)

1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.		
4.	SUDIMALLA	1. Ravulapadu	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
		2. Koyagudem	9	1	10													9	1	10
		3. Mutharapukatta	5	1	6													5	1	6
		4. Sampathnagar	11	-	11													11	-	11
		5. Muthyalampadu	-	-	-	9	-	9										9	-	9
		6. Gangaram	1	-	1													1	-	1
		Total	26	2	28	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	2	42
5.	ASWARAOPETA	1. Pusugudem	4	-	4													4	-	4
		2. Jagannadhapuram	14	-	14													14	-	14
		3. Lingalapalli	35	1	36													35	1	36
		4. Cheepurugudem	13	-	13													13	-	13
		5. Ootlapalli	4	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
		6. Vedanthapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
		7. Nallapadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		8. Naramvarigudem	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
		9. Baithpalli-gangaram	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
		Total	90	1	91	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	1	103
6.	BOORGAMPAD	1. Elchireddypalli.	26		26										2	1	3	28	1	29
		2. Polaram	3	-	3										-	-	-	3	-	3
		Total	29	-	29										2	1	3	31	1	32

.....Contd.

Table No.5.2 (c)

1.	2.	3.	4.			5.			6.			7.			8.			9.		
7.	VENKATAPURAM	1. Venkatapuram	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
		2. Pragallapalli	2	-	2													2	-	2
		3. Koyabestagu-dem	26	-	26													26	-	26
		Total	28	5	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5	33
8.	V.R.PURAM	1. Kalleru	2	-	2													2	-	2
		2. Chintoor	-	7	7													-	7	7
		3. Errakondapakala										13	-	13				13	-	13
		4. Mothugudem	4	-	4													4	-	4
		Total	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	19	7	26
9.	KOONAVARAM	1. Chetti	-	2	2													-	2	2
		Total		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
10.	TIRUMALAYAPALEM	1. Kokyathanda				4		4										4	-	4
		2. Chandruthanda				10	-	10										10	-	10
		3. Moothapuram				7	-	7										7	-	7
		Total	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
M = Males F = Females T = Total		TOTALS	226	22	248	47	-	47	12	-	12	13	-	13	2	1	3	300	23	323
		PERCENTAGES	91.13	8.87	76.78	100		14.55	100		3.72	100		4.02	66.67	33.33	0.93	92.88	7.12	

respondents in the villages of Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam, Venkatapuram and Kunavaram blocks are Koys tribes. ~~The respondents in the villages of Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam, Venkatapuram and Kunavaram blocks are Koya tribes.~~ The respondents in the villages of Yellandu and Sudimalla are a mixture of Koyas and Lambadas. In Aswaraopet the combination is of Koyas and Naikpodu tribes. Thirumalayapalem block(non-tribal block) has only Lambada community respondents. The non-tribal respondents are from Boorgampad block.

5.6. MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS OF RESPONDENTS:

The marital status, type of marriage and age groups of respondents are presented in Table 5.3. As for the Table 5.3. out if a total 323 respondents, 309 respondents are married and 10 respondents are unmarried. Out of married respondents, 309 have been married by negotiations, 3 by the method of elopment and one by purchase.

As far as the age group distribution of respondents is concerned a predominant group of 108 respondents is between 31 to 40 years. The next 100 respondents are in the age group of 41-50 years. 52 respondents are in the age group of 21-30 years, 47 are in the age group above 51 years. The rest 16 respondents are below 20 years 6 are married and 10 are unmarried. There is no unmarried respondents in other age groups. So, it is found that normally the marriages are performed before the age of 20 years among all the tribal communities covered.

5.7.FAMILY COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The blockwise family composition of the respondents and total size of the family is given in Table No.5.4. According to above table, the family size of the respondents is divided into 4 catego-

TABLE : 5.(A)a

MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS OF THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	CLASSIFICATION	AGE GROUPS					
		UPTO 20 Yrs	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51& Above	TOTAIS
1.	MARRIED	6 (1.92)	52 (16.61)	108 (34.50)	100 (31.95)	47 (15.02)	313
2.	WIDOWED	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	DIVORCED	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	UNMARRIED	10 (100)	-	-	-	-	10
	TOTAL	16 (4.95)	52 (16.10)	108 (33.44)	100 (30.96)	47 (14.55)	323

Note: Figures shown on Parenthesis indicate the percentages of total respondents.

TABLE : 5.3(b)

TYPE OF MARRIAGE OF ALL MARRIED RESPONDENTS.

S.NO.	CLASSIFICATION	AGE GROUPS					TOTALS
		UPTO 20 Yrs.	21-30	31-40	41-50	51& above	
1.	BY NEGOTIATIONS	6 (1.92)	52 (16.61)	104 (33.23)	100 (31.95)	47 (15.02)	309
2.	BY ELOPEMENT			3 (1.00)			3
3.	BY SENILE						-
4.	BY CAPTURE						-
5.	BY PURCHASE			1 (0.32)			1

T A B L E : 5.4

FAMILY COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONDENTS (Blockwise)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NO.OF VILLAGES	NO.OF RESPONDENTS	ADULTS				CHILDREN					TOTAL			
				1-2	3-5	6-8	8above	NIL	1-2	3-5	6-8	8Above	1-4	5-8	9-12	12 above
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	3	18	6	12	-	-	4	8	6	-	-	7	11	-	-
2.	BHADRACHALAM	4	19	11	6	2	-	-	8	10	1	-	4	14		1
3.	YELLANDU	5	27	12	10	3	2	5	10	8	4	-	4	18	4	1
4.	SUDIMALLA	6	42	20	21	-	1	3	15	21	3	-	13	23	6	-
5.	ASWARAOPET	8	103	61	32	8	2	18	47	35	2	1	43	54	5	1
6.	BOORGAMPAD	2	32	19	10	2	1	1	20	9	2	-	13	15	3	1
7.	VENKATAPURAM	2	33	14	19	-	-	7	15	10	1	-	18	12	3	-
8.	V.R.PURAM	4	26	16	9	-	1	4	7	13	2	-	9	15	2	-
9.	KUNAVARAM	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
10.	THIRUMALAYAPALEM	3	21	11	10	-	-	-	8	12	1	-	5	14	2	-
	T O T A L S	39	323	179	129	15	7	42	138	126	16	1	116	178	25	4

ries i.e. (i) up to 4 members, (ii) 5 to 8 members, (iii) 12 and above. There are 116 respondents in (i) the below 4 members size group, (ii) 178 respondents are in the 5 to 8 members family group, (iii) 25 respondents are in the 9 to 12 members family group, (iv) Only 4 respondents are in the above 12 family members group. The average family size of the respondents is 6 persons. The adults constitute 48% and children 52% among the families of the respondents.

5.8. LITERACY LEVELS AMONG THE RESPONDENTS:

The blockwise, villagewise literacy levels of the respondents is presented in Table 5.5. A total of 89.47%(289) of respondents are illiterate and only 10.53% (34) respondents are literates. The highest number of literates (14) are in the Aswaraopet block, followed by Bhadrachalam, and Venkatapuram blocks. There is not a single literate respondent in Yellandu and Kunavaram blocks. Among the total 34 literate respondents, 30 have studied up to upper primary level and only 4 have received education upto high school level. There is not a single respondent, who underwent technical education or higher education.

5.9. OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS:

The occupational pattern of respondents is divided in to two parts, i.e. Primary and Secondary occupations. These two are again divided into 5 categories, i.e. (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural Labourers, (iii) non-agricultural labourers, (iv) others and (v) non-occupational groups.

TABLE : 5.5

DISTRIBUTION OF LITARACY LEVEL AMONG THE RESPONDENTS

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCKS	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	TOTAL NO. OF RESPONDENTS	ILLITERATES	LITARACY LEVELS				
					PRIMARY EDUCATION		H.S.	TECH. EDUCATION	HIGHER EDUCATION
					L.P.	U.P.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	1. Chaterugudem	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Bangarujalu	8	8					
		3. Ramachandrapuram	5	4	1				
		TOTAL	18*	17* (94.44%)	1* (5.56%)				
2.	BADRACHALAM	1. Badrachalam	3	3					
		2. Seethanagaram	7	3	4				
		3. Narayanapuram	2	2					
		4. Nandwaichilaka.	6	5			1		
		5. Meduvai	1	1					
		Total	19*	14*	4*		1*		
3.	YELLANDU	1. Yellandu	2	2					
		2. Viswanadhapalli	3	3					
		3. Govindaralabanzara	10	10					
		4. Anjanapuram.	3	3					
		5. Kotilingala	9	9					
		Total	27*	27*	-	-	-	-	-
4.	SUDIMALLA	1. Ravulapadu	5	5					
		2. Koyagudem	10	7		2	1		
		3. Mutharapukatta	6	6					
		4. Sampathnagar	11	11					
		5. Muthyalampadu	9	9					
		6. Gangaram	1	1					

Contd....

Table No.5.5 (b) Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Totals of Sudimalla Block			42*	39* (92.86%)	-	2* (4.76%)	1* (2.38%)	-	-
5.	ASWARAOPETA	1. Pusugudem	4	3	1				
		2. Jagannatha-puram	14	13	1				
		3. Lingalapalli	36	33	2	1			
		4. Cheepurugu-gudem	13	12	1				
		5. Ootlapalli	7	7	-	-			
		6. Vedantha-puram	4	3	-	1			
		7. Nallapadu	2	2	-	-			
		8. Naramvari-gudem	3	2	1	-			
		9. Baithapalli-gangaram	20	4	5	1			
		T O T A L	103*	89* (86.41%)	11* (10.68%)	3* (2.91%)			
6.	BOORGAMPAD	1. Elchireddy-palli	29	27	2				
		2. Polaram	3	3	-				
		T o t a l	32*	30* (93.75%)	2* (6.25%)				
7.	VENKATAPURAM	1. Venkata-puram	5	2	1	1	1		
		2. Pragallapalli	2	1	1				
		3. Koyabesta-gudem	26	25	1	-	-		
		T o t a l	33*	28* (84.85%)	3* (9.09)	1* (3.03%)	1* (3.03%)		

.....Contd.

Table No.5.5 (e) Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
8.	V.R.PURAM	1. Kalleru	2	2					
		2. Chintooru	7	6	1				
		3. Errakondapakala	13	13					
		4. Mothugudem	4	4	-				
		T O T A L	26*	25* (96.15%)	1* (3.85%)				
9.	KOONAVARAM	1. Chetti.	2	2					
		2. Palluru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		T O T A L	2	2 (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
10.	THRUMALAPALEM	1. Kokyathanda	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
		2. Chadruthanda	10	9	-	-	1	-	-
		3. Mootapuram	7	5	2	-	-	-	-
		T O T A L S	21	18 (85.75%)	2 (9.54%)	-	1 (4.76%)	-	-
		GRAND TOTAL	323	289	24	6	4	-	-
		PERCENTAGES	(100)	(89.47)	(7.43)	(1.86)	(1.24)		

~~Notes * Indicate total of the each block.~~

(i) PRIMARY OCCUPATION:

According to the above table 305 respondents have agriculture as their primary occupation. (ii) two respondents are agricultural labourers and (iii) one is a non-agricultural labourers.(iv) 15 respondents have other occupations like tailoring, basket making, teaching and contract business. There is not a single respondent without any specific occupation(See table 5.6)

(ii) SECONDARY OCCUPATION:

With regard to secondary occupation as many as 128(39.63%) respondents are agricultural labourers in their secondary occupation. The number of respondents having agriculture as secondary occupation is 17, non-agricultural labourers 58 and 29 have other occupations. A total of 91 respondents have no secondary occupation. The blockwise occupational background of respondents is presented in Table 5.6.

5.10. LAND OWNING PARTICULARS OF RESPONDENTS:

The blockwise average land holding particulars of the respondents is given in Table 5.10. According to that, the average land holding per respondent in the study area is 4.88 acres, including both irrigated and unirrigated land.

In the Kothagudem block, out of 18 respondents only 6 have irrigated land with an average holding of 3.08 acres. 14 respondents have un-irrigated land of 63.5 acres with an average per headholding of 4.54 acres. The total land owned by the respondents is 82 acres, with average per head holding of 4.56 acres.

TABLE : 5.6

BLOCKWISE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY OCCUPATION PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NO.OF VILLAGES	NO.OF RESPON-DENTS	PRIMARY OCCUPATION					SECONDARY OCCUPATION				
				AGRL.	AGRL. LABOUR	NON-AGRL. LABOUR	OTHER	NIL	AGRL. LABOUR	AGRL. LABOUR	NON-AGRL. LABOUR	OTHER	NIL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	3	18	18	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	6
2.	BADRACHALAM	4	19	16	-	-	3	-	-	10	4	4	1
3.	YELLANDU	5	27	26	1	-	-	-	2	14	3	1	7
4.	SUDIMALLA	6	42	41	-	1	-	-	3	12	9	3	15
5.	ASWARAOPETA	8	103	103	-	-	-	-	5	45	17	-	36
6.	BURGAMPAD	2	32	29	1	-	2	-	2	15	6	1	8
7.	VENKATAPURAM	3	33	28	-	-	5	-	4	9	8	5	7
8.	V.R.PURAM	4	26	21	-	-	5	-	-	1	8	14	3
9.	KUNAVARAM	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
10.	TIRUMALAYAPALEM	3	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	8
	TOTALS	40	323 (100)	305 (94.43)	2 (0.62)	1 (0.31)	15 (4.64)	-	17 (5.26)	128 (39.63)	58 (17.96)	29 (8.98)	91 (28.17)

1. Here other occupations includes Washermen, Basketmaking, Tailoring, Teaching etc.
2. Figures shown in the paranthesis are percentages.

T A B L E : 5.7

BLOCKWISE AVERAGE LAND HOLDING PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENTS (Land in acres)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCKS	NO.OF VILLAGES	NO.OF RESPONDETS	TOTAL IRRIGATED LAND	AVERAGE IRRIGATED LAND PER HEAD	TOTAL UN-IRRIGATED LAND	AVERAGE UNIRRIGATED LAND PER HEAD	TOTAL * IRRIGATED + UNIRRIGATED LAND	AVERAGE IRRIGATED + UNIRRIGATED LAND PER HEAD
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	3	I = 6 UI = 14 LL = - 18	18.5	3.08	63.5	4.54	82	4.56
2.	BADRACHALAM	4	I = 10 UI = 15 LL = - 19	28.5	2.85	80.5	5.37	109	5.74
3.	YELLANDU	5	I = 10 UI = 22 LL = 1 27	18	1.80	104	4.73	122	4.52
4.	SUDIMALLA	6	I = 21 UI = 38 LL = 1 42	49.3	2.35	225.3	5.93	274.60	6.54

Contd.Table No.5.7(b)

Table No.5.7 (b)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
5.	ASWARAOPETA	8.	I = 69 UI = 82 LL = 7 103	177.3	2.57	304.1	3.71	481.4	4.67
6.	BOORGAMPAD	2.	I = 28 UI = 3 LL = 2 32	102	3.64	6.3	2.10	108.3	3.38
7.	VENKATAPURAM	3.	I = 6 UI = 28 LL = 1 33	23	3.68	119	4.25	145	4.39
8.	V.R.PURAM	4.	I = 3 UI = 19 LL = 4 26	10	3.33	89	4.68	99	3.81
9.	KUNAVARAM	2	I = 1 UI = 1 LL = - 2	1	1	2	2	3	1.50
10.	TIRUMALAYAPALEM	3	I = 18 UI = 18 LL = - 21	52.5	2.92	103	5.72	155.5	7.40
	T O T A L S		I =172 UI =240 LL = 17 323	480.1	2.79	1096.7	4.57	1576.8	4.88

* = Total represents only total of respondents contacted.
I = IRRIGATED, UI = UNIRRIGATED, LL = LAND LESS

In Bhadrachalam block, 10 respondents have irrigated land, while 15 have un-irrigated land with a total of 28.5 and 80.5 acres respectively and an average per head holding of 2.85 and 5.37 acres respectively. The total land owned by respondents is 109 acres and the average land holding per head is 5.74 acres. Even in other blocks, the respondents have un-irrigated land. But, in the Project area as a whole, the total number of 172 respondents have irrigated land and 240 respondents un-irrigated land. Only 17 respondents are landless. Venkatapuram block has (3.68) the highest average irrigated land per respondent, followed by 3.64 acres in Boorgampadu block and 3.33 acres in V.R.Puram block. The lower average irrigated land per respondent is 1.80 acres in Yellandu and 1 acres in Kunavaram blocks. In the study area as a whole, total irrigated land owned by respondents is 480 acres and average land owned by each respondent is 2.79 acres.

As far as the un-irrigated land owning pattern is concerned, the average land owned by respondents of Sudimalla block, is highest compared to other blocks, as they own 5.93 acres per head. This block is followed by Thirumalayapalem(5.72 acres) and Bhadrachalam block(5.37 acres). The lowest average acreage of land owned by respondents is in Kunavaram and Boorgampad, blocks as they have only 2 acres land 2.10 acres respectively. In the study area as a whole, the total un-irrigated area owned by respondents is 1096.7 acres and average per respondents is 4.57 acres.

The average total land owning per respondent is high in Thirumalayapalem block(non-tribal)block). Among tribal blocks Sudimalla

block ranks first (6.54 acres per head) Bhadrachalam stands second with(5.74 acres per respondent). In the study area as a whole, the total land owned by respondents is 1576.8 acres and average land per head is 4.88 acres.

For the study area as a whole, particulars of irrigated, un-irrigated land distribution among the respondents is presented in Table 5.8 and blockwise particulars in Table 5.9.

TABLE : 5.8

PARTICULARS OF IRRIGATED, UN-IRRIGATED LAND DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE RESPONDENTS IN THE STUDY AREA

S.NO.	IRRIGATED LAND		UN-IRRIGATED LAND					TOTAL LAND				
	CLASS	TOTAL	NIL	0 - 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 +	NIL	0 - 2	2 - 6	6 - 10	10 +
1.	NIL	144	17	6	45	47	29	17	40	63	20	4
2.	0 - 1	42	5	3	17	13	4	-	8	29	3	2
3.	1 - 3	74	14	5	17	17	21	-	9	30	23	12
4.	3 - 5	56	42	-	2	5	7	-	1	43	7	5
5.	5 +	7	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	2
TOTAL		323	82	14	77	87	60	17	58	165	58	25

TABLE : 5.9

BLOCKWISE IRRIGATED, UNIRRIGATED LAND OWNING DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE RESPONDENTS

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	IRRIGATED LAND (in acres)	UN IRRIGATED LAND (in acres)					TOTAL LAND (in acres)					TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
			NIL	0 - 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5+	NIL	0 - 2	2 - 6	6 - 10	10+		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1.	~~KOTHAGUDEM~~													
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	NIL	11	-	-	4	3	4	-	3	6	2	-	11	
		0-1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
		1-3	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	(18)
		3-5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
		5+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
2.	BHADRACHALAM	NIL	8	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	-	8	
		0-1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	
		1-3	6	1	-	2	2	1	-	1	2	3	-	6	(19)
		3-5	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	3	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	YELLANDU	NIL	14	1	-	4	2	7	1	3	5	5	-	14	
		0-1	7	2	-	2	2	1	-	2	4	-	1	7	
		1-3	5	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	5	(27)
		3-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	

...Contd.

Table No.5.9 Contd.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
		NIL	21	1	-	5	9	6	1	3	11	4	2	21	
		0-1	6	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	4	1	-	6	
4.	SUDDIMALLA	1-3	9	2	-	1	2	4	-	-	5	3	3	9	(42)
		3-5	6	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	1	6	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		NIL	35	5	3	5	18	4	5	8	19	3	-	35	
		0-1	22	2	2	8	9	1	-	4	17	-	1	22	
5.	ASWARAOPETA	1-3	30	6	2	7	8	7	-	3	13	10	4	30	(103)
		3-5	12	9	-	1	1	1	-	-	10	1	1	12	
		5+	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	
		NIL	4	2	-	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	4	
		0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6.	BOORGAMPAD	1-3	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	(32)
		3-5	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		NIL	25	1	1	7	13	3	1	7	16	1	-	25	
		0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	VENKATAPURAM	1-3	4	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	(33)
		3-5	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

.....Contd.

Table No.5.9 Contd.

1.	2.	3.		4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
8.	V.R.PURAM	NIL	23	4	-	16	-	3	4	12	1	4	2	23	
		0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-=	-	-	-	
		1-3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	(26)
		3-5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	-	-	1	
		5+	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
9.	KUNAVARAM	NIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0-1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
		1-3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
		3-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	THIRUMALAPALAM	NIL	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	
		0-1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
		1-3	13	1	-	4	2	6	-	-	5	3	5	13	(21)
		3-5	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	4	
		5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11.	TOTAL IRRIGATED LAND.	NIL	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	
		0-1	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	
		1-3	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	(323)
		3-5	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	
		5+	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
TOTAL			323	83	14	83	82	61	17	58	165	58	25	323	
GRAND TOTAL					240						306				

CHAPTER : VI

TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF I.T.D.A., KHAMMAM
(A Broad Outline)

SECTION : I

AGRICULTURE

6.1 PROJECT AREA:

This review relates to Khammam Project Area, of covering 773 Revenue villages with hamlets spread over an area of 1275 K.M., for the Fifth Plan period (1975-1980) and years 1980-81, 1981-82 of the 6th Plan Period.

6.2: (i) COMMENCEMENT OF I.T.D.A..

The 'Integrated Tribal Development Agency' (I.T.D.A.), Khammam, with Headquarters at 'Paloncha', which commenced working from Feb.,1975 for the economic betterment of the Tribal population in the Project area, started several schemes such as Agriculture, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Co-operation, Education, Medical and Health Services, Dairy Development, Rural water Supply etc.

(ii) Expenditure for 1975-82.

From Feb. 1975 to the end of 1981-82 an amount of Rs.326.08 lakhs has been spent by I.T.D.A., which is presented in Table No.6.1. The expenditure incurred is on (i) Minor Irrigation, (ii) Agriculture, (iii) Animal Husbandry, (iv) Co-operation, (v) Industries, (vi) Education, (vii) Medical & Health facilities (viii) Rural Water Supply, (ix) Road, and (x) Administration.

6.3 JOINT FARMING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Large continuous tracts of Government lands have been formed into Joint Farming Co-operative Societies for taking up intensive development with a full time Manager to supervise. Out of 48 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies in the Project Area, of Khammam, 11 of these Societies were taken up in the following 8 blocks for intensive development.

TABLE No.: 6.2

BLOCKWISE JOINT FOARMING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROJECT AREA

S.NO.	BLOCK	VILLAGE
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	1.Bhatakonda. 2.Bangarujalu.
2.	BADRACHALAM	1.Ramaraopet.
3.	BURGAMPADZ	1.Elichireddypalli.
4.	SUDIMELLA	1.Mottarapukatta.
5.	YELLANDU	1.Kottlingala.
6.	ASWARAOPET	1.Jagannathapuram. 2.Pusugudem. 3.BGanagaram. 4.
7.	VENKATAPURAM	1.Koyabesthagudem.
8.	V.R.PURMA PURAM	1.Kalleru.

Source: Notes on the Tribal Welfare Activities in Khammam, Dist. (up to 1980-81) Page No.16.

6.4 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE JOINT FARMING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(i) For purpose of competent supervision and administration, a full-time Manager has been employed by the Joint Farming Societies. During the year of intensive development, Irrigation Potential is first created in the Society.

(ii) All the cultivable land is first systematically developed and supplied with the required inputs at subsidised rates in accordance with the approved cropping pattern.

(iii) The Manager of the Society which has already been developed is entrusted with a second society, in the second year of development.

(iv) This development process is repeated for a period of three years and at the end of 3rd year each society is expected to be able to function on its own.

(v) The 3rd year of development stresses on the society developing a leadership of its own.

(vi) Stress is laid on the High yielding varieties of seeds during the period.

6.5 DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGY IN GENERAL.

The developmental programmes and functions proposed in the Fifth Plan period and 1980-81, 1981-82 of the 6th Plan period have been broadly classified into Agriculture and allied sectors, social facilities like Education, Medical and Health facilities, Power, Roads, Communication etc..

The Integrated Development Project, Khammam envisaged two types of Integration in its overall strategy.

(i) Functional integration of Institutions and programmes of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Social facilities, Transport has been suggested by making use of spatial model in which the development of one sector is corelated with the development of other sectors; and

(ii) Optimum location of Investments and decentralisation of developmental activities.

The level of hierarchy of central places has been identified. At the lower order, 101 Focal Centres and in the middle order 21 central places, and at the higher order, 7 central places have been identified for the locating of the various facilities to achieve a balanced growth with accelerated pace of development.

6.6 STRATEGY FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE PROJECT AREA:

(i) Area based programmes are planned to exploit water, land and other agrarian resources and for planning shifts in cropping pattern on the basis of agro-climatic and socio-economic factors.

(ii) Improvements are proposed in dietary habits and nutritious requirements of the project population.

(iii) Providing required quantities of improved inputs of fertilizers and pesticides to the Tribal farmers at subsidized rates are suggested on a family based coverage, to ensure equitable distribution of programme benefits to all the tribal farmers;

(iv) Quantitative shift (bringing more areas under cultivation) and Qualitative shift (this aimed at maximum production for a unit area for unit time, per unit of water consumed) are proposed in the cropping pattern of the Project area by removing the prevailing constraints.

(v) Improving plantations (Horticulture) of various fruit plants like Papayas, Guava, Mango, Batavia, Oranges and other varieties have been proposed.

(vi) Meeting the oil seed requirements of the tribals in the Project area has been given priority;

(vii) Sixty percent of the total cropped area is proposed for food crops and 14.6% has been proposed for commercial crops;

(viii) Under Horticulture, high yielding varieties of vegetable crops like Brinjal, Ladies Finger, Papaya, Tomato etc., and fruits like Banana, Mango, Batavia, Orange, Lime, Cashew, Guava are suggested to be grown in the backyards and fields.

(ix) Progressive increase of area under assured means of Irrigation, the cropping pattern in general and the progressive increase under high yielding varieties are also aimed at;

(x) For impriving the extent of land gradually under the improved variety of seeds, the seeds are proposed to be procured from various Goverrment and Private Sources;

(xi) Plant protection measures are to be taken.

6.7 NATURE OF SOILS.

The nature of soils in the project area are as follows.

TABLE NO.: 6.3

SN.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NATURE OF SOIL
1.	BURGAMPAD	Black Loams
2.	VENKATAPURAM	Sandy Loams
3.	BADRACHALAM	Deepred loams
4.	KUNAVARAM	Deepred Loams
5.	KOTHAGUDEM	Red & Sandy Loams.
6.	YELLANDU	Red & Sandy Loams.
7.	ASWARAOPET	Deepred loams.
8.	V.R.PURAM	Prone to floods.

Source: Perspective Plan, Page No.152, Khammam Dist. 1976, T.C.A. & T.I.

6.8 HINDRANCES FOR IMPROVED AGRICULTURE:

For undertaking improved practices of Agriculture, the Project Area suffers from a variety of drawbacks like (i) Highly defective manuring, (ii) Lack of the tradition of stall feeding by a majority of the Tribal cultivators who drive their cattle for grazing in the near by forests; (iii) Absence of the habit of cattle penning to enrich fertility of the cultivable flat land; (because of unfertility); (iv) Indifferenbe to preserve

the dung for manurial purposes; (v) Inadequate knowledge among Tribal/cultivators about the use and application of chemical fertilizers and consequent insignificant usage of fertilizers by Tribal farmers; and the (vi) Absence of a systematic programme by I.T.D.A. to collect samples from Tribal villages for soil analysis are some of the hindrances.

Over and above all the above inhibiting factors, additional handicaps for agricultural development in the Project Area are:-

(i) The geo-climatic factors which inflict serious limitations on the expansion of agriculture and stagnatic at the subsistence level; in addition to

(ii) the psycho-cultural and economic constraints which act as twin shackles on tribal farmers confining them to low levels of production and consumption standards.

6.9 PROPOSED MEASURES TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE:

(i) Agriculture production is proposed to be enhanced by adopting new techniques like crop rotation and introduction of improved technology to bring about both qualitative and quantitative change in cropping pattern in the Project Area;

(ii) It is proposed to give Irrigation a boost for increased agricultural production;

(iii) Distribution of inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, HYV Seeds has been envisaged along with providing supply depots at 25 second order centres, each under the control of an Assistant Agricultural Officer.

LIBRARY

(i) HORTICULTURE

6.10 TARGETS UNDER HORTICULTURE:

6.4

S.NO.	NAME OF THE PROGRAMME	Vth PLAN	1980-82	TOTAL
1.	No. of Horticulture Farms proposed.	50	20	70
2.	Families to be covered	5,000	2,000	7,000
3.	Extent covered (in acres)	15,000	6,000	21,000
4.	Supply of Inputs (in Rs.lakhs)	3.20	1.20	4.40
5.	Subsistence allowance to a cultivator	25.00 Lakhs	10.00 Lakhs	35.00 Lakhs

Source: Perspective Plan, Page No.202, Khammam, Dist. 1976, T.C.R. & T.I.

As per the above Table (6.4), 50 Horticulture farms covering 15,000 acres have been proposed under Horticulture during 5th Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs.3.20 lakhs with an amount of Rs.25 lakhs subsistence allowance per cultivator. This is expected to benefit 5,000 families in the Project area.

As per Table No.6.5 (See Next Page) 13,625 Mango Plants, 7,440 Lemon Plants, 5,384 coconut plants, 1035 Jack Fruit Plants, 3034 Guava Plants, 5888 Sapota Plants, 3224 Cashewnut seed was supplied by I.T.D.A. from 1975-76 to 1981-82. The categorywise, yearwise particulars under Horticulture is furnished in Table No.6.6 (See Next Page). As per this Table during 1977-78 3470 Mango Plants, 1440 Jack Fruit Plants, 1075 Coconut plants, 2430 Lime plants, 810 Guava plants were supplied by I.T.D.A.. From 1975 to 1981, a total of 36406 plants were distributed to the Tribals in all the 9 blocks. During

TABLE NO. 6.5

NUMBER & TYPE OF PLANTS SUPPLIED BLOCK-WISE DETAILS (ACHIEVEMENT)

S. NO.	BLOCK	MANGO	LEMON	COCONUT	JACK FRUITS	GUAVA	SAPOTA	CASHE NUT	TOTAL	
1.	ASWARAOPET	3,420	326	948	120	713	626	494kgs	6153	494kgs
2.	KOTHAGUDEM	2,460	1,664	674	120	337	674	-	5929	
3.	BADRACHALAM	235	676	96	90	188	236	-	1521	
4.	BOORGAMPAD	1,340	1,951	1,526	270	763	1,926	-	7776	
5.	YELLANDU	5,185	878	728	90	264	728	2730kgs	7823	
6.	KUNAVARAM	245	472	272	90	136	272	-	1487	
7.	SUDIMELLA	60	523	540	1202	288	576	-	2107	
8.	VENKATAPURAM	435	742	342	70	171	742	-	2502	
9.	V?R.PURAM	245	258	258	65	174	108	-	1108	
	TOTAL	13,625	7,440	5,384	1,035	3034	5,888	3224kgs		

Source: I.T.D.A., Paloncha, Khammam Dist., Admn. Reports from 1975-76 to 1981-82.

TABLE NO.6.6

HORTICULTURE, YEARWISE, CATEGORYWISE ACHIEVEMENT

SN.	NAME OF THE GATEGORY	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	81-82	TOT
1.	MANGO PLANTS	-	-	3470	500	-	7845	1810	136
2.	JACKFRUITS	-	-	-	500	535	-	-	10
3.	SAPOTA	-	-	1440	2224	2224	-	-	588
4.	COCONUT	-	-	1075	2121	2188	-	-	53
5.	LIME	-	-	2430	2224	2171	615	-	74
6.	GUAVA	-	-	810	2224	-	-	-	3
7.	CASHEUNUT	-	-	-	-	-	3224	-	32
	TOTAL	-	-	9225	9793	7118	8460	1810	364

Source: Information gathered at I.T.D.A., Paloncha, Khammam, Dist. Administrative Reports of I.T.D.A. from 1975-76 to 1981-82.

1980-82, twenty hectares farms covering an area of 6,000 acres have been proposed at a cost of Rs.1.20 lakhs. The subsistence allowance per cultivator is Rs.10 which comes to Rs.10 lakhs. This programme will be ~~with~~ benefitting 2,000 families.

6.10 (ii) The I.T.D.A. had supplied 441 hand compression and Rocker sprayers to the Tribal beneficiaries. An amount of Rs.51,000 was spent by B.D.O.'s of all the Blocks, except Aswaraopet Block for purchase of P.P.Chemicals. (See below Table No.6.7) During 1975-76 to 1981-82, the I.T.D.A. has supplied 24150.50 kgs of seed.

TABLE NO.6.7

BLOCKWISE, P.P.CHEMICALS & EQUIPMENTS, HYV SEED SUPPLY, AYACUT DEVELOPMENT - ACHIEVEMENT

SN.	BLOCK	P.P.CHEMICALS (in Rs.)	SPRAYERS (Nos.)	HYV SEED SUPPLY (in kgs)	AYACUT DEVELOPMENT (in Acres)
1.	ASWARAOPET	-	39	3763	2817.30
2.	BADRACHALAM	10,000	15	5390	183.00
3.	KOTHAGUDEM	4,800	129	3916.50	365.15
4.	YELLANDU	3,000	99	1751	602.71
5.	SUDIMELLA	4,200	74	3233	578.00
6.	KUNAVARAM	10,000	3	720	-
7.	V.R.PURAM	6,000	30	627	-
8.	BOORGAMPAD	6,000	50	1901	444.00
9.	VENKATAPURAM	7,000	2	2849	175.00
	TOTAL	51,000	441	24150.50	5165.16

Source: Administrative Reports, I.T.D.A. Paloncha, Khammam Dist. Admn.Reports of I.T.D.A. from 1975-76 to 1981-82.

2.10 (iii) KRISHNA SAGAR FARM.

This Farm of 200 acres, intended for production of HYV Seeds development of Animal Husbandry and Water Use Management was transferred to I.T.D.A. from the Department of Agriculture in 1977-78.

Since its undertaking, the I.T.D.A. has trained 8 batches of Tribals covering in all 172. They were given stipends at the rate of Rs.120 per month per head. The duration of training is one month in the years 1977-78 & 1978-79. But the Training Period has been

extended to three months from 1978-79 onwards. As far as seed production is concerned, it had produced 15 tonnes of paddy seed in 1978-79, nine tonnes in 1979-80 and 10.31 tonnes in 1980-81, which has been distributed to tribal farmers in need through I.T.D.A.. The I.T.D.A. had also distributed 370 bags of fertilizers to the Tribal farmers.

6.11 PROGRAMMEWISE TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER AGRICULTURE.

(i) Table No.6.8 (See Next Page) shows that the Physical and Financial targets and achievements under Agriculture and under Ayacut Development, an area of 62,300 acres is proposed for development, while actually what is achieved is 58,800 under Ayacut development. An amount of Rs.12,86,334 was spent by I.T.D.A. from 1977-78 to 1981-82.

(ii) An expenditure of Rs.1,13,706 incurred by I.T.D.A. for demonstration purposes.

(iii) An area of 21,000 acres was proposed under Horticulture during 5th Five Year Plan and 1980-82 at a cost of Rs.39.40 lakhs. But the I.T.D.A. could only spend Rs.6,32,349 out of the budgeted amount.

(iv) Layouts of Rs.60.80 lakhs for seed, Rs.66.12 lakhs for fertilizers, besides 1,03,327 acres and 1,21,600 acres for plant production were proposed during Vth Five Year Plan and for 1980-82. But, for this purpose Rs.68,68,593 only had spent by I.T.D.A..

(v) In addition to the above an amount of Rs.6,74,000 was spent on Ayacut development, demonstration, Horticulture and input supplies during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

TABLE NO. 6.8

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES UNDER AGRICULTURE

S.N.	NAME OF THE PROGRAMME	TARGETS ACRES/Rs.	1975-76 ACRES/Rs.	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	AYACUT DEVELOPMENT	62,300 Acres	N.A.	N.A.	25,000	48,630	1,73,744	5,37,913	5,01,047	12,86,334
2.	DEMONSTRATION	-	N.A.	N.A.	41,333	18,778	53,595	-	-	1,13,706
3.	HORTICULTURE PROGRAMME	No.of farms 70 families to be covered 7000 Extent covered 21,000 39.40 Lakhs.	N.A.	N.A.	26,104	1,23,300	4,783	2,35,935	2,42,227	6,32,349
4.	INPUT SUPPLIES 1) HYV Seeds 2) Fertilizers & Pesticides 3) Plough bullocks + bullock carts 4) Plant protection 5) Cashcomponent.	60.80 lakhs Seed, 66.12 Lakhs, 103,327 Acres. 12,500 acres	N.A.	N.A.	8,13,158	4,52,590	4,39,614	19,11,577	32,51,654	68,68,593
	TOTAL		1,82,000	4,92,000	9,05,595	6,43,298	6,71,736	26,85,425	39,94,928	

Source:- Perspective Plan, Khammam Dist. Base Paper prepared by I.T.D.A., Paloncha in connection with the visit of Central Team, 1981-82.

6.12. The Yearwise, Blockwise expenditure particulars spent by I.T.D.A. is furnished in the Table No.6.9 (See Next Page)

(i) During 1975-76 an amount of Rs.1,82,000 was spent by I.T.D.A.

(ii) During 1976-77 an amount of Rs.4,92,000 was spent by I.T.D.A.

(iii) Totally an amount of Rs.95,74,722 was spent under Agriculture Programmes such as (1) Ayacut Development, (2) Horticulture Programmes, (3) Demonstration Programmes and (4) Input Supplies by I.T.D.A.

Still, Agriculture remained stagnant and did not drive a major source of employment in the absence of effective training in modern technique of Agricultural use of H.Y.V.Seeds, proper development of land, ayacut, minor irrigation, effective running of farming socieities with supply of agricultural inputs like fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides. Non-Tribals triumphed better as against Tribals in development of Agriculture. But, more of it later.

TABLE NO.6.9

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE PARTICULARS OF AGRICULTURE

S.N.	YEAR/BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	1,30,652	60,130	50,355	4,17,172	2,40,606	8,98,915
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,00,482	48,132	31,255	2,10,607	3,59,968	7,50,444
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	2,06,902	56,300	77,821	4,41,764	5,85,849	13,68,326
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	1,02,200	1,68,108	2,86,372	4,11,593	4,75,874	14,44,147
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	83,000	52,532	1,04,605	4,17,429	11,52,591	18,10,207
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	6,300	50,532	27,955	1,90,580	3,20,560	5,95,927
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	1,08,024	84,700	36,463	2,92,543	5,86,284	11,08,014
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	76,300	56,532	20,955	1,49,305	48,798	3,51,890
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	91,735	66,332	35,955	1,54,432	2,24,398	5,72,852
	TOTAL	1,82,000	4,92,000	9,05,595	6,43,298	6,71,736	26,85,425	39,94,928	6,74,000* 95,74,722

Source: Base paper prepared by I.T.D.A., Paloncha. Inconnection with the visit of Central Team - 1981-82.

NOTE: The Yearwise, Blockwise Expenditure is on:- 1) Ayacut Development. 2) Horticulture Programme. 3) Demonstration Programme. 4) Input supplies. 5) Plough Bullocks + Bullock Carts.

SECTION : II

I R R I G A T I O N

6.13 IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is an important problem with no major irrigation projects in the I.T.D.A. area. The Government has proposed a number of Minor Irrigation Schemes with targets which are to be implemented.

6.13 (1) TARGETS.

(i) According to Table No.6.10, 563 irrigation works are to be restored with an Ayacut of 34,586.89 acres during the Vth Plan period at a cost of Rs.113.99 lakhs.

(ii) In addition, 115 new Minor Irrigation Works with an ayacut of 11,292 acres at a cost of Rs.65.01 lakhs have been proposed during Vth Plan period, besides proposals for creation of;

(iii) 29 Lift Irrigation schemes with an ayacut of 730 acres at a cost of Rs.14.76 lakhs have been proposed.

(iv) Other proposals during VIth Plan period are for new Minor Irrigation works with an ayacut of 9770 acres at a cost of Rs.37.99 lakhs.

(v) 40 Lift Irrigation schemes with an ayacut of 1250 acres at a cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs has had been proposed.

6.13 (2) ACHIEVEMENTS.

(i) As per Table No.6.11, 16 Minor Restoration works with an ayacut of 1683 acres have been completed at a cost of Rs.39,45,647.

(ii) 23 Tank formation works with an ayacut of 8245 acres have been completed at a cost of Rs.89,32,501.

TABLE NO.6.10

PROPOSALS (TARGETS) ON MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS DURING V TH & VI PLAN PERIODS

S.N.	BLOCK	V TH PLAN PERIOD: TO BE RESTORED			V TH PLAN PERIOD: NEW WORKS TO BE TAKEN			VI TH PLAN PERIOD: LIFT IRRIGATION NEW WORKS TO BETAKEN			LIFT IRRIGATI		
		Nos.	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (in lakes)	Nos.	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (Rs.Lakhs)	Nos.	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (Rs.Lakhs)	Nos.	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (Rs.lakhs)	Nos.	AYACUT (inacres)	COST (Rs.lak
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	26	129.00	3.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	BADRACHALAM	31	3382.22	1.95	13	2902.00	16.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	YELLANDU	131	3096.63	10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	BURGAMPAD	151	5025.00	10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20+ 10IW	500.00 +500.00 I.W.	10.00 +5.00 I.W.
5.	ASWARAOPET	181	9002.00	20.80	37	2135.00	11.57	4	105.00	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	V.R.PURAM	15	405.00	0.45	9	225.00	1.08	5	125.00	3.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	SUDIMELLA	5	6096.04	29.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	KUNAVARAM	1	5904.00	26.72	3	3250.00	26.00	10	250.00	5.00	3	3900.00	19.55	-	-	-
9.	VENKATAPURAM	22	1547.00	10.34	53	2780.00	9.76	10	250.00	5.00	4	5870.00	18.44	10	250.00	5.00
	TOTAL	563	34586.89	113.99	115	11292.00	65.01	29	730.00	14.76	7	9770.00	37.99	40	1250.00	20.00

Source: Perspective Plan, Khammam Dist, No.2, 1975 T.C.R.&T.I. Page Nos.153,154,155,156.

TABLE NO. 6.11 (A)

IRRIGATION WORKS DURING V TH PLAN & 1980-81, 1981-82
(ACHIEVEMENTS)

S. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	RESTORATION			TANK FORMATION			LIFT IRRIGATION		
		NO. OF WORKS	AYACUT IN	COST (in Rs.)	NO.	AYACUT IN	COST (in Rs.)	NO.	AYACUT IN	COST (in Rs.)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	2	212	3,16,000	2	4450	29,45,000	2	210	1,75,000
2.	BADRACHALAM	-	-	-	2	1168	10,87,712	6	220	2,03,190
3.	SUDIMELLA	5	414	7,13,168	6	585	9,51,306	2	100	1,00,000
4.	YELLANDU	4	492	6,86,017	5	148	2,49,500	3	180	1,45,000
5.	ASWARAOPET	-	-	-	1	300	6,84,475	-	-	-
6.	BURGAMPAD	-	-	-	2	1044	15,86,139	1	100	60,000
7.	V.R.PURAM	-	-	-	3	254	3,74,375	2	110	99,500
8.	KUNAVARAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	VENKATAPURAM	5	565	22,30,462	2	296	10,53,994	1	100	54,000
	TOTAL	16	1683	39,45,647	23	8245	89,32,501	17	1020	8,36,690

.....Contd.(B)

TABLE NO.6.11 (B)

BOREWELIS			C.I.WELIS			REPAIRS		
No. of Works	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (in Rs.)	NO.OF WORKS	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (in Rs.)	NO.OF WORKS	AYACUT (in acres)	COST (in Rs.)
12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
4	420	N.A.	5	55	46,500	1	122	10,814
1	35	N.A.	2	30	18,000	3	65	50,000
-	-	N.A.	13	222	1,52,600	6	192	1,19,500
1	42	9,200	71	900	7,18,600	3	268	51,545
20	665	N.A.	2	179	1,10,000	1	152	17,187
2	120	N.A.	3	120	84,000	2	60	40,000
-	-	N.A.	1	12	6,500	-	-	-
-	-	N.A.	2	33	18,200	-	-	-
-	-	N.A.	2	27	20,000	-	-	-
28	1282	3,45,000*	101	1578	11,74,400	16	859	2,89,046

Source: Administrative Reports from 1975-76 to 1981-82.

*Notes: Indicate the total expenditure for 9 blocks. Expenditure for all the Blocks is not available. Only Yellandu block which is Rs.9200 is available.

TABLE NO.6.12

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS OF MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS

S. NO.	YEAR/ BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	63,500@	50,000	2,60,000	20,253	21,866	12,00,387
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	79,800	1,59,000	5,96,000	1,16,700	78,203	24,61,786
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	12,76,112	3,50,000	5,96,000	18,500	2,21,174	4,15,619
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	-	75,000	21,800	56,086	3,43,000	4,95,886
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	33,600	1,00,000	-	1,02,112	1,45,733	3,81,445
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	24,700	40,000	35,600	66,700	6,500	10,29,703
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	3,80,300	3,00,000	1,29,600	1,22,134	2,68,353	1,73,500
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	30,000	60,000	21,800	78,200	3,200	1,93,200
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	2,26,100	32,706	-	1,10,000	16,596	$3,85,402^{\#}$ 11,75,000
	TOTAL	2,25,000*	9,50,000*	21,14,112	11,66,706	16,60,800	6,90,685	11,04,625	79,11,928

Source: Base Paper prepared in connection of visit of Central Team, 1981-82.

Note: The yearwise, Blockwise Expenditure is on 1) M.I.Schemes; 2) L.I.Schemes, 3)Irrigation Wells.

(iii) 17 Lift Irrigation schemes with an ayacut of 1020 were taken up by I.T.D.A. at a cost of Rs.8,36,690.

(iv) 28 Borewells constructed at a cost of Rs.3,45,000 and with an ayacut of 1282 acres, were existing.

(v) 101 Community Irrigation well with an ayacut of 1578 acres are completed at a cost of Rs.11,74,400.

(vi) 16 Repair works with an ayacut of 859 acres to be completed at a cost of Rs.2,89,046.

According to Table No.6.12, the I.T.D.A. Paloncha has spent an amount of Rs.79,11,928 on Minor Irrigation works. This expenditure is ~~are~~ on (1) M.I.Schemes, (2) L.I. Schemes, (3) and Irrigation Wells.

SUMMARY:- Provision of Irrigation as per Targets is a mixed success as against the 563 restoration works, estimated at a cost of Rs.113.99 lakhs and with an Ayacut of 34586.89 acres. 16 Repair works have been accomplished with an Ayacut of 16.83 acres at a cost of Rs.39,45,647.

(ii) As against 115 New Minor Irrigation works with Tank ~~tank~~ formation with an Ayacut of 11252 acres at a cost of Rs.65.01 lakhs, 23 Tank formation with an Ayacut of 8245 acres have been completed at a cost of Rs.89,92,501.

(iii) As against the 17 Lift Irrigation schemes proposed with an Ayacut of 1020 acres at a cost of Rs.8,36,690 and 40 Lift Irrigation Schemes with an Ayacut of 1250 acres at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs and only 17 Lift Irrigation Schemes are completed.

(iv) Against the 7 New Minor Irrigation works with an Ayacut of 9,770 acres at a cost of Rs.37.99 lakhs, 28 ~~power~~ Bore wells with an Ayacut of 1282 acres were constructed at a cost Rs.3,45,000.

(v) 101 Community wells with an Ayacut of 1378 acres at a cost of Rs.11,74,400 are completed.

(vi) 16 Repair works with an Ayacut of 859 acres were completed at a cost of Rs.2,89,046.

SECTION : III

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

6.14 (i) TARGETS.

According to the Perspective Plan guidelines, the strategy for live stock development consists of the following:-

(i) Cattle development;

(ii) Distribution of Milch Animals;

(iii) Establishment of Milk Cooling centres;

(iv) Setting up of Feed mixing plant;

(v) Enlarging veterinary services;

(vi) Distribution of Cross bred heifers, rams and ewes etc; and establishment of Composite Live Stock farm at Aswaraopet.

6.14 (ii) ACHIEVEMENTS.

Out of these proposed programmes as above, the I.T.D.A., Paloncha Khammam Dist., has only covered the following activities namely;

i) Supply of Milch Animals,

ii) Starting of Sheep units;

iii) Establishing Poultry units;

iv) Distribution of male cross bred calves;

v) Setting up of Milk Collection centres at Yellandu & Badrachalam.

6.15 FINANCIAL OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

As per Table No.6.13 (see next page) it can be seen that during the Vth Perspective Plan period there was an outlay of Rs.139.65 lakhs for the implementation of various schemes under Animal Husbandry.

TABLE NO.6.13

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	PERIOD	OUTLAY	EXPENDITURE	% OF EXPENDITURE OUTLAY
1.	VTH PLAN	Rs. 139.65	35.88	25.69
2.	VI TH PLAN ONLY 1980-81 & 1981-82	Rs. 49.92	16.38	32.81
	TOTAL	Rs. 189.57	Rs.52.26	Rs. 27.57

Source: Perspective Plan and Release & Expenditure Report Khammam Dist. 1976., I.C.R. & I.E. of I.T.D.A. 1981-82.

During 1980-81 & 1981-82 there is an outlay of Rs.49.92 lakhs under Animal Husbandry.

From 1975-76 to 1981-82 the total proposed outlay on Animal Husbandry has been Rs.189.57 lakhs.

Under various programmes like distribution of Milch Animals Sheep Units, Poultry Units, Distribution of Male Cross bred calves etc., I.T.D.A. had spent Rs.52.26 lakhs in 7 years i.e.1975-76 to 1981-82 on Animal Husbandry schemes in the Project Area for the economic betterment of the Tribals in the Project Area.

The percentages of expenditures incurred by I.T.D.A. from the total outlay proposed in the Vth Perspective Plan period is Rs.25.69 lakhs and during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs.32.81 lakhs. (See table No.6.13)

6.16 PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS.

In the Table No.6.14 the activitywise proposed physical targets and financial outlays and their achievements during

TABLE NO. 6.14 (a)

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS AND FINANCIAL OUTLAYS & EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

PHYSICAL

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	TARGETS		ACHIEVEMENTS		FINANCIAL OUTLAYS		EXPENDITURE	
		Vth Plan PERIOD	VI TH PLAN 1980-81 1981-82	VTH PLAN	DURING 1980-81 to 1981-82	VTH PLAN PERIOD	VITH PLAN 1980-81 1981-82	VITH PLAN PERIOD	VITHPLAN 1980-81 1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:								
	a) Milch Animal Supply.								
	i)C.B.H. Calves.	1000	400	638 +70(C.D)	521	i)10.00	4.00	1.72	3.05
	ii)She Buffaloes.					ii)10.00	4.00	8.66	11.98
	iii)Assistance for rearing C.B.H. calves.	1000	400	N.A.	N.A.	5.00	2.00	N.A.	N.A.
	iv)Establishment of Milk Cooling centres	1	1	2+1 Assisted	-	5.00	5.00	8.29	1.71
	v)Feed mixing plant	1	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
	vi)Breeding bull centres	40	12	10+73 (Bull supply)	-	25.60	14.24	1.76	-
2.	VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS.								
	a) First aid centres.	40	12	-	-	15.00	4.16	-	-
	b) Dispensaries.								
	i) Strengthening of existing units.	6	1	21	-	3.00	0.96	N.A.	N.A.

....Contd.(89)

TABLE NO.6.14 (b)Contd.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	ii) M.V.Dispensaries	4	1	2	-	7.45	5.20	N.A.	N.A.
3.	FODDER DEVELOPMENT	800(acres)	400 (acres)	24 Plots +250Kgs Seeds	5	8.00	4.00	N.A.	N.A.
4.	SHEEP DEVELOPMENT	200	80	34 Units +64 Rams	496 Units	9.00	3.60	2.85	6.49
5.	PIGGERY DEVELOPMENT	1000	400	90	-	3.00	1.60	N.A.	N.A.
6.	POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:								
	a) Distribution of Cockerels	2000	800	723	-	1.20	0.60	1.09	1.80
	b) Poultry units	50	20	12 in A.S100Layers 1-4000 Layers		1.20	0.60		
7.	COMPOSITE LIVESTOCK FARM.	1	-	1 Govt.	-	26.00	-	N.A.	-
8.	TRAINING.								
	a) Compounders	40	12	14	-	0.40	0.16	N.A.	-
	b) Farmers	100	40	100	32	1.00	0.40	N.A.	N.A.
						139.65	49.92	35.88*	16.38*

Source: I.T.D.P. Khammam District 1975 and Admn. Reports of I.T.D.A. From 1975-76 to 1981-82.
* Cumulative total expenditure on all activities.

MILCH ANIMAL SUPPLY:- Under this scheme, the following programmes have been taken up by the I.T.D.A.:

1. Supply of C.B.H. Calves; 2. Supply of She buffaloes. Improved breed. 3. Assistance for rearing C.B.H. Calves and; 4. Establishment of Feed Mixing Plant.

Vth Perspective Plan period and during 1980-81 and 1981-82 of the 6th Plan under Animal Husbandry Sector are presented. (See Table No.6.14)

As per the Table No.6.14 Cattle Development Programme consists of activities like (a) Supply of Milch Animal and starting of Breeding bull centres.

6.17 MILCH ANIMAL DISTRIBUTION:

As per the Table No.6.14 during the 5th Perspective Plan period, the I.T.D.A. has proposed to supply 1000 C.B.H. Calves and she buffaloes. Out of this target, 708 Milch Animal alone were distributed to the tribals including 70 animals, supplied to the 2 Co-operative dairies.

During 1980-81 & 1981-82 the I.T.D.A. has supplied 521 animals instead of 400 proposed target in the Perspective Plan thereby exceeding the planned target.

So, the percentage of physical achievement during 1980-81 is 70-80 and 130.25 during 1981-82.

As per the Table No.6.15 during the Vth Perspective Plan period and during 1980-81 & 1981-82, a total of 1159 Milch Animals have been distributed to the Tribals in 7 blocks for their betterment in their standard of living.

Out of these 1159 Milch Animals, 257 Milch Animals were distributed to the Kothagudem block, 80 Badrachalam Block, 234 Yellandu Block, 62 Sudimella Block, 196 Aswaraopet Block, 304 Burgampad block and 26 in V.R.Puram block.

(See Table Nos.6.15 and 6.16 Next Page)

TABLE NO.6.15

YEARWISE, SCHEMEWISE UNITS DISTRIBUTED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BY I.T.D.A.

SN.	YEAR	MILCH ANIMALS	SHEEP& GOAT UNITS	PIGGERY	RAMS	CO-OP DAIRY NO. OF ANIMALS	CO-OP POULTRY MEMBERS
1.	1975-76	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1976-77	120	5	-	39	-	-
3.	1977-78	57	29	-	-	-	-
4.	1978-79	380	-	90	-	22	8/4000
5.	1979-80	81	-	-	29	48	-
6.	1980-81	112	-	-	-	-	-
7.	1981-82	409	496	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1159	530	90	68	70	8/4000

Source: Administrative Reports of A.H. Sector, I.T.D.A., Paloncha, Khammam Dist. 1975-76 to 1981-82.

TABLE NO. 6.16

BLOCKWISE CONCENTRATION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEMES

S. NO.	BLOCK	MILCH ANIMALS	SHEEP& GOAT	PIGGERY UNITS	RAMS	CO-OP. DAIRY UNITS/MEMBERS		CO-OP POULTRY MEMBERs/BTRS	
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	257	18	-	33	-	-	-	-
2.	BADRACHALAM	80	54	-	3	1	48	-	-
3.	YELLANDU	234	387	-	-	-	-	1/8	4000
4.	SUDIMELLA	62	32	90	9	-	-	-	-
5.	ASWARAOPET	196	20	-	9	-	-	-	-
6.	BURGAMPAD	304	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
7.	V.R.PURAM	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	V.R.PURAM	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	KUNAVARAM	-	-	-	6	1	22	-	-
	TOTAL	1159	530	90	68	2	70	8	4000

Source: Administrative Reports of Animal Husbandry Sector, I.T.D.A. Paloncha.

Sheep & Goat:- From 1975-76 to 1981-82, a total of 530 Sheep and Goat units have been supplied to the Tribals in 6 blocks namely Kothagudem, Badrachalam, Yellandu, Sudimella, Aswaraopet and V.R.Puram.

In Yellandu Block 387 Sheep & Goat units have been distributed and only 18 distributed to the Tribals in Kothagudem Block.

Piggery:- During 1978-79, 90 Piggery units have been supplied to the Tribals in Sudimella Block.

Co-operative Dairy:- There were 70 members in the Co-operative Dairy in Badrachalam and Kunavaram blocks with two units.

Rams:- During 1976-78, 39 Rams and in 1979-80 29 rams were distributed to the Tribals in Kothagudem, Badrachalam, Sudimella, Aswaraopet and Burgampad blocks.

Co-operative Poultry:- There were 8 Members in the Co-operative Poultry with a total birds of 4000. Table No.6.17 shows the total expenditure on Animal Husbandry from 1975 to 1981-82 covering the cost of distribution of Milch Animals, Sheep Units, Poultry Units, Male cross-bred calves and milk collection centres, year-wise and blockwise. But the amounts spent on each category are not available. (See Table No.6.17 next page)

It is proposed to cover 130 agricultural, 170 borewells, 6 H.T. Industrial, 20 Industrial, 80 Commercial and 800 domestic connection. The Vth Plan expenditure is Rs.15 lakhs. 1) Out of seven first order centres five were electrified. 2) 9 out of 25 second order centres have been electrified. 3) 72 out of the 101 lower order centre have been electrified.

TABLE NO.6.17

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE PARTICULARS OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

S.N.	YEAR / BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	1,00,000	71,307	18,894	16,194	2,45,675	4,52,070
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	68,750	1,50,747	1,85,000	1,45,470	58,936	6,08,903
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	1,50,000	2,56,788	2,75,925	2,35,748	2,35,026	11,53,487
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	68,750	31,251	12,500	31,036	30,894	1,74,431
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	1,85,400	30,449	54,000	25,250	2,30,397	5,25,496
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A	N.A.	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	NAA.	[illegible]	26,855	1,18,894	1,16,450	2,57,621	4,19,820
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
	TOTAL	1,28,000	16,44,000	5,72,900	5,67,397	6,55,213	5,70,148	10,58,549	17,72,000 51,96,207

Source: Base paper prepared in connection with the visit of Central Team, 1981-82.
Note: Yearwise, Blockwise Expenditure is on (1) Supply of Milch Animals. (2) Supply of Sheep units.
(3) Supply of Poultry units. (4) Distribution of Male Cross Breed calves.
(5) Milk Collection centres.

6.18. ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE DAIRY, COMMUNITY DAIRY AND CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY:-

(i) During the year 1978-79, one community dairy with 22 members, each member with one she-buffalo has been established at Chetty village of Kunavaram Block.

(ii) During the same year (1978-79) one Co-operative poultry with 8 members each with 500 birds (total 4000) has been established in Yellandu Block.

(iii) During 1979-80, one Co-operative dairy with 48 members, each with one cow has been established at Chatak DNDA and a village of Kothagudem block.

6.19. FODDER DEVELOPMENT AND CONCENTRATED FEED SUPPLY:

A total number of 24 fodder plots have been established during Fifth Perspective Plan period and 250 Kgs of Jowar seed had been distributed. During 1978-79 and 1980-81, 5 fodder plots have been established.

6.20. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATURAL BREEDING CENTRES AND DISTRIBUTION OF BREEDING BULLS:-

The I.T.D.A. has established 6 natural breeding centres in:-

(i) Alubaka;
(ii) Aswapuram;
(iii) Pedanallaballi;
(iv) Pedagollagudem;
(v) Gandugulapalli and
(vi) Eduguralapalli.

Apart from the above centres, there were Natural Breeding Centres at Gowridevepeta, Mulakalapalli, V.R.Puram and Nellipaka villages with the tribal welfare funds. Besides these natural breeding centres, the I.T.D.A. has distributed 73 breeding bulls and buffaloes.

6.21. ESTABLISHMENT OF MILK COOLING CENTRES:

The I.T.D.A. has financed two milk cooling centres at Yellandu and Bhadrachalam. Expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs has been incurred by I.T.D.A. on these units.

6.22. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:

As per Table No.6.14, 723 exotic cockerels were exchanged for country birds during the Fifth Perspective Plan period.

i) The I.T.D.A. has established 12 Poultry units, each with 100 layers in the Ashram School, to improve the nutritional standard of tribal students.

ii) These 12 units have been located in the villages of Paloncha, Yanamsite, Bhadrachalam, Rampaid, Bojjaigudem, Parkalagudi, old Paloncha, Irusulapuram, Usirikayalapalli, Ankampalem and Cheepurugudem;

iii) One poultry unit of 4000 layers has been given to Yellandu block on a Co-operative basis;

iv) I.T.D.A. has also distributed 425 ducks to the Tribal beneficiaries.

6.23. VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS:-

i) During the 5th Perspective Plan period, the I.T.D.A. had started two mobile veterinary input centres, one at the I.T.D.A. Headquarters at Paloncha and another at Aswaraopet Block, where they are actively functioning now.

ii) 45 Veterinary Institutions of Animal Husbandry Department in the Tribal areas have also been strengthened with drugs and Medicines;

iii) For upgrading the Livestock in Tribal area, Frozen Semen Technique by means of artificial insemination is implemented. For this an amount of Rs.6 lakhs was spent during the 5th Perspective Plan period. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 a mobile input project at Paloncha and Rural Livestock unit at Sampatnagar have been set up.

iv) Two Veterinary hospital buildings have been constructed by I.T.D.A. at Sampatnagar and Aswapuram of Burgampad Block.

v) A natural saline plant at veterinary hospital in Bhadrachalam had been established.

6.24. TRAINING IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

i) The I.T.D.A. had trained 12 Tribals to qualify as Veterinary Compounders and they are allowed in the Veterinary Institutions in the Tribal area.

ii) Training had also been provided to 132 Tribal farmers in farm level Animal Husbandry.

iii) Two Tribals were trained as bull attendants, besides, two tribals in Piggery Management.

iv) Five Tribals were trained in Fisheries.

But, it is not known as to what the Tribals trained in their specialities are, employed or unemployed as they does not appear to be followed up. The training provided thus seems to be gone waste for lack of proper monitoring and follow up. This is essential if the money and training spent on Training programmes.

6.25. FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT:

The Targets for Fisheries Development and Achievements of I.T.D.A. are as follows:-

S.N.	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT
1.	Supply of 200 Boats & Nylon Twine at a cost of Rs.40,000.	1. Not supplied.
2.	176 Ponds and tanks were available for fish cultivation for Tribals.	2. Available. But not for Tribals. The Ponds are under the control of non-tribals. Efforts are made to enable the Tribals to benefit. (Achievement)
3.	Supply of Fish seed for the above ponds at a cost of Rs.50,000.	3. NIL - The Tribals are not trained towards meeting this targets or to get the benefits as non-tribals monopolise the benefits.
4.	Pisiculture development with Paddy fields at a cost of Rs.20,000	4. Achievement NIL:- The Pisiculture in Paddy Fields is not taught to Tribals.
5.	Construction of 26 artificial fish ponds at a cost of Rs.52,200.	5. NIL - Noactivity is taken up by the I.T.D.A. in Fisheries Department.
6.	Training of 200 Tribals in fisheries with a cost of Rs.1,30,000 and Rs.35,000 towards staff.	6. No efforts are made to train Tribals as planned and consequent benefits are not derived by them.

Source: PERSPECTIVE PLAN, I.T.D.A.- 1975 P.p Admn. Reports.

6.26. PROSPECTS FOR FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT.

(i) Targets aimed at the programme of fisheries development includes supply of 200 boats and Nylon Twine at a cost of Rs.40,000;

(ii) Usage of 176 ponds and tanks available for pisiculture in the project area by the Tribals for their economic improvement.

(iii) Provision at a cost of Rs.50,000 to change the fish seed in these ponds.

(iv) Development of pisiculture technical base in paddy cultivation with a provision of Rs.20,000.

(v) Construction of 20 artificail fish ponds at a cost of Rs.52,200;

(vi) Training of 200 Tribals in fisheries with an estimated expenditure of Rs.1,30,000 along with Rs.35,000 towards Staff appointment.

(ii) ACHIEVEMENTS:

(i) I.T.D.A had not supplied any boat or nylon twine to any tribal respondent.

(ii) Out of 176 ponds and tanks available with project area, the I.T.D.A. had changed Fish seed only in three tanks during 1978-79.

(iii) 176 ponds and tanks which were available in the Project Area for fishing nominally for Tribals were actually under the control of non-tribals. The I.T.D.A. did not make any efforts to recover thos ponds and tanks to Tribals for fishing activity.

(iv) Due to the non-availability of adequate irrigated lands/ and technical knowledge it has also not been possible for the Tribals to implement Pisiculture in the Paddy fields.

(v) In addition to these failures the I.T.D.A. has also failed to implement the construction of artificial ponds as per the guidelines of the Perspective Plan.

(vi) Separate staff had also not been appointed in I.T.D.A to implement the Fisheries development programmes as suggested by the Plan. Thus, the Programme of Fisheries Development failed as the I.T.D.A. has not cared to spend any of the amounts budgeted.

SUMMARY:- The I.T.D.A. has spent in all Rs.51,96,707 under Animal Husbandry including the supply of (i) Milch Animals (ii) Sheep Units, (iii) Poultry Units, (iv) Male Cross Bred Cows and (v) Establishment of Milk Collection Centres.

The outlay for the 5th Perspective Plan was Rs.139.65 lakhs. The outlay for 1980-81 and 1981-82 is Rs.49.92 lakhs in all coming to Rs.189.57 lakhs. The actual expenditure has shown earlier was only Rs. 51,96,707, nearly 1/4th of the targeted amount. The physical achievement in 1980-81 is 70.80 but it rose to 130.25 during 1981-82 in Milch Animal distribution. Cooperative poultries and dairies were established besides community dairies to benefit 78 beneficiaries, six natural breeding centres and distribution of breeding bulls were established in different blocks. 24 Fodder plots in the 5th Plan period and four in the 6th Plan period got established. Two Milk Cooling Centres were established at Yellandu and Badrachalam. Poultry Units ranging from 100 to 4000 layers were spread from Asram Schools to several villages. The largest being located at Yellandu. 425 Ducks were also given to Tribal beneficiaries. Two mobile veterinary input centres were formed. 45 Veterinary Institutions were strengthened. Artificial insemination centres have been opened. 12 Tribal Compounders were trained, even the programmes for development of fishereis were a failure as they have benefitted non-tribals more than Tribals. Budget estimate for Tribal Welfare were hardly spent. Most of the programmes proposed 1.Cattle Development, 2. Supply of Milch Animals. 3. Starting of Milk cooling centres 4. Setting up of feed mixing plants and enlarging veterinary services 5. Developing livestock farms at places like Aswaraopet having made any significant dent on the Tribal economy well being.

S E C T I O N : IV

E D U C A T I O N

6.27. EDUCATION AS A TOOL OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION.

Education which generally instrumental in bringing about a progressive transformation in socio-cultural and economic life of the Community is focussed particularly for the development of Tribal backward communities in particular with the main preferred aim of bringing them on par with the rest of the Community and fill up the existing social gap between the tribals and non-tribals.

Educational programme proposed for the above purpose comprise of the:- i) Opening of Educational Institutions like Lower Primary, Upper Primary, High School, Technical Schools and Ashram Schools;

ii) Supply of books, pencils to tribal students;

iii) Supply of dress material and mid-day meals to tribal children at school;

iv) Opening of Ashram Schools,

v) Construction of Hostels,

vi) Sanctioning of Scholarships for all classes. (Pre-metric & post-matric scholarships)

6.27. (i) TARGETS:

1) It has been proposed to open four high schools, 16 upper primary schools and 105 primary schools;

2) During the Vth Perspectiv e Plan period an amount of Rs.514.38 lakhs budgeted for various programmes under the Educational Sector;

3) An amount of Rs.159.64 lakhs was proposed for 1980-81 and 1981-82;

4) Construction of Ashram Schools, Hostels was proposed,

5) Besides distribution of Text books, slates, bedding material and scholarship grants.

6.2(ii) ACHIEVEMENTS OF I.T.D.A.

I.T.D.A. Khammam has taken up activitfes like construction of Ashram Schools, Hostels, Organization of Coaching centres, Maintenance of special nutritious programme centres under Education Sector.

Educational Institutions are spread over, in all the nine blocks of the Project Area. Details of Existing Educational Institutions are furnished under the below Table No.6.18.

TABLE NO. 6.18

DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FUNCTIONING IN THE SCHEDULED AREA OF KHAMMAM.

SL. NO.	BLOCK	NO.OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NO. OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS	NO. OF U.P: PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NO.OF HIGH SCHOOLS	NO.OF JUNIOR COLLEGES
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	75	3	16	17	2
2.	BADRACHALAM	72	8	7	4	1
3.	YELLANDU	94	5	22	9	1
4.	SUDIMELLA	77	10	11	7	-
5.	ASWARAOPET	77	8	8	5	-
6.	BURGAMPAD	95	6	12	10	1
7.	KUNAVARAM	81	7	3	3	-
8.	V.R.PURAM	46	11	3	3	-
9.	VENKATAPURAM	78	4	2	3	2
	TOTAL	695	62	84	61	7

Source: Administrative Report I.T.D.A. (1979-80).

From the above table we can see that there were 695 primary schools, 61 High schools, 7 Junior Colleges were existing and functioning. These tribal students were supplied slates, bedding

material, dress etc.. The strength of the Ashram Schools in the Khammam District is 3758.

The Yearwise, Blockwise expenditure is given in Table No.6.19 As per the Table No.6.19 (See Next Page), the I.T.D.A. has spent an amount of Rs.49,73,367 under Education on Buildings, Stationery, Furniture and for Administration only which is the Central Assistance for the scheme.

6.28. DENOTIFIED TRIBAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

There are seven denotified tribal primary schools with a sanctioned strength of 1162. The present strength is 1201. These schools were sanctioned along with 11 trained teachers.

6.29. HOSTEL FACILITIES:

37 Hostels were opened in Khammam district. Out of these 37 Hostels, 9 hostels were opened for girls and the rest for boys with an existing strength of 2257 boarders.

6.30. OTHER SCHOOLS:

17 single teacher schools are functioning in the Tribal areas of Khammam district. 65 adult literacy centres have been slated in the agency area. Table Nos.6.20 and 6.21 give details of Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships for Tribal students from 1975 to 1982. (See Next Page for Table Nos.6.20 & 6.21)

As per Table No.6.20 from 1975-76 to 1981-82, there are 2859 Institutions.

77,056 pupils got pre-matric scholarships under Central sponsored scheme and non-plan. The figures for both C.S.S. and non-plan are as follows:-

Under C.S.S. 14,065 students got pre-matric scholarships with a total amount of Rs.8,28,750. Under non-plan 62,991 students

TABLE NO.6.19

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS ON EDUCATION

S.NO.	BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	31,013 (*)	4,51,618
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,82,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,71,618
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	5,18,152	1,39,655	54,058	N.A.	8,74,780
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	19,400 (*)	4,51,618
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,91,558	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,80,261 4,37,000*
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	15,14,878	17,18,152	9,20,815	3,82,522	4,37,000 (*)	49,73,367

Source: 1) Base Paper prepared in connection with the visit of Central Team. (2) Allocation & Expenditure during 1981-82. The Grand total during 1981-82 is taken from allocation & expenditure during 1981-82.

Note:1 (*) Indicate the Blockwise, Kothagudem & Aswaraopet Expenditure during 1981-82.
Note:2. Information not available during 1975-76 and 1976-77.
Note:3. Expenditure is on Buildings, Stationary, Furniture and other material & Administration.

TABLE NO.6.20

YEARWISE DETAILS OF PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS.

S.NO.	YEAR	NO.OF INSTITUTIONS	NO.OF PUPILS BENEFITED	AMOUNT IN RUPEES	SOURCE OF FINANCE
1.	1975-76	60	533	1,65,410	C.S.S.
	"	250	3205	1,02,215	NON-PLAN
2.	1976-77	69	837	26,690	C.S.S.
	"	297	3736	1,14,800	NON-PLAN
3.	1977-78	45	1785	68,811	C.S.S.
	"	161	6546	3,35,537	NON-PLAN
4.	1978-79	70	2785	1,20,413	C.S.S.
	"	295	8525	4,02,210	NON-PLAN
5.	1979-80	175	4755	1,62,040	C.S.S.
	"	250	7205	3,88,504	NON-PLAN
6.	1980-81	119	3056	1,53,920	C.S.S.
	"	415	14380	9,47,420	NON-PLAN
7.	1981-82	133	314	1,31,466	C.S.S.
	"	520	19394	10,00,810	NON-PLAN
		2859	Totals 77053	41,20,246 Total	
			By C.S.S. 14,065	8,28,750 = C.S.S.	
			By Non-Plan 62,991	32,91,496 = NON-PLAN.	

Source: Office of the District Tribal Welfare Officer, Khammam District.

got pre-matric scholarships with a total amount of Rs.32,91,496.

Post-Matric Scholarship.

As per the Table No.6.21, 1004 pupils got post-matric scholarships. The total amount is Rs.10,61,269 under C.S.S. and non-plan.

6.31. SUPPLY OF DRESSES, BEDDING MATERIAL, BOOKS, SLATES TO TRIBAL STUDENTS:

(i) During 1975-76 to 1981-82, 39,001 students were supplied dresses at a total cost of Rs.19.50 lakhs.

(ii) Bedding material supplied to 37,001 students came to cost Rs.15.697 lakhs.

(iii) Text-books were supplied to 1,57,574 students at a cost of Rs.15.757 lakhs.

(iv) 1,57,574 students were given slates worth Rs.7.878 lakhs.

TABLE NO.6.21

YEARWISE DETAILS OF POST-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS

S.NO.	YEAR	NO.INSTITUTIONS	NO. PUPILS GOT	AMOUNT IN Rs.	SOURCE OF FINANCE
1.	1975-76	9	27	21,190	C.S.S.
	"	3	9	5,147	NON-PLAN
2.	1976-77	7	14	17,377	C.S.S.
	"	2	9	5,073	NON-PLAN
3.	1977-78	8	23	34,807	C.S.S
	"	6	17	17,235	NON-PLAN
4.	1978-79	9	27	24,262	C.S.S.
	"	8	25	27,480	NON-PLAN
5.	1979-80	8	65	65,059	C.S.S.
	"	12	100	91,760	NON-PLAN
6.	1980-81	8	39	37,839	C.S.S.
	"	13	163	2,32,841	NON-PLAN
7.	1981-82	5	17	10,569	C.S.S.
	"	24	469	4,70,657	NON-PLAN
		122	1,004	10,61,269	
			212 = C.S.S. 792 = NON-PLAN	2,11,103 = C.S.S. 8,50,193 = NON-PLAN.	

Source: Office of the District Tribal Welfare Officer, Khammam Dist.
Office of the D.T.W.O. Khammam.

SUMMARY - EDUCATION.:-

There is no information whether, with all the expenditure incurred, there is any significant success achieved in bringing Tribals to full literacy level by the end of the 5th or hope for 6th or end of even the 7th Plan. The targets set seems to be as elusive and distant as they have been. The numbers of male and female teachers available are less than the demand. The facilities provided for the students are not always according to what they should have been, if anyone checks up the facts, in reality. The facilities like provision of scholarship, meals in the hostels, dress materials, bedding, washing soaps, linen etc. It is generally felt that they do not reach the intended beneficiaries, but, would disappear somewhere in between, from the source of sanction. The Scholarship amounts sanctioned are said to be regularly drawn, but sometime even on the basis of fictious records of students available on Musters, but not actually on Rolls. Even the teachers who are supposed to have been engaged in the schools, it is alleged, are harldy found in the places where they are supposed to work. These are some of the difficulties arising out of lack of monitoring and follow up of educational programmes, leaving the objectives far from achievements. To any critical observer, these situations should not appear strange, as even the Press reports from special correspondents who visit some of the tribal areas stressed the same facts again and again. The field Survey conducted revealed the same realities from among the sample interviewers among the villagers, where the field work was conducted.

Apart from the above drawbacks are to be noticed there are some more significant drawbacks. The Asram Schools which are intended by Government to provide General Education and improve

the literacy percentage of the Tribals through special Institutions called the Ashram Schools, there is discrimination in the admission of tribal children. The Warden is supposed to take care of not only the education but also about the food, clothing, health etc. All expenses of the Tribal children at schools are met by Government finances. The Ashram Schools are essential schools with emphasise laid on Agriculture, Horticulture, Craft Education, Poultry Rearing along with general education. But the curriculum for the Tribal Schools lacks any emphasise on the development of Tribal culture through training in folklore, dances, songs etc.. This is because the recruitment of teachers to Tribal areas is not made with any emphasise on special training in tribal culture. Incumbents are those who are attracted to good salaries in Tribal areas with no supervision are actual insistence on attendance in the schools, in practice, apart from the usual official obligations which are often more ignored than followed. This is because of the allround indifference in trying to supervise what is happening to the fate of the Ashram School children in the interior by the educational or administrative authorities concerned. This is because of the nation wide problem where dedication and commitment to work are more conspicuous by their absence than their presence. One wonders whether providing of bad climate allowance, residential quarters and other incentives would ever persuade the teachers posted to Ashram Schools in Tribal areas to pay any more attention to their duties, more than what they do at present. This is a matter to be examined carefully by the concerned Administrative Authorities. What perhaps would be better to enforce strict discipline with attendant punishments including disciplinary action leading to

summary dismissals if the Ashram School teachers are found to be functioning on duty than attending to work. It is regrettable to find that the syllabus of the Ashram Schools is the same as that of the other primary schools from First to Fifth Class with no separate emphasis on either tribal culture as referred to earlier or creation of crafts skills, no care is also paid towards mother tongue of the Tribals, no exposure to agricultural and horticultural practices is ever given to them. But, liberal sanctions for development on Agriculture, Horticulture and Poultry along with growing of nutritious crops for improving the nutritional standards of Tribal Children are made. Thus contributing to the wastage of precious funds which yield nothing by way of results when they are supposed to have been spent on victims of utter ignorance in the concerned skills which should have been obvious to those who allotted this funds with the best of intentions. Exposure of the Tribal Children to relevant skills for implementing the programmes for which the funds are provided would have been more productive experiment than mere allocations of funds with a view to show that provisions are made to take care of the developmental aspects of tribal life at grass root level which ends up only in a mere fantasy. Another interesting aspect in the efforts towards improving the nutritious standards of children has been the distribution of fruit bearing plants to be nurtured by the students, which have just withered away for want of water or tending them by the Ashramites who are perfectly indifferent to the benevolent intentions of the powers that be.

The experiment providing primary education through Ashram Schools to the Tribal Children has many more myriad aspects. Where there are supposed to be three teachers there would be only

two or one. He is supposed not only to teach the tribal children but also take care of hostel as well. There is very often no knowing whether the teacher is and much less how much he attends to the care of the hostel in addition. The students themselves are not too keen in studying such schools though they are supplied with text-books, note-books and other materials free of cost along with dresses and scholarships. The general attendance in spite of all the incentives does not seem to be anywhere near even 50%. While none would quarrel with the benevolent intentions of creating education facilities for the tribal children, the trouble is with implementation with respect to the attendance of children as well as teachers the two main actors concerned in the game. If these two could ever be activated to their obligations then only there would be any modicum of hope for advancing towards the goal of improving literacy in the tribal areas. It is sometime found that the students are asked to join some other schools as the allotted strength of the school is over in spite of the discouraging situation that mere allottment alone would not be the proof of attendance and ways and means have to be found to accommodate tribal children in need of seats in the schools.

Thus, there is a need for overall inspection of the attendance of schools children at the Ashram schools, the type of school buildings made available, the attendance of teachers, the prevalence of proper teaching, proper syllabus, the correct supply of text-books, dressing materials, bedding, scholarships and other facilities provided along with exposing the Ashram Schools inmates for skills for improving agriculture, poultry, bee-keeping, horticulture and other crafts. There is also need to examine the quality of the materials supplied to the Ashram Schools

because there are often complaints while the quotation of prices are for certain qualities of goods, the actual supplies are of an inferior quality. There is also a need to insist upon the presence of schools teachers in the villages attending to their duties as very often most of them are found to be absent from the villages on one pretext or other thereby contributing to the non-functioning of the school. When they are kept in charge of school hostels, where he is a Headmaster or an assistance he is said to be busy with the Management of of the Hostel alone neglecting his teaching duties. Even otherwise the teachers are absent on leave or sick, so practically there is nobody and sometime a single teacher available for teaching all the classes in the school if there are three or two teachers. The above description and state of Ashram Schools in Tribal areas is not an excellent testimony for the efficiency of the tribal school system or the teachers or those incharge of inspection or monitoring and follow up. A good deal of improvement is desired if things should show up for the better.

S E C T I O N : V

I N D U S T R I E S

6.32. DEVELOPMENT OF AGRO-FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES.

Since Agricultural base as a means of livelihood is not a strong one in the Tribal Project area of Khammam new avenues of livelihood by way of opening Agro-Forest based Industries seem to be an alternative worth exploring and assisting. For the purpose of providing alternate employment and earnings attention is drawn towards the following Agro-Forest and mineral based industries in the Project Area.

6.32.(i) TARGETS.

During Vth and 6th Perspective Plan periods, the industries suggested are:-

I. MINERAL BASED INDUSTRIES.

1) Working on Graphite Mines. 2) and Nephelene Syenite;

II. AGRO-FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES.

1) Match Industries;
2) Koperi and other grass rope making units;
3) Mohwa seed oil extraction unit;
4) Starch from Tamarind Seed;
5) Fruit preservation unit;
6) Nuxvomica seed plants;
7) Manufacture of Colours and dyes;
8) Stitching of Addaleaf plates and Brooms;
9) Basket and leaf making units;
10) Poheay unit;
11) Honey pasturisation unit;
12) Beedi manufacturing unit;
13) Sunflower oil extraction unit;
14) Solanium plants;
15) Tailoring and Navvad making units for women;

16) Groundnut oil Extraction Unit;

17) Training cum production centre (Tassar Reeling and Weaving;

18) Manufacture of Tapioca tubes?

III. Another 13 Small Scale Industrial Units were proposed in 6th Perspective Plan period.

6.32 (ii) TARGETS OF TRIBAL WELFARE DEPT.

~~(i)~~ The Tribal Welfare Department wanted to organise Tassar & Sericulture units in Panchayat Samithi of Venkatapuram at a cost of Rs.5 lakhs.

(ii) To start a beedi manufacturing unit at a cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs at Bhadrachalam with blended tobacco;

(iii) To start cottage Industries of Bamboo manufacturing units at V.R.Puram and Venkatapuram.

(iv) To start Koperi and other grass rope making unit which comes under Agro-Forest based at Chatti (Kunavaram) and Rampachodavaram of V.R.Puram Block with 6 units at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000 which includes land and building, machinery and equipment.

(v) to start a Seed oil extraction unit at a cost of Rs.2,05,000 as Ippa is found abundantly in the Project area of Bhadrachalam.

(vi) to start a Tamarind Starch plant at Kunavaram at a cost of Rs.1,86,000 which will provide employment to 50 Tribals;

(vii) FRUIT PRESERVATION UNITS

A fruit preservation unit is proposed at a cost of Rs.25,000 with 50 Tribals trained to work therein. This was thought of as Mango, Lime, Orange, Battai and Cashewnut are grown in plants in the

Aswaraopet Block. The existing training cum production centre at Aswaraopet is also proposed to be expanded by providing more funds.

(viii) MATCH INDUSTRIES.

It has been proposed to start at Bhadrachalam, Venkatapuram, and Hugur Match industry units with an estimated cost of Rs.1,18,000 and providing employment for 30 persons.

(ix) BEEDI MAKING INDUSTRIES.

As plenty of Beedi leaf is available in the forest areas of Venkatapuram, Bhadrachalam, Kunvaram and Sudimella it was proposed to start four units at i) Sampatnagar of Sudimella Block; ii) Chatti of Kunavaram Block; iii) Cherla of Venkatapuram block and iv) Bhadrachalam of Bhadrachalam Block at an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 lakhs

x) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUNFLOWER OIL EXTRACTION UNIT.

As abundant Sunflower is grown in Aswaraopet Block area measuring 2,250 acres, a Sunflower Oil Extracting Unit could be established at Aswaraopet Block at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000.

xi) ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUNDNUT OIL EXTRACTION UNIT.

As Groundnut is grown in Burgampad Block a unit for extracting the Ground nut oil has been suggested at an estimated cost of Rs.50,000.

xii) DEMONSTRATION CUM TRAINING UNIT IN DRESS MAKING AND NUKUVA WEAVING:

Four such units are proposed with a capital input of Rs.12,500 each at Burgampad, Bhadrachalam, Aswaraopet and Yellandu at a total investment of Rs.50,000. (4 x 12,500). This cost includes

Stipends, Rawmaterials, Tailoring articles and accessaries, Institutions consolidated pay, House rent, T.A. and Other contingencies for the training of Trainees.

xiii) TRAINING CUM PRODUCTION CENTRE FOR TASSAR:

Tassar silk worm is grown in the hilly areas inhabited by Tribals which could be a basic advantage for starting Tassar silk industry. This is a preoccupation of Koyas in the Tribal areas of Bhadrachalam. If this industry is started and developed at a cost of Rs.5,615, one thousand Tribal families could be benefitted.

By implementing the above mentioned programmes during the project period, nearly 5,000 tribals are expected to be benefitted with a total investment of Rs.38.11 lakhs for the creation of such an Industrial background, based on local materials.

6.33. ACHIEVEMENTS:

But, achievement of these plans are far from realisation, but for a niggardly growth with trades as given below:-

i) A Modern logging equipment has been given to 40 Tribal candidates who underwent training in Modern logging in the A.P. Forest School at Yellandu. The equipment's cost is Rs.40,000/-.

ii) 18 Carts have been prepared and distributed to 18 Tribals.

iii) Those tribals with carts were provided with Jobs in the Forest Department for transportation of logs.

iv) 23 Tribal candidates were given training in hand made paper for a period of three months. They were given Rs.150 per month as a stipend. But, no paper making unit seems to have been started or the trained Tribals offered employment in Paper

making elsewhere.

v) From 1975-76 to 1981-82, the I.T.D.A. has spent Rs.11.64 lakhs on Sewing Machines and for in tailoring training, setting up of Beedi making centres, toy-making centres, sericulture and on other items (not specified) as with the case of Tribals.

TABLE NO.6.22

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS ON INDUSTRY SECTOR.

S.NO.	YEAR/ BLOCK	1975-	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	1,99,500	-	2,17,69
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	1,37,097	10,783	18,190	19,264	-	1,85,33
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	44,600	-	62,79
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	4,800	-	22,99
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	9,000	-	27,19
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	-	-	18,19
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,196	13,200	-	-
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	-	-	18,19
9.	VENKATAPURMA	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	18,190	45.343	4,79,000	-
	TOTAL	-	38,000	1,37,097	10,783	1,63,716	3,35,707	4,79,000	1164,30

Source: Base Paper prepared inconnection with the visit of Central Team, 1981-82.

Note: The Yearwise, Blockwise Expenditure on Industry Sector consists of (i) Beedimaking centres (ii) Toymaking centres (iii) Sericulture, (iv) Sewing centre and others.

As per the above & Table No.6.22, the I.T.D.A. has spent an amount of Rs.11,64,303 under Industries. The expenditure incurred is on:- i) Beedimaking Centres; ii) Toy making centres; iii) Sericulture. iv) Sewing centre and others.

SUMMARY:-- The I.T.D.A. has spent about Rs12 lakhs on industries like Beedi Making, Toy Making, Seri-Culture and Sewing Centres but how much amount was spent on each of these and how much employment is generated and with what daily or monthly incomes is not clear. None of the long list of Agro/Forest based or mineral based industries have been put forward. The Tribals did not get any training or encouragement to start industries either in the 18 units indicated in the Perspective Plan or the 13 indicated by the Tribal Welfare Department. The I.T.D.A. or the Official Agencies did not go forward to take serious interest in the dev-elopment of these schemes and provision of investment for starting these units which could have provided employment and earnings for the tribals. These were the conceived schemes which only remained on paper.

S E C T I O N : VI

C O - O P E R A T I O N

6.34. ROLE OF GIRIJAN PRIMARY CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING (G.P.C.M.) AND CREDIT SOCIETIES (C.S.).

Credit and marketing are the twin rails on which an effective loaning programme could run. To strengthen these, the Girijan Primary Co-operative Marketing (G.P.C.M.) and Credit Societies (C.S.) have been playing a major role in the Project area.

Share of Credit and Marketing Facilities.

For every 50,000 Tribal population, one Girijan Primary Marketing and for every 2,000 tribals, one Credit Marketing centre have been proposed. Such Credit and Marketting facilities are also financially assisted by Reserve Bank of India and National Co-operative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.).

6.35. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The Credit demarcated for production and consumption were estimated to cost Rs.150 per acre and Rs.100 per member. Keeping these estimates per acre, during the Vth Plan period an amount of Rs.116.03 lakhs for production Rs.126.64 lakhs for consumption credit for marketing of agriculture and minor forest produces and Rs.23.20 lakhs, for supply of agricultural inputs have been estimated.

6.36. ROLE OF G.C.C..

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited is playing an important role in offering Credit and Marketing facilities to Tribal population in the Project area. Schedule Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation (TRICOR) takes special interest in implementing specific economic support programmes for the economic betterment of Tribal population. Since the Government were contemplating

to reorganise the Credit cum marketing structure in the Tribal areas of the State, the LAMPS are being organised in the District of Khammam and the Guidelines given by the Social Welfare Department:-

The main objectives of LAMPS is

i) to provide short-term and medium-term agricultural loans,

ii) Consumption loans through District level Co-operative Central Bank;

iii) For purchase and sale of Tribal minor forest produce and agricultural produce

6.37 JOINT FARMING CO-OPERATIV E SOCIETIES:

Large continuous tracts of land area are farmed into societies and the land is taken up for intensive development. This is generally done in assigned Governmental lands. A full time manager is appointed to manage these societies. There are 48 Joint Farming Co-operative Societies in the Project area. Out of these, 11 societies were taken up in the following 8 blocks for intensive development as shown in the Table No.6.23.

TABLE NO.6.23

S.NO.	BLOCK	VILLAGE
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	1.Chatakonda. 2.Bangarujalu.
2.	BADRACHALAM	1.Ramaraopet.
3.	BURGAMPAD	1.Elichereddipalli.
4.	SUDIMELLA	1.Mottarapukatta.
5.	YELLANDU	1.Kotilingala.
6.	ASWARAOPET	1.Jaganadhapuram 2.Pusugudem. 3.Baithpalligangaram.
7.	VENKATAPURAM	1.Koyabestagudem.
8.	V.R.PURAM	1.Kalleru.

Source: Notes on the Tribal welfare activities in Khammam District. (Up to 1980-81) P.No.16.

6.38. STRATEGY ADOPTED IN RESPECT OF THE JOINT FARMING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

i) A full time Manager has been employed by the Society. During the year of intensive development, irrigation potential is first created by the Society.

ii) Entire land is systematically developed and all the required inputs are supplied at subsidized rates according to the approved cropping pattern.

iii) In the second year, another society is taken up for similar intensive development and the Manager of the Society with the already developed society is given as his secondary charge, since this is in the second year of development.

iv) During the 3 year period, care is taken to see that the society develops the leadership of its own.

v) Stress has been laid on the High yielding varieties of seed during the Vth & VIth Plan periods.

TABLE 6.24

SUB-REGIONWISE, BLOCKWISE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES & MEMBERSHIP OF EACH BLOCK

S.NO.	SUB-REGION	BLOCK	NO.OF	MEMBERSHIP
1.	BHADRACHALAM	1.Kunavaram	14	3,235
		2.V.R.Puram	17	1,360
		3.Badrachalam	17	3,873
		4.Venkatapuram	12	2,418
2.	BURGAMPAD	1.Burgampad	50	4,531
		2.Aswaraopet	19	3,376
3.	KOTHAGUDEM	1.Kothagudem	26	2,474
		2.Yellandu	24	1,350
		3.Sudimella	17	2,230
	TOTAL		196	24,847

Source: Perspective Plan, Page No.287, Khammam Dist. Vol.No.1, 1976, T.C. & T.I.

From the Table No.6.24 it is clear that there are 196 Co-operative Societies with 24,847 members.

Those Socieites have a share capital of Rs.10.54 lakhs. An amount of Rs.40.64 has been advanced by them to the members on 31.3.1974. The above societies have been providing short-term credit and supply of seeds, Fertilizers and Pesticides to the Trib al Members.

TABLE NO.6.25

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS OF CO-OPERATION

SN	YEAR/BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTA
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	27,000	9,298	50,000	-	-	86,2
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	28,250	-	700	-	-	28,9
3.	YELLANDU	N.A.	N.A.	26,000	[illegible]	21,800	-	-	27,8
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	28,000	36,640	24,572	-	-	87,2
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	29,000	39,249	6,802	3,600	-	78,6
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	27,520	-	-	3,600	-	31,1
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	30,000	-	-	1,800	-	31,8
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	27,900	-	3,500	-	-	31,4
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	33,328	13,180	5,000	26,060	4,79,000	556,5
	TOTAL	98,000	1,35,000	2,56,998	98,358	92,374	35,060	4,79,000	11,94,7

SOURCE: Base Paper prepared by I.T.D.A., Paloncha, In connection with the visit of CENTRAL TEAM , 1981-82.

NOTE: The yearwise, Blockwise Expenditure is on (i) Share Capital Managerial assistance-First farming co-operativ e socieities.

As per Table No.6.25, from 1975-76 to 1981-82 the I.T.D.A. had spent an amount of Rs.11,94,70 as share capital and managerial assistance on Joint Farming Co-operative Societies.

SUMMARY:-

The Girijan primary Co-operative marketing and Credit Societies are playing a major role in providing credit and marketing facilities in the Tribal area. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation has the monopoly of purchase and sale of Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce of Tribals. LAMPS too began to play an active role. Joint Co-operative farming socieities took shape in 87 blocks as against the 48 originally planned. The Land Co-operative Societies have a share capital of Rs.10.5 lakhs and gave loans to the extent of Rs.40.64 lakhs up to 1974. The expenditure on Co-operative rose from Rs.98,000 in 1975-76 to Rs.4,79,600 in 1981-82. But the details of the expenditure are not available.

Barring the role of G.C.C. the role of TRICOR is only with regard to supply of marigion money for the Tribals. The role of Co-operatives in offering financial assistance to tribals in establishing industries, trade or provisions is almost negligible.

S E C T I O N : VII

M E D I C A L & H E A L T H

6.39 DISEASES IN TRIBAL AREAS.

The susceptible diseases in the Tribal areas are Malaria, Yaws, T.B., Small Pox, Cholera etc.. These diseases are due to insanitary conditions, superstitious and traditional therapeutic practices, drinking water from unprotected ponds.

6.39 (i) TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

To remedy these unhealthy practices, and to provide health facilities efforts have been taken to start Medical Institutions during the Vth and VIth Five Year Plans in the Project area. Blockwise medical facilities are indicated in Table No.6.25.

TABLE NO.6.25

BLOCKWISE MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE STUDY AREA

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	GOVT. HOSPITALS	DISPENSARY	PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES	AURVEDIC DISPENSARIES	LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY	SPECIAL CLINICS
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	2	-	-	3	-	-
2.	SUDIMELLA	1	-	1	-	-	-
3.	YELLANDU	3	-	2	3	-	-
4.	ASWARAOPET	1	-	2	-	-	-
5.	BOORGAMPADU	1	1	2	8	-	-
6.	BADRACHALAM	2	-	-	2	-	-
7.	VENKATAPURAM	3	-	-	1	-	-
8.	KOONAVARAM	2	-	1	-	1	-
9.	V.R.PURAM	-	-	1	1	1	-
10.	TIRUMALAYAPALEM	-	-	-	1	-	-
	TOTALS	15	1	9	14	2	-

Source: Khammam Gazetteers - 1977.

Proposed Medical and Health Institutions are mentioned in Table No.6.24.

TABLE NO. 6.24

PROPOSED MEDICAL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA, KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

S. NO.	NAME OF THE PROPOSED INSTITUTIONS	1979-80 VTH FIVE YEAR PLAN Proposed Units	Estimated cost Rs.in lakhs R.C.	N.R.	1980-81 & 1981-82 VITH FIVE YEAR PLAN Proposed Units	Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs R.C.	N.R.
1.	DISPENSARY	1	1.50	1.00	-	3.00	-
2.	MOBILE MEDICAL UNITS	2	4.30	1.40	2	8.60	-
3.	PUBLICITY UNITS	1	1.00	0.85	1	2.00	0.85
4.	'X'Ray Plant and operation theatre to the existing Hospitals with supply of medicines Drugs & Equipment.	4	-	2.00	3	-	3.50
5.	UPGRADING of P.H.C.S INTO 30 BEDDED HOSPITALS	2	3.00	0.60	1	4.50	0.30
6.	CONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS	4	-	0.60	2	-	1.15
7.	STAFF QUARTERS	4	-	2.93	3	-	5.47
8.	WATER SUPPLY	7	-	0.12	-	-	-
9.	FAMILY PLANNING SUB-CENTRES	4	1.60	0.40	-	3.20	0.40
10.	DRINKING WATER WELLS	448	-	13.83	188	-	23.15
	TOTALS	477	11.40	23.73	200	21.30	34.82

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam Dist., Perspective Plan, Vol.2.

Blockwise and Yearwise Expenditure on Health is indicated in Table No.6.26. (See next page)

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TABLE : 6.26

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE PARTICULARS OF MEDICAL EXPENDITURE & HEALTH

S.NO.	YEAR / BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	N.A.	N.A.	10,000	-	-	-	N.A.	10,000
2.	BADRACHALAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	10,000	-	-	N.A.	10,000
3.	YELLANDU	NA.	N.A.	10,000	-	-	-	N.A.	10,000
4.	BURGAMPAD	N.A.	N.A.	10,000	5,000	-	-	N.A.	15,000
5.	ASWARAOPET	N.A.	N.A.	10,000	35,000	-	5,470	N.A.	50,470
6.	V.R.PURAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	23,538	8,538	18,550	N.A.	50,626
7.	SUDIMELLA	N.A.	N.A.	10,000	9,000	-	-	N.A.	19,000
8.	KUNAVARAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	10,000	-	-	N.A.	10,000
9.	VENKATAPURAM	N.A.	N.A.	-	10,000	-	-	N.A.	10,000
	TOTAL	1,38,000*	N.A.	50,000	1,02,538	8,538	24,020	83,723	1,38,000*
									3,23,096
									83,723
									4,06,819

Source: Base Paper prepared by I.T.D.A., Paloncha, in connection with the visit of Central Team.

Note: Medical & Health Expenditure is:-
1) Treatment of Treacher fever depot; 2) Construction of Hospital Buildings.
3) Eye Camp. 4) Maintenance of Primary Health Centre, Rekhapally.

The Targets for Medical and Health facilities are suggested in the Project Area as below:-

i) One dispensary at an estimated cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs during Vth Plan period;

ii) Two mobile medical units at an estimated cost of Rs.4.30 lakhs, during the Vth Plan and two units at a cost of Rs.8.60 lakhs, during VIth Plan,

iii) Strengthening of existing hospitals by providing X-Ray plant and operation theatre with all modern equipment.

iv) Adequate provision for supply of medicines, drugs and equipment;

v) 32 Medical Institutions are proposed at an estimated cost of Rs.26.60 lakhs with a wish to cover all the tribal blocks.

vi) Supply of drinking water is suggested at an estimated cost of Rs.13.83 lakhs;

During the Vth Plan period 10 types of Institutions are proposed with 477 units at an estimated cost of Rs.11.40 lakhs recurring and Rs.23.73 lakhs non-recurring.

During Vth Plan period, seven types of Institutions are proposed like (1) Mobile medical units, (2) Publicity units; (3) Adding X-Ray plant and operation theatre to the existing Hospitals alone with, (4) Supply of medicines, drugs and equipment, (5) Upgrading of P.H.C.'s into 30 beeded hospitals (6) Construction of Hospital Buildings, (7) and digging of Drinking Water wells The total units proposed are 200 at an estimated cost of Rs.21.30 lakhs recurring and Rs.34.82 lakhs non-recurring.

Health cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall goals and policies of development. It is both an important input as well as a desirable end product. The health programmes were aimed at increasing the accessibility of health services to Tribal areas, correcting regional imbalances.

6.40 ACHIEVEMENTS:

As per the Table 6.25, there are 15 Govt. Hospitals, one dispensary, nine primary health centres, fourteen Auyurvedic Dispensaries and two local fund dispensaries in the project area which cover nine blocks namely Kothagudem, Sudimella, Yellandu, Aswaraopet, Boorgampad, Badrachalam, Venkatapuram, Kunavaram and V.R.Puram.

The Yearwise, Blockwise expenditure is presented in the Table No.6.26.

The I.T.D.A. had spent in all Rs.4,06,819 on Medical and Health since inception in all tne 9 blocks. Thus an amount of Rs.3,23,096 was spent in starting and equiping Teacher Medical Depots; construction of Hostel Buildings, Eye-camp and maintenance of a Primary Health Centre.

The I.T.D.A. had spent an amount of Rs.1,38,000 during 1975-76 on the above items.

6.41 PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY:

The problem of provision of drinking water wells continues to be an urgent requirement in the tiny hamlets of Tribal areas as the sources of water used cause several diseases. The programme of rural water supply scheme has been designed keeping in view of the revenue villages. Revenue villages have been treated as basic units of planning for provision of drinking

water wells under rural water supply scheme. Here the notable point is that the Revenue village had no meaning in Tribal areas as the small sized hamlets are widely scattered.

Since the inception up to end of 1982, I.T.D.A. had spent Rs.4,11,508 for 160 drinking wells. Out of these 160 wells, 58 were sunk in the Ashram Schools, 36 in Hostels and the rest 66 were sunk in different villages in the Trib al areas.

6.42.SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME:

To improve the nutritional standards of Tribal children and expectant mothers, S.N.P. centres are functioning in the Project area. There are 485 centes with 28,237 beneficiaries in 9 blocks which is represented in the Table No.6.27 below:-

TABLE NO: 6.27

BLOCKWISE S.N.P. CENTES AND NO. OF BENEFICIARIES

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NO. OF CENTRES	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	31	1,930
2.	BADRACHALAM	59	2,860
3.	YELLANDU	49	2,715
4.	BURGAMPAD	85	4,879
5.	ASWARAOPET	54	2,515
6.	V.R.PURAM	68	3,600
7.	SUDIMELLA	43	4,301
8.	KUNAVARAM	49	2,602
9.	VENKATAPURAM	47	2,835
	TOTAL	485	28,237

Sources: I.T.D.A., Paloncha.

SUMMARY:-

Facilities for health and medicare in the Tribal Areas are quite spasmodic. Nutrition programmes touch only the fringe of the problem. Even the provision of good drinking water supply for the Project Area is a distant cry. A cluster approach has been adopted instead of revenue village approach. But, still on the ground that adequate ground water services have not been conducted and adequate water supply facilities have not been provided. When the necessary ground water resources would be known is not known. As such scheme of rural water supply has not been attended to anywhere.

S E C T I O N : VIII

R O A D S ANN D C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

6.43. NEED FOR ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA.

Agriculture, mining, quarrying, trade, commerce and industries with an efficient net work of communic-ation system. For the construction of a network of roads, geographical factor such as terrain, soils and socio-economic factors like population, market places, production centres for Agro-Forest-Mining based industries have to be kept in view.

6.44. PROPOSED NETWORK OF ROADS.

During the Project Period, it is proposed to construct roads measuring 1491.90 kms at an estimated cost of Rs.728.69 lakhs in the Tribal and Backward Blocks by Panchayat Raj and Public Works department.

In the Project area, the first and second order centres are connected by roads. But 5% of the third order centres have no connection with any road.

6.45. POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

About 90% of the villages having a population of 1,000 and over 75% of the villages in the population ratio of 500-1,000 are ~~having post offices.~~

i) One Brach Post Office at Sudimella, the first order centre,

ii) Three Branch post offices at Second order are suggested in the Plan.

iii) 65 Post Box facilities have been proposed in the Plan.

iv) In the third order centres there are 35 Branch Post Offices and one Sub-Post Office while the remaining third order centres are served by the adjacent Branch Post Office.

6.45 BLOCKWISE PARTICULARS OF ACCESSIBLE VILLAGES, INACCESSIBLE VILLAGE AND POSTAL FACILITIES.

The above details are indicated in Table No.6.~~28~~30 below:

TABLE NO. 6.~~28~~30

SL. NO.	BLOCK	TOTAL INHABITED VILLAGES	ACCESSIBLE VILLAGES (On the main Road)	%	INACCESSIBLE VILLAGES	%	VILLAGES HAVING POSTAL FACILITY	%	VILLAGES HAVING POSTAL FACILITIES	%
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	KOTHAGUDEM	49	19	38.78	30	61.22	22	44.90	27	55.10
2.	BADRACHALAM	114	35	30.70	79	69.30	17	14.91	97	85.09
3.	YELLANDU	42	8	19.05	34	80.95	27	64.29	15	35.71
4.	BURGAMPAD	98	4	7.14	94	95.92	31	31.63	67	68.37
5.	ASWARAOPET	60	5	8.33	55	91.67	18	30.00	42	70.00
6.	V.R.PURAM	94	10	10.64	84	89.36	8	8.51	86	91.49
7.	SUDIMELLA	56	4	4.08	53	94.64	10	17.86	46	82.14
8.	KUNAVARAM	113	27	23.89	86	76.11	13	11.50	100	88.50
9.	VENKATAPURAM	147	59	40.14	88	59.86	16	10.88	131	89.12
	TOTAL	773 (100)	171 (22.5)		602 (77.5)		162		611	

Source: VOL.2, I.T.D.A., Khammam Dist. 1975, T.C.R. & T.I.

As shown in Table No.6.~~28~~30, it reveals that out of a total of 773 inhabited villages only 163 or 20.96% alone have postal facilities.

Out of 114 inhabited villages in Bhadrachalam only 17 or 14.91% villages have postal facilities. In Kothagudem which

occupies the second place, 44.9% of the villages have postal facilities. The first rank goes to Yellandu 64.29% of the villages are having postal facilities. The last rank goes to V.R.Puram Block. That is only 8.51% of the villages are having postal facilities. (Details were given in the Roads and Communication Chapter.

SUMMARY:-

The Project Area suffers from very serious absence of Communications. Hardly 171 or 22.5% of the 777 villages have any roads for conveyance of men and materials. The funds provided for construction of roads hardly been used due to administrative lethargy. The Postal Communications fair no better with majority of villages being out of reach of any postal beat, leaving the Tribals unable to move from the interior villages with any ease and keeping them out of reach with outside world due to lack of postal facilities. The situation with regard to telephone and telegraph facilities is all the more worse in the Project Area from 1975-82.

S E C T I O N : IX

P O W E R

6.46 The Project Area of Khammam, I.T.D.A. had 773 Revenue villages with a good number of hamlets. The hamlets are scattered around the main villages inhabited by sizeable populations. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board decided upon the following criteria for purposes of electrification of the Project Area.

i) Dry sub-region where irrigation facilities are meagre;
ii) Villages where agricultural loads are considerable;
iii) Villages adjacent to existing over power loans which could be electrified.
iv) Where lift Irrigation schemes are possible.

6.47. PROPOSED ELECTRIFICATION OF DIFFERENT ORDERS OF CENTRES.

Targets and Achievements:

The Perspective Plan of Khammam I.T.D.A. has suggested for electrification of:-(i) Two first order centres. (ii) Nine second order centres. (iii) Seventy third order c entres totalling in all 81 centres.

In many cases, the main villages have been electrified while the hamlets were left out due to their locations and scattered distribution of households. 33 villages in Yellandu, 33 in Kothagudem and 13 in Burgampad blocks have been electrified.

SUMMARY:- Supply of Electricity to the Tribal areas is not uniform because of the scattered nature of the villages and hamlets. The benefit of electricity for agricultural and industrial development is rather poor. A good deal of headway has yet to be made to give the complete benefits of electrification to the tribal areas of Khammam.

CHAPTER 7

LAND DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Main Features, Physical and Financial Targets according to Perspective Plan.

7.1 More than 80% of the Tribal population in Khammam district is engaged in agriculture as their main source of income for sustenance. The improvement in the standard of living of the tribal people thus depends on improvements for agricultural development.

The Perspective Planners have identified the factors that have sofar prevented higher agricultural output and could have suggested their removal for better agriculture practices in the Project area, in the next 15 years in a phased programme. To minimize the pressure on land a good deal of emphasise has been laid on the diversification of occupational pattern of the Project population.

7.2 LAND USE PATTERN:

Land is the most important factor of agricultural production. A Study of the land use pattern reveals the heavy pressure on land and the extent of scope for agricultural development. The classified land consists of:

(a) Agriculturally unproductive or non-cultivable land;

(b) Cultivable waste; and

(c) arable land (P.149- I.T.D.A- Khammam)

7.3 UNPRODUCTIVE NON- CULTIVATABLE LAND:

The unproductive or non-cultivatable land is divided into 3 categories:

(1) Areas under water in rivers, tanks, canals, streams, etc.,

(2) Roads and Paths,

(3) Land occupied by settlements and rocky wastes.

Non-cultivative land ~~even~~ covers 10.20% of Project area and includes all lands put to non-agricultural use, permenant pasture grazing land while 2nd category of cultivable waste covers ~~en~~ 2.04 percent, forest covers 64.4%. In Bhadrachalam the forest ~~for s~~ area work-up ~~sh~~ to 62.8% Burgampad land 62.5 o/o Progampad 67.8% in Kothagudem.

7.4 Thus cultivable waste is diveded into two categories:

(1) ~~Semi~~ scrub Jungles which can be brought under plough, and

(2) Fallow lands works out to ~~46~~ 5.3%

Of this 67.9% of ~~covering~~ current fallow and the rest old ~~constants~~ fallows 32.1%, ~~and new~~, which can be brought under cultivation.

7.5 THE ESTIMATES OF PERSPECTIVE PLAN.

The percentage of non-cultivable land is 10.20%. Cultivable waste is 2.04% while the forest area constituted 64.4% of the project area. (P.149 I.T.D.A. report)

7.6 EXTENT OF CULTIVABLE LAND.

The highest percentage of 23.2% cultivable land is in Kothagudem subregion, followed by Burgampahad subregion and Bhadrachalam subregion with 18.8% and 10.1% resepctively.

7.7 MAIN FEATURE OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURE.

A. The ~~other~~ main feature of tribal agriculture is Podu ~~areprodu~~ cultivation.

* [limited land alternative, Sirl Erosion. Completed area]

(i) Podu cultivation is carried only Tribal people on 10% of the

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land of hill slopes. This method of agriculture is locally known as 'Kondapodu' in V.R.Puram Block. The tribals in the other Blocks do practise 'podu' but it is ~~done~~ practised in the plains and as such it is called "Chelka Podu".

(ii) Land Holding: Taking all available information into consideration, it was believed that the net cropped area in the project ~~is~~ is 17.6% of the total area. The percapita holding of cultivated area comes to:

(1) 0.36 acres in Bhadrachalam, Subregion

(2) 0.50 acres in Burgampahad, and

(3) 0.40 acres in Kothagudem. which is

Extermely limited making 3 persons per acre dependant on cultivated land area with a man ~~leap~~ land Ratio of 1:0:33 subdivision and land fragmentation with increased number of familes dependant on agriculture is major constrainfor agricultural development.

(iii) Land ~~Alienation:~~ Alienation The large sized landless Tribal is the most important problem in Khammam district, as a result of land alienation by non-tribals with endless litigation.

(iv) Soil Erosion In many areas of Project area soil erosion has been adversely affecting due to practice of Shifting Cultivation refered to above as well as floods and Rainwater. Erosion by run off water Sabari is found in V.R.Puram

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while wind erosion is active ~~the~~ and prevalent in Venkatapuram. Sabari, Godavari and Kinnerasani cause most of the erosion. A soil concentration scheme is taken up to Kinnersani belt. (P.155 I.T.D.A.)

(v) IRRIGATION:

Like land, irrigation too is a most important input for ~~again~~ agricultural production. Inspite of several, water resources they remain unharnessed leaving agriculture to continue as a gamble in mansoon. The non-Tribal-Cultivators cover the fertile lands leaving unfertile land to tribals. The tribal development Panchayat Samithies cannot afford mere Minor Irrigation works, and as such tribal cultivators confined themselves to drought resistance crops. Lack of Technology cripple their agriculture. The helpless non-cultivators are at mercy of mansoon (rainfall) leaving the yeild at the cost of having land fertile. The insecurity of crops along with break nature leave the tribal Cultivators in perputual dred poverty (P.166. I.T.D.A.)
Inspite of I.T.D.A. service the tribal cultivator are news assure of necessary inputs their fertilizer and requirements intime.

(vi) LAND RECLAMATION: Land Reclamation is proposed the established of 3 land development units in Bhadrachalam Burgamphad and Kothagudem. To increase net croped area to 21.8% as against 17.8%.

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7.8 CROPPING PATTERN:

The crpppin pattern is predominently food crops. There is a large quantity of land under Konda Jonna varieties Tobacco, Chillis and cotton .

(a) Paddy occupied 29% of cropped area in Bhadrachalam, subregion; and 24% in Burgampahad subregion; and 12.6% in Kothagudem subregion.

(b) Millets occupied 44.5% of the cropped areain Kothagudem subregion; 28.5% in Bhadrachalam subregion; and 23.7% in Burgampahad.

(c) Commercial crops were being cultivated on an area of 37.6% in Bhadrachalam subregion, and 7.27% in Burgamphad subregion; and 2.8% in Kothagudem subregion.

(d) The area cultivated with pulses was 31.6% in Burgampahad and 18.7% in Kothagudem. The figure for Bhadrachalam is not a available.

7.9 COMPARATIVE CROP YEILD IN DIFFERENT REGIONS:

Comparative figures of yeild of different crops, in different regions of the project and district as a whole, were collected which showed the difference as per the following table.

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YEILD PER ACRE IN QUINTALS

Table 7.1

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Crop	Subregion I	subregion II	subregion III	Entire project	District
1	2	3	4	5	6
Paddy	8	10	9	9	12
Jowar	4	7	3	4 ½	6
Maize	5	5	2.5	4	6
Ragi	3	-	-	-	4
Tobacco	5	5	4	4 ½	6
Chillis	4	4	4.5	4	5
Pulses	3	3	-	6	4
Groundnut	-	6-	-	2	4

P.162- Khammam I.T.D.A. Report

The low subsistance Agricultural yeilds force the Tribal populated to ekeout their livelihood by sales of M.F.P. Removal of geo-climate conditions and introduction of Scientific Agriculture practices are always beyond their realm.

The tribal cultivators as an isolated group have no means to effect changes to cover nutritional deficiance by consuming more of pulses and cereals which constitutes the important part of their food. But they are switching over from Jonna to Rice crop imitating non-tribals. The details of calories in

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take by tribals his revealed to be highly defecient in the intake of ~~make~~ rice, vegetable and other food. (P.174 I.T.D.A. Khammam) This can ~~be~~ increase food production, intake of fruits and groundnut. ~~eaten.~~

7.10 Main Quantitative and Qualitative proposals for the Development OF Agriculture:

For the development of Agriculture, two proposals have been made like based programmes to exploid water land and agricultural resources to effect stratagic in cropping pattern, dietary habuts and nutrition requirements of the project population. The second is a family basic coverage prodiving require agrerian inputs at subsidies rates. These are tobe accomplished by

(1) by removal of constraints on the enviornment by Land Development as well as removing the constraints on the farmer by supplying them with agricultural inputs like the seeds, fertilizers, implements, etc. The farmer has been called Quantitative shift and the latter Qualitative shift. The Quantative shift is to be achieved bybringing more area under cultivation. Culturable waste and fallows are tobe brought by developing them. So, much stress has been laid on the Development of Land.

7.11 ~~Wide gap between Kharif and Rabi area sown~~:

It was found that there is a wide gap between the area ~~sown~~ sown during Kharif and Rabi seasons. The percentages respectively were more 63.6 and 36.4. For increase in the production it has been recommended that the gap between the Kharif and Rabi seasons had to be narrowed.

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Table 7.2

LAND DEVELOPMENT (Rs. in Lakhs)

BLOCK		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	VIth Plan	7th Plan	Total
1. Bhadrachalam	Acrs	420	420	420	420	420	2100	2100	6300
	cost	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	12.60	12.60	31.80
2. Kunavaram	Acrs	630	630	630	630	630	3150	3150	9450
	cost	Rs.3.70	Rs.3.70	Rs.3.70	Rs.3.70	Rs.3.70	18.90	18.90	56.70
3. V.R.Puram	acrs	2100	2100	2100	2100	2100	10,500	10,500	31,500
	cost	Rs.12.60	12.60	Rs.12.60	Rs.12.60	12.60	63.00	63.00	189.00
4. Venkatapuram	acrs	1050	1060	1050	1050	1050	5250	5250	15,750
	cost	Rs.6.30	Rs.6.30	Rs.6.30	Rs.6.30	Rs.6.30	Rs.6.30	31.50	94.50
5. Bugampahad	acrs	840	840	840	840	840	4200	4200	12,600
	cost	Rs.5.04	Rs.5.04	Rs.6.04	Rs.5.04	Rs.5.04	Rs.25.20	Rs.25.20	75.60
6. Aswaraopet	acrs	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	9800	9800	29,400
	cost	Rs.11.76	Rs.11.76	Rs.11.76	Rs.11.76	Rs.11.76	58.80	58.80	176.40
7. Kothagudem	acrs	140	140	140	140	140	700	700	21,000
	cost	Rs.0.84	Rs.0.84	Rs.0.84	Rs.0.84	Rs.0.84	Rs.4.20	Rs.4.20	Rs.12060
8. Yellandu	acrs	420	420	420	420	420	2100	2100	6300
	cost	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.2.52	Rs.12.60	37.80
9. Sidimalla	acrs	840	840	840	840	840	4200	4200	12,600
	cost	Rs 5.04	Rs. 5.04	Rs 5.04	Rs 5.04	Rs 5.04	25.20	25.20	75 60

7.12 LAND DEVELOPMENT:

By the end of IV Plan, the total area under cultivation was 5,06,996 acres and this had to be increased to 6,32,996 acres by the end of VII Plan period.

7.13 The area to be developed in different Blocks and the cost involved have been given in table No.4

The area to be brought under different crops (Food Crops, Commercial Crops, etc) during the Vth Plan and 80-82 of the VIth Plan period is as follows:

Table 7.3
PROPOSED INCOME AND ACRAGE CROPPING PATTERN

S.No.	Crop	VPlan acres.	VI Plan 80-82 acres.
1.	Paddy	1,16,094	1,20,000
2.	Jowar	1,86,551	1,88,251
3.	Bajra	4,180	5,180
4.	Maize	17,155	17,995
5.	Oil Seeds	27,198	30,118
6.	Pulses	94,367	96,047
7.	Tobacco	29,704	30,512
8.	Chillies	32,950	34,470
9.	Fruits and vegetables	40,797	41,637
		5,48,996 ~~5,48,996~~	3,64,210

(A) The new varieties of Paddy (h.y.v) to be introduced during the V Plan are: 1.Ratna 2.Tellahamsa 3. Kaveri 4. R.P. 4-14.

(B) Jowar varieties to be introduced are: (1) C S H -1 (2) CSH-5 (3) 302 (4) 303 (5) C.S.3541 (6) 570 and (7) H B-3

(C) Green Gram: (1) Madhira Moong. (2) HB45 (3)PS16 (4) Telagaon-181

(D) Black Gram: ~~M XS~~. T.I of W.P.

(E) Red Gram: H Y 3.

(F) Cow Pea: 152

7.14 Efforts are to be made to popularize the cultivation of of Melon in the Lankas (islands) of Godavari river, Kinnerasani river, Sabari and Murredu rivers. New H.Y.V of tobacco seed to be introduced for light soils: (1) Kanaka Prabha, (2) D.R. Lanka (3) Bhanada 402 / (4) CTRI Special.

Tapioka to be popularized in Aswaraopet and Bhadrachalam Blocks.

7.15 A soil testing laboratory is to be established at Bhadrachalam at a cost of: (a) Rs.29,200 Recurring and (2) Rs.95,000 non-Recurring.

7.16 It is expected that if one rupee is spent on fertilizer, the benefit to be got would be 4.43 rupees on an average.

7.17 So, much emphasis has been laid on the supply and distribution of fertilizers. It has been proposed ~~so~~ to construct Fertilizer Depots at all the 25 middle order service centres and the 101 F local centres ~~are to~~ which will serve as Distribution Centres to the tribal farmers in the project area. Sothat the travelling time and transport expenses may be minimized. The requirement of ferti-

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lizers for the V Plan period and VI Plan Period have been estimated ~~over~~ are a total sum of Rs.41.32 lakhs (Rs.27.11 lakhs subsidy and Rs.14.70 lakhs loan) ~~for to the plan~~ and Rs.24.80 lakhs (Rs.12.40 as loan and Rs.12.40 as subsidy) for the 6th plan period 1980-82 /(P.185 I.T.D.A. Khammam)

7.18 SEED SUPPLY FARMS: One seed multiplication farm had been already functioning in the project area before the inception of the I.T.D.A. In view of the need of the h.y.v. of different seeds, two more seed multiplication farms are suggested to be established at Bhadrachalam and Yellandu. (The total area brought under h.y.v. of different seeds ~~in~~ by the end of the IV Plan period was Rs.5.06 lakhs) All the 2nd order service centres are to be equipped for the distribution of h.y.v. of seed. The total requirement of h.y.v. of seed estimated ~~in~~ by the planners has been given in the subsequent pages. (P.180- I.T.D.A. Khammam)

7.19 Additional Staff Requirements.

It is suggested that for implementing agricultural programmes additional staff would be required. It is recommended to appoint 16 Agricultural extension officers and eleven village Development officers to meet the requirement of the staff.

7.20 The other measures to be taken as per the perspective plan for the development of agriculture are;

(a) Purchase of Plant Protection Equipment

(1) Plant protection measures like: dusters, etc.	Rs.6000	1,04,000
	4000	V Plan
	2400	80-82 VI plan
Total:	6400	

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(2) Hand Sprayers:	2000	V Plan
(75% subsidy in 5th Plan and 50% subsidy in 6th Plan)	1200	80-82 VI Plan
Total:	3200	

	Vth Plan		VIth Plan	
		1·25		
Cost Rs.lakhs	3.75	1.28	2.50	2.50
	(subsidy)	loan	(subsidy)	loan

B) Pesticides Valuing:	16 lakhs	V plan
	6.4 lakhs	80-82 VI plan.
Total	22.4 lakhs	

C) Improved Implements	6 lakhs	V plan.
	2.4 lakhs	80-82 VI plan.
Total	Rs. 8.4 lakhs	

Items (b) and (c) are to be supplied to the farmers on subsidy and loan.

7.21POMICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

It was recorded that 2500 acres was under orchards in the project area. The cultivators are to be encouraged for raising orchards at 50% subsidy. The landless tribals are to be given 5 acres of land and are to be advised to plant orchards on it. Similarly, the villagers residing in the villages around towns are to be encouraged for growing vegetables in large quantities which

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would get ready market for sale.

7.22 COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

Two cold storage plants one at Kunavaram and another at Venkatapuram are to be set up at a cost of Rs.100 lakhs each for the benefit of the tribals.

7.23 POMICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The target fixed for Pomiculture and Horticulture are as follows:

7.4 Horticulture and Vegetable Development

	V Plan	VI Plan 80-82	Total
1. Backyard Vegetables & Fruit trees.			
(a) No. of Families to be covered	5000	2000	7000
(b) Cost Rs.10 per family	Rs.0.50 lakhs	Rs.0.40lakhs	0.90 lakhs
2. Development of Vegetables. and 300 per acre cost	1250 families Rs.3.75 lakhs (subsidy 2.81 lakhs.loan 0.94)	500 families Rs.1.10 lakhs (Subsidy 1.87 loan (1.87 lakhs)	1750 4.85 lakhs

(Page 193- Khammam I.T.D.A.)

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7.24 FARMERS TRAINING CUM DEMONSTRATION CENTRES.

A programme of Tribal Farmers Training cum Demonstration centres manned by subject specialists with theoretical Training and Practical Work has also been suggested in the perspective plan. Achutapuram in Aswaraopet Block with Irrigation Potential flat land of 600 acres, power supply, transport proximity to central seed farm has been selected as a training centre. Borewells which can irrigate 50 acres of land and at a cost of Rs.50,000 each, can also be dug here. 40 tribal farmers are to be selected for each batch to be trained in the modern methods of agriculture and animal husbandry for a period of ONE month. The expenditure likely to be met is Rs.2.10 lakhs (recurring) and Rs.12.97 lakhs (non-recurring). (P.195-Khammam I.T.D.A.)

Increasein Yeilds

The increase in yield for different crops by the end of 1981-82 is estimated to be in the project area is:

7.5 Increase in Yeilds Value

			1974-75	1981-82
1.	Paddy	6 Quintals	9	15
2.	Jowar	5 Quintals	5	10
3.	Bajra	5 Quintals	5	10
4.	Maize	4 Quintals	4	8
5.	Pulses	3 Quintals	3	6
6.	Oil Seeds	3 Quintals	5	8
7.	T obacco	3 Quintals	5	8
8.	Chillies	2 Quintals	4	6
9.	Vegetables and Fruits	3 Quintals	6	9

The increase in Yeilds at the end of project period is expected to fill up the existing gap. Commercial crops are to increase by 50 %. (P.196 I.T.D.A. Khammam)

7.25 SOIL CONSERVATION:

As soil erosion is the cause of low agricultural productivity, 21 villages in Yellandu and Kothagudem Talukas are to be covered under soil conservation during the period of 1975-82 at a cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs for conserving 6700 acres of land. The additional staff required for this purpose is: 3 Asistant Officers, 15 Assistants and 30 Sub-Assistants.

7.26 REHABILITATION OF PODU CULTIVATION.

Another important programme suggested is the weaning of the tribals from the practice of shifting (podu) cultivation and their rehabilitation as permanent agriculturists of horticulturists. The Koyas are to be encouraged to raise horticultural gardens in the villages of Pamnoor, Jella, Doli, Chalavala, Tadavala and Mukunoor in the hill ranges of Northern side of Venkatapuram and Southern side of V.R. Puram and Kunavaram inhabited by Konda Reddis. The details are as follows:

The programme is to benefit 4500 and 15000 landless labour the podu cultivators by shifting them to Horticulture. Orchards are to be raised

(a) Citrus : 15000 acres.
(b) Tapioca: 75000 acres.
(c) Guava : 5000 acres.
(d) Cashew : 10,000 acres

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HORTICULTURE COOPERATIVES

Scheme: Another programme drawn up for the development of (agriculture) horticulture is the starting of horticulture co-operatives to benefit 15000 landless tribal Families.details.

7.6 Schemes for Shifting Cultivators

	Details	V Plan	80-82 VI Plan	Total
1.	No. of horticultural farms proposed.	50	20	70
2.	Families to be covered	5000	2000	7000
3.	Extent in acres	15000	6000	21000
4.	Supply of inputs	Rs. 3.00 lakhs	Rs. 1.20 lakhs	Rs.4.20 lakhs
5.	Subsistence allowance per cultivator	Rs.25.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.35.00 lakhs

(P.202 I.T.D.A. Khammam)

Facts revealed by the Sample Survey.

7.27 Supply of Inputs to the sample Beneficiaries: (Fertilizers and Pesticides).

The Beneficiaries under fertilizer and Pesticides supply scheme were supplied with Urea, Diamoniaum Phosphate, etc, at the rate of 0.75 quintals per acre, on an average. They were also supplied with plant protection chemicals like Ekalus, Perathioan, Malathiona, Endosulphan, etc. The supply of these pesticides varied from Block to Block and the quantity supplied was 0.25 litres to 0.1 litre.

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LIBRARY

S. No.	Name of the village	Total No.of Respondants	Year					DISTRIBUTION PARTICULARS Quantity of Fertiliser & Pesticides Supplie			
								Fertilisers		Pesticides	
			1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Quantity (in quintals)	Value (in Rs.)	Quantity (in litres)	Value (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Elchireddipalli (Burgampad)	16	-	3	13	6	2	44.5	8030	4	360
2.	Pusugudem (Aswaraopeta)	2	-	-	2	1	1	8	900	2	160
3.	Bangarujulu (Kothagudem)	2	-	1	1	1	-	10	1100	-	-
4.	Matharapukatta (Sudimella)	5	-	1	-	3	-	5	740	6	490
5.	Kotilingala (Yellandu)	5	-	-	2	3	-	7	1260	1	60
6.	Anjanapuram (Yellandu)	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	475	-	-
7.	Koyabesthagudem (Venkatapuram)	12	-	-	12	-	-	39	8400	-	-
8.	Ootlapalli (Aswaraopeta)	2	-	-	2	1	-	2.5	680	-	-
9.	Jagamadhapur (Aswaraopeta)	7	-	-	-	7	2	18.5	2570	6	450
10.	Baithpalli gangaram (Aswaraopeta)	9	-	9 (9)	9	9	-	53	13060	2	170
11.	Seethanagaram (Aswaraopeta)	3 (3)	-	-	-	-	3	4.5	1170	-	-
12.	Mootapuram (Tirumalayapalen)	4	-	-	-	-	4 (4)	6.5	870	-	-
		68	-	14	41	31	13	201 .5	39255	21	1660

Acreage Coverage		Crops grown	Total Yield			Total Income			Average income per Respondant		
Total	per head		Before (inquintals)	After (in quintals)	% of Increase	Before	After	% of increase	Before	After	% of increase
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
59	3.69	16	noland	145	*	nil	33700		nil	2106	*
3	1.5	Paddy & Maize 2	8	12	50.00	1500	2200	46.67	750	1100	46.67
5	2.5	Paddy & Maize 1 Paddy 1	3	10	233.33	1000	2500	150.00	500	1250	150.00
21	4.20	Maize 5	27	35	29.63	3475	4325	24.46	695	865	24.46
9	1.80	Paddy 1 Green gram 4	22	24	9.09	3700	4000	8.11	740	800	8.11
2.5	2.5	Paddy 1	8	10	25.00	800	1000	25.00	800	100	25.00
36	3	Paddy 12	24	36	50.00	2400	3600	50.00	200	300	50.00
3	1.5	Paddy 2	16	36	125.00	1900	4200	121.05	950	2100	121.05
11.5	1.64	Paddy 6 Paddy & Tobacco 1 Maize 1	10	27	170.00	1600	4400	175.00	228	628	175.00
16	1.78	Maize 9	39	44	12.82	5650	6650	17.70	628	739	17.70
7	2.33	Paddy 2 Maize 1	no land	8	*	-	800	*	nil	267	*
12	3	Paddy 4	51	69	35.29	5100	6900	35.29	1275	1725	35.29
185	2.72	-	208	**303	45.67	27125	**39775	46.64	6766	9607	42.1

* As there is no land owned by beneficiary before taking the scheme, the percentage of increase income cont be estimated.

7.28 The total number of beneficiaries contracted for evaluation purpose was 68. These belonged to 12 different villages in 8 samitis of the project area. An analysis of the table no 7.1 shows that in all these 12 villages, the distribution of fertilizer was carriedout successfully in the years 1979 and 1980 as the number of beneficiaries during these years is more. This distribution work was slack during the year 1981 as the number of beneficiaries is less, information for the years 1975-77 is not available. Use of fertilizer was more in Muthavapukatta village, followed by Elchireddipalli village of Burgampahad Block, and Turimalaipalem Block. In Muthavapukatta village, a beneficiary has on an average used fertilizers on 4.20 acres, where as in Elchireddipalli and Mootapuram villages the figures are respectively 3.69 acres, and 3 acres. Though in the aforesaid villages the use of fertilizer has been more, there is no significant increase in the yeild per acre and income of the beneficiaries. When compared to the other villages of the sample the low yeilds andlow income of the beneficiaries are attributed to lack of irrigation facilities and natural calamities, though the administrating of fertilizer was right intime. The lack of irrigation facilities gave an adverse result. In Elchireddipalli village, the beneficiaries are allotted land in the year 1975 and immediately they started tilling the land and using fertilizers and the cultivators have expressed their satisfaction about the fertilizer scheme on the basis of their income which is on an average is ~~acreage~~/Rs.2106/- per family. In Moothapuram village as the use of fertilizer was not new, the cultivators are not better off by

the distribution of fertilizers alone. But in other villages, as is evident from the table, the yeild per acre due to use of fertilizers has increased significantly. In Bangarujalu village, Jagannatha puram and Ootlapalli, the increases in the yeild respectively are 233.33%, 170% and 125%. This is attributed to the supply of water for irrigation, purpose under the Lift Irrigation Scheme is addition to supply of fertilizer. Though the yeild per acre is more in Bangarujalu village, the average income is more in Jagannatha Puram. This is attributed to better cropping pattern, in Jagannatapuram where commercial crops as well as food crops are grown. In Bangarujalu village only food crops are grown, unlike cash crops, like tobacco grown in Jagannatha puram.

The 68 beneficiaries on an average have used fertilizers on 2.72 acres; the increase in yeild is 45.67% per acre, and the income has increased by 42% per family.

7.29 Causes for LAck of success in Agriculture

As per the statements of the beneficiaries, the fertilizers were not supplied intime, and in many villages, lack of water for irrigation were the causes due which the scheme had only limited success. If the irrigation facilities are improved and the fertilizers are supplied intime, the yield per acre and increase in income per family will be more.

7.30 Lack of Irrigation - Main Handicap.

Lack of irrigation facilities is the general complaint of not only the beneficiaries but also of the leaders. Why the I.T.D.A. authorities have not taken note of this complaint and made adequate facilities inspite of sufficient Financial provision is not known.

SUPPLY OF H.Y.V. SEED AND THE SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES

7.31 The I.T.D.A. has supplied H.Y.V. of seeds to the beneficiaries for securing increases in the yield per acre and increased production of cereals, pulses, commercial crops, vegetables, etc. in the project area.

The h.y.v. of paddy supplied by the A.P.C. Agriculture are: Tellahamsa, Surekha, R.P.4.14, Warangal 13-400. The millet varieties supplied are C.S.45, and CSHI; only one variety of groundnut namely TMV 2 was supplied. Among the pulses the following were supplied:

1. Red gram: ST2; HV 3 C.
2. Green gram: PS - 16 and P.B.

The other H.Y.V. of seed supplied are:

(a) Maize - Deccan 101 and Ganga - 5.

(b) Tobacco - 16- 103 for light soils.

7.32 Table 7.8 shows the particulars of the beneficiaries of H.Y.V. seed. A total of 60 beneficiaries were covered who belong to 14 different villages of 8 Blocks. An analysis of the table shows that the HYV of seed were used more in Venkatapuram block where the sown area under these varieties is 3.39 acres on an average, followed by Burgampahad 3.31 acres, Kotha gudem and Sudimalla, 2.33 acres respectively. The increase in the income per family of those using the hyv is: Venkatapuram Rs. 283-, Burgampahad Rs.81.25, Kothagudem and Sudimalla Rs.100 and Rs.33.33 respectively. In Aswaraopet, the

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increase in income is the highest, Rs.319/-. This highest income is attributed to the adoption of new cropping pattern and showing of cash crops like tobacco and chillies. 12 beneficiaries who had no land and were not cultivators, became peasants and they were allotted land by the I.T.D.A. authorities. 8 cultivators who were practising ~~any~~ dry cultivation switched our to paddy. Another 3 cultivators changed their cropping pattern from ~~any~~ dry cultivation to wet cultivation. Taking into consideration all the 60 beneficiaries, the area sown by h.y.v. of seeds on an average is 2.2 acres, ~~per head~~. In the year 1980, large quantities of h.y.v. of seed was supplied to the beneficiaries in the project. The same tempo was maintained in the succeeding year. Information regarding the supply of h.y.v. of seed to our sample beneficiaries, ~~covered~~ before 1977 is not available.

Out of the 60 beneficiaries covered in the sample, 22 had no cultivation, i.e. they have become cultivators after the I.T.D.A. came into being. 35 Beneficiaries were accustomed to cultivate only Jowar and 3 only Maize. After the introducing of the h.y.v. seed scheme by the I.T.D.A. 40 tribals have started paddy cultivation while 13 tribal cultivators grow maize, 6 groundnut and 1 jowar. The increase of income per head of the beneficiaries is Rs.177.5 on an average.

7.33 Reactions to H.Y.V. seed scheme

In the light of the material available on hand and ~~news~~ views expressed by the beneficiaries, the scheme, supply of h.y.v. of seeds did not succeed much. The following are the complaints of the beneficiaries.

contd.

1. There is no following up or check as to actual input distribution after supplying inputs for distribution.
2. Inadequacy of irrigation facilities- the beneficiaries expressed that unless water is available in plenty, the sowing of h y v seeds does not yield good results.
3. Irregular and untimely distribution of h.y.v of seeds and glaring malpractices in the distribution of h.y.v seeds,
4. Inadequate supply of the required quantity seed (i.e. A f a cultivator required 40 kgs he is suppled only 15.20 kgs)

7.34 In addition to the above causes the cultivators were faced with natural calamities like floods, droughts and crop diseases which they were unable to control at the right time.

7.35 In addition to the above causes

In the new view of the beneficiaries if the right quantity of seed is supplied at the right time and adequate watering facilities are made available the yeild per acre will be definitely more.

SOIL CONSERVATION/LAND DEVELOPMENT IN PROJECT AREA

7.36 The total area to be covered under the scheme is 2.5 lakh acres as per the perspective plan. Though the soil ~~consumation~~ conservation and Land Development Schemes were taken up by in the Agriculture Department in the district, it received a new impetus only after the I.T.D.A. started its activities in the project area.

contd.

TABLE NO. 7.8

DISTRIBUTION OF H.Y.V. SEED

S No.	Name of the Block	Total No. Villages	Total No. Respondants	Total No. Acres covered with HYVs	Average No.Acres covered with H.Y.Vs.	Year wise No. Beneficiaries											
						1977				1978				1979			
						1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1.	Kothagudem	2	3	7	2.3					60							
						R											1
2.	Bhadrachalam	1	7	9	1.29												
						R											1
3.	Yellandu	1	3	5	1.67												6 kg
						R											
4.	Sudimalla	2	3	7	2.33												
						R1		1	1	2	1	8	1	6	2	2	2
5.	A swaraopeta	5	21	35	1.67	15		5	12	50	4	46	12	200	10	16	17 kg
						R				2				6			
6.	Burgampad	1	16	53	3.31					150				340			
						R								1			
7.	Venkata Puram	1	3	10	3.33									200			
						R	4			2				3			
8.	V.R. Puram	1	4	7	1.75	100				50				75			
						R											
9.	Kunavaram	-	-	-	-	-		-		-		-		-		-	
						R											
10.	Tirumalayapalem		Supplied only	Ordinary	Groundnut seed.												
						R	5		1	1	7	1	8	1	10	2	2	3
		14	60	133	2.22		115		5	12	310	4	46	12	815	10	16	23

1) Paddy (2) Jowar (3) Maize (4) Groundnut. R: Respondents total in that year.

contd.

OT THE SAMPLE BENEFICIRIES

Type and total Quantity of Seed supplied 1980				1981				1982				No Respondant Crops before HYVs				No Respondants crops after HYVs				Total net increase in come	Average net increase in income.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	No cultivation	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Paddy	Maize	Jowar	G.Nut		
2			100	100 5				50						3		2			1	300	100
60	1 1		1 1	142										7		7				100	14.29
1	5	2	5											3				1	2	800	267
60 2	1	20 1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1					1	2	1	2			100	33.33
80 11	4	75	27	110 3	4	5	12	40 1	4			12	-	8	1	7	11		3	6700	319
720 3				240 3				30 1				10	.	6	-	16	-	-	-	1300	81.25
342 4				342 4				62 2				-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	850	283
100 -	-	-		100 -				50				-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	500	125 .00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-		-	-	-	-	-		-				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	2	9	7	17	1	1	1	6	1												
1362	9	95	132	1034	4	5	12	232	4	-	-	22	35	35	3	40	13	1	6	10650	177.5

7.37 An important aspect of increasing the agricultural productivity is improving the fertility of the soil. Priority under the scheme was given to Yellandu and Kothagudem Taluks by the perspective plan. It was recommended that 6700 acres in 21 villages of the two taluks should be covered under different soil conservation measures at an estimated cost of Rs.3.5 lakhs.* The rest of the area is to be covered in a phased manner. It was also recommended that an additional unit of soil conservation should be set up at Bhadrachalam Town with 3 Asistant conservation officers, 12 Assistants, 30 sub Assistants and other ministerial Staff.

7.38 The emphasis laid by I.T.D.A. under 80.7 conservation scheme is on Bunding and Terracing. The other works under the programme of land development are levelling, sharpening and deforestation. The I.T.D.A. has been successful in covering *5314.62 acres under this scheme in different Blocks since 1975-80. (i.e. V plan period) Another 1650 acres were covered by this scheme during the period 1980-81. So, in all, an area of 6963.62 acres have been covered under this scheme for the period under review. This is 3.93% more than the target fixed. (Target is 6700 acres and achievement is 6963.62 + 263.62 acres.).

7.39 Under the land development scheme, during the period 1975-78 an area of 575.85 acres were developed. For the period 1978-82 figures are not available separately. As the soil conservation & land development area almost similar, the progress under these scheme was

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Source: Perspective Plan I.T.D.A., Khamman district P.198

*Source: I.T.D.A. Administrative Reports of 1975-76, 1977-78, and Agenda and Notes of 1977 and 1980-81 (Agriculture Section)

clubbed together.

7.40 Ayacut Development

Another important programme in the Agriculture sector, undertaken by the I.T.D.A. Khammam is ayacut development under irrigation sources. Since 1975 upto 1980 (during the V plan period) an area of 1200 hectares of survey and 660 hectares of excavation has been completed at a cost of Rs.4,65,332*.

During the VI plan period of 1980-81, the I.T.D.A. has developed an area of 1036 acres in the project area. At the instance and encouragement of the ITDA, the water works Departement has developed an area of209.65 acres in the project area under its programme of Sand Cast Area Development Programme during the same period. In future, the ITDA is likely to develop an area of 1950 hectares under this programme at a cost of Rs.~~2.85~~ 28.5 lakhs.

7.41 Due credit must be given to the TTDA as it has achieved much more than its target under this programme. The ITDA has been successful in increasingthe total net cropped area of the scheduled area of the district. By providing irrigational facilities, the cropping pattern of the project area has also undergone change. As has been already stated, there does not seen to be much increase in the total agricultural production due to reasons already discussed.

1. Land development,
2. Soil conservation,
3. Ayacut Development.

7.42 In relation to sample Beneficiaries:

There inter related works were takenup by the tribal beneficiaries themselves under the guidance of the I.T.D.A officials and

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Source: Notes on Tribal Development Actvities in Khammam district, 1975.80.

BLOCK WISE DETAILS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

S.No.	Name of the Block	Total No. Village	Total No. Respondant	Total land owned Acre		Average land per head acre	
				Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet
1.	Kothagudem	2	2	2	5	1	2.5
2.	Badrachalam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Yellandu	1	4	24	1	6	0.25
4.	Sudimalla	4	10	59	16.50	5.90	1.65
5.	Sri Asweraopta	6	25	94.00	30.80	3.76	1.23
6.	Burgampad	1	20	-	80.00	nil	4.00
7.	Venkatapuram	1	17	58	30	3.41	1.76
8.	V.R. Puram	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Kundwaram	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Tirumapayapalem	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15	78	237	163.30	3.04	2.09
				400.30		5.13	

contd.

(IN RELATION TO RESPONDENTS)

Total land developed. Acres	Average land Developed per head Acres	Assistance by I.T.D.A. (100sq subsidy) Rs. In Cash Total	In Cash Average perhead	In Kind Total	In Kind Average perhead	Nature of Land Development Acres Leveling & Bunding	Deforestation	Leveling Bunding & Deforestation
4	2	1200	300	-	-	4	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	4	2250	141	-	-	16	-	-
39.50	3.95	8750	222	450	11.54	37.50	2 Acres	-
62.50	2.5	8245	132	100	100	62.50	-	-
71.00	3.55	34700	461	-	-	71.00	-	-
68	4.00	17337	255	-	-	68.00	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
261	3.35	70982	270	550	-	259	2	-

and other technical personnel. The beneficiaries were daily paid either in cash or kind for the work they have done on the land owned by themselves. As per the statements of the beneficiaries when they ~~were~~ were paid cash, it was Rs.150/- to Rs.400/- per acre depending on the type of soil, topography and area developed. The beneficiaries when paid in kind, it was rice and oil, the quantity depending on the type of work accomplished by the beneficiaries.

7.43 An analysis of Table 7.3 indicates that the total number of beneficiaries under the above scheme is 78 who belonged to 15 different villages of 6 Blocks. Land developed per head is the highest in Yellandu and Venkatapur Blocks which is 4 acres, followed by Sudimalla and Burgampahad Blocks where the area developed per head is 3.95 acres and 3.55 acres respectively. While in Sudimalla Blocks the programmes takenup were ~~there~~ three namely levelling, bunding and deforestation in the other Blocks only two programmes, levelling and bunding were takenup. In Elchireddipalle village of Burgampahad Block, the programme consisted of developing the waste land, distribution of land to the landless and bringing the land under plough immediately. This resulted in adding the acrage to the area sown, increase in production and betterment of the economic position of the tribal farmers.

7.44 As per the table (7.3) it could be seen that out of 400.30 acres, 261 acres were developed, which benefited 78 tribals. Therefore the achievement as per the sample is 65.20%. The average acres developed per head comes to 3.35.

contd.

Table 7.14

SCHEME PARTICULARS OF AYACUT DEVELOPMENT, RESPONDENTS POSITION BEFORE & AFTER THE SCHEME

S.No.	Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Total No Respondent	Year of A.D	Extent of A.D.		Average ~~Develop~~-acre Development per head
					Proposed	Actual	
1.	Kothagudem	Bangarujulu	7	1979	15	14	2.00
2.	Sudimalla	Ravulapadu	8	1979	16	11	1.38
3.	Aswaraopeta	Pusugudem	6	1979	12	12	2.00
4.	Burgampad	Elchireddipalli	9	1979	34	32	3.56
			30	-	57	53	2.65

Contd

Assistence		Crops grown		Total Income		% Increases
Cash	Kind	Before	After	Before	After	
3220	-	Jowar	Paddy	3500	10500	200.70
-	3200	Jowar	Paddy	3200	12533	291.67
-	2350	-	Paddy Maize Chillies	-	14000	14000
5120	-	Nil -3 Jowar -6	Paddy-9	1900	33800	1678.95
6270	3550	Nil - 9 Jowar-11	Paddy -14 Paddy Maize - 4 Chillies-2	3100	55500	1690.32

7.45 Under the Ayacut development programmes the beneficiaries did manual work under the guidance of the technical staff. The beneficiaries were renumerated either in cash or kind. The cash payment varied from Rs.150-200 depending upon the work performance of the beneficiary. As per kind, the beneficiaries were supplied rice, oil and other commodities. The scheme resulted in changing the cropping pattern and yield per acre.

7.46 The beneficiaries of Ayacut Development Programme.

In all, 30 beneficiaries belonging to 4 different villages of 4 Blocks were contacted for evaluation purpose. The table reveals that the Ayacut development programme was taken up in all the four villages in the year 1979. It is reported that the beneficiaries in Sudimalla and Aswaraopet Blocks were paid in kind where as the beneficiaries in Kothagudem Block (Bangarjalu village) and Burgampahad Block (Elchireddipalle village) were paid in cash. The total area taken up for development was 57 acres out of which 53 acres were developed. This is an achievement of 92.98% of the proposed target. The area developed per head comes to 2.65 acres.

7.47 The Impact of Ayacut Development.

The impact of the ayacut development programme is a shift in the cropping pattern by the farmers. Those who were accustomed to growing drycrops like jowar Switchedover to wet cultivation and started growing paddy. This resulted in an increase of income of the beneficiaries. After the implementation of the Ayacut development programme, the average income of a beneficiary rose, to Rs.55,500.

Contd.

from Rs.3100 which is an increase of 1690.32%. Out of the 30 beneficiaries covered by the sample nine had no land (landless) before the scheme of land development was taken up by the I.T.D.A. These 9 beneficiaries had no income of any sort. This unusual rise in income is due to their getting of land with an assured supply of water for irrigating this area for paddy cultivation. While a large percent of beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction regarding the cash/kind payment for their manual labour inconnection with the land Development programme, etc., only a small percentage expressed their dissatisfaction regarding the renumeration.

8.48 Rehabilitation Scheme for Shifting Cultivators.

Some koyas and kondareddis living in Venkatapuram, V.R. Puram, Kunavaram and Bhadrachalam Blocks of Khammam district practise shifting cultivation which is not renumerative. To wean them away from this practice, in the perspective plan, an alternative has been proposed which will provide them an assured income and raise their level of standard of living.

8.49 According to perspective plan, raising of orchards through co-operatives has been suggested for the rehabilitation of shifting cultivators. The total number of co-operatives to be formed for raising orchards on an area of 45000 acres is 150. This programme had to be takenup in a phased manners of 300 acres per annum. Therefore, upto 1982, the total number of acres to be brought under orchards was 2100 acres. The orchards to be raised are:

contd.

1) Citrus - - 75000 acres,

2) Tapioca- - 75000 acres

3) Guava - 2500 acres,

4) Cashew - 5000 acres.

7.50 The targets for both the co-operative societies and acrage for different Blocks for the plan period are:-

1. V.R. Puram	20 societies	6000 acres.
2. Kunavaram	15 societies	4500 acres
3. Venkatapuram	15 societies	4500 acres
4. Aswaraopet	10 societes	3000 acres
5. Burgampahad	5 societies	1500 acres
6. Sudimalla	10 societies	3000 acres
Total	75 societies	22600 acres

7.51 The ~~I.T.D.A.~~ total number of families to be benefited out of the scheme is 7000.

7.52 The I.T.D.A. authorities have also provided another scheme for the Rehabilitation of these shifting cultivators. These have been encouraged to take up permanent agriculture. In the village of Sircinapalli, (V.R. Puram Block) the I.T.D.A. has brought 25 acres of land under lift irrigation and allotted it to 20 Kondareddi families for cultivation. These families were provided 162 quintals of groundnut seed and 6750 kgs of fertilizer under flood affected area programme. 13 Kondareddi families of Erragondapakala village (V.R.Puram Block) were provided plough bullocks (each one pair) for enabling them to take to settled cultivation.

Contd.

7.53 Impact:- All the above 13 Konda Reddi families were contacted who expressed their satisfaction with the scheme. According to their statement they are well off with the settled type of cultivation.

7.56 The raising of (horticultural gardens) orcahrds on co-operative baiss by the shifting cultivators has not been takenup/implemented by the authorities to ~~be con~~ wean away the koyas and kondareddis from shifting cultivation.

7.55 Achievements;

Since 1975, the I.T.D.A. has taken up many programmes under the sector Agriculture, for the development of the economy of the tribals up to 1982. The total number of beneficiaries is 849. The I.T.D.A. has supplied 519 agricultural implements, 268 oil engines, 62 electric motors, valuing Rs.10,87,800. Apart from this, the I.T.D.A. has extended its assistance to the tribals by way of water subsidy. This scheme was started in 1978-79 to benefit 634 tribals of 40 villages who are the cultivators of 873 acres. This was taken up on hand when these tribals using borewells were not able to pay the water rate charges of the A.P I.D.C. This resulted in the inadequacy of water supply for irrigation and low yield per acre. The action of the I T D A has proved a timely help to the tribals of the project area.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PLOUGH BULLOCKS

7.61 Need for plough Bullocks and Financial Provisions

When the poor Tribals have been given surplus lands by Government, they have no ability to purchase plough bullocks to cultivative their lands. The supply of plough bullocks to them at public expense is essential. But no provision has been made in the perspective plan 1975-80 for supply of bullocks to tribal farmers. Such a help has been proposed only in the mid-term-plan (1978-83) and the Annual plans 1980-81. The physical targets and Financial outlays proposed in them are presented in tables.

Table 7.1

Proposed Outlays in Mid-Term-Plan (1978-83)

S.No.	Year	Physical Targets	Financial Outlays (Rs.in lakhs)
1.	1978-79	-	1-00
2.	1979-80	-	1-00
3.	1980-81	-	2.00
4.	1981-82	-	2.00
			6.00

Table 7.2

Proposed physical and financial targets in Annual Plans 1980-81 and 1981-82

S.No.	Plan period	Physical Targets	Financial Outlays (Rs.In lakhs)
1.	1980-81	-	0.62
2.	1981-82	200	4.00
	Total	200	4.62

contd.

The above tables indicate that, the amounts proposed to be spent are quite meagre, in view of the importance of the scheme. No physical targets have been proposed in the annualplan 1980-81. As per the statement made by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare Hyderabad, the I.T.D.A. has followed the perspective plan and Annual plans only.

7.62 Physical achievements and Expenditure incurred by I.T.D.A., Khammam:

The Year wise number of pairs of plough bullocks distributed to tribals by I.T.D.A., Khammam district and the expenditure incurred by it is shown in Table 2.

Table . 7.3

Physical and Financial Achivements by I.T.D.A.

S.No.	Year	Physical Achivement (No. of pairs)	Average cost of one pair	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1975-76	Nil	-	Nil
2.	1976-77	164	1500	2,46,000
3.	1977-78	107	1500	1,60,500
4.	1978-79	Nil	-	Nil
5.	1979-80	Nil	-	Nil
6.	1980-81	244	1750	4,27,000
7.	1981-82	522 + Carts 219	1892	9,87,800
	Total	1037	1602	18 ,21,300

Source: I.T.D.A. records to Annual Administration Reports.

contd.

As per the above table, I.T.D.A distributed 164 and 107 pairs of plough bullocks to tribals during 1976-77 and 1977-78 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 2,46,000 and Rs.1,60,500 respectively, even though it is not proposed in the perspective plan in the Fifth Year Plan Period. The average cost of one pair of bullocks has been estimated Rs.1500 in 1976-77 and 1977-78, even though it varied from one beneficiary to another. The I.T.D.A. distributed 244 pairs in 1980-81 incurring an expenditure of Rs.4,27,00, ~~even if~~ The proposed outlay is and Rs.60,000 in the annual plan has distributed 622 pairs of plough bullocks and 219 carts during 1981-82. Instead of 200 pairs proposed in the annual plan at a cost of Rs.4 lakhs ~~only~~ Rs.9,87,800 was spent. A total number of 1037 pairs of plough bullocks and 219 carts at a cost of Rs.18,21,300 were distributed to tribal by the I.T.D.A. since in inception in 1975 in 1981-82.

The Blockwise, Year wise number of pairs of plough bullocks distributed to tribals is presented in table 7.3

contd.

Table 7.4

Blockwise, Yearwise distribution of Plough Bullocks

S.No.	BLOCK	1975-76	1976 -77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kothagudem	-	62	57	-	-	53	-	172
2.	Aswaraopet	-	12	35	-	-	55	-	102
3.	Sudimalla	-	18	5	-	-	6	147+ Carts 72	176 + carts 72
4.	Bhadrachalam	-	20	-	-	-	15	-	35
5.	Burgampad	-	10	-	-	-	48	91+ carts 12	149 + carts 12
6.	Venkatapuram	-	5	10	-	-	17	98+ carts 51	130 + carts 51
7.	V.R.Puram	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	186
8.	Yellandu	-	30	-	-	-	50	100+ carts 84	180 + carts 84
9.	Kunavaram	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
		-	164	107	-	-	244	622 carts 219	1137 carts219

Source: I.T.D.A. Records, Khammam district

The table 7.7 indicates that, a total number of 1037 pairs of plough bullocks have been distributed to tribals, apart from 219 carts. The highest number 186 of plough bullocks pairs were supplied in V.R. Puram block followed by 180 in Yellandu, 176 in Sudimalla and 172 in Kothagudem respectively. 35 Bullock pairs have been distributed at Bhadrachalam, while Kunavaram got only 7. In the years 1980-81 and 1981-82, the bullock pairs distributed were 244 and 622 respectively. The distribution of 219 bullock carts has been taken up by I.T.D.A. only in 1981-82. Block wise Yellandu got 84, Sudimalla 73, Venkatapuram 51, and Burgampad 12.

7.63 Performance of Bullocks distribution Scheme and Views of beneficiaries:

To assess the usefulness of the bullocks distribution scheme, 126 beneficiaries from 19 villages (in 8 blocks), were interviewed. These 126 sample beneficiaries were provided each one pair of bullocks.

(1) Cost of bullocks and purchasing Proceedure: As per the table 7.7 the average cost of one pair of bullocks supplied to respondents is Rs.1633 in Thirumalayapalam block which is in non scheduled area, the cost is highest cost where as, it is Rs.1256 in yellandu block, which is the lowest cost. The average cost of one pair in all blocks is Rs.1365. But, the I.T.D.A. has shown in its accounts as Rs.1500 as average cost of one pair in the years of 1976-77 and 1977-78 and Rs.1750 and 1892 as the cost of one pair of all years of 1980-81 and 1982-82 respectively and the average cost of one pair of all years is Rs.1602. These figures shows that there is a wide gap

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between what they accounted and what is the actual cost incurred for supply of bullocks. So naturally it resulted in the purchase of low quality of bullocks by the I.T.D.A. instead of strong and sturdy animals.

(ii) The bullocks were purchased not in Khammam but in weekly markets at Kurvi, Torrur, Narsampet and Maripeda villages in Warangal district. Thereby increasing their purchase price ~~prove~~ to I.T.D.A. as well as to the beneficiaries. The selection of bullocks was made by a selection committee consisting of representatives of I.T.D.A., Animal Husbadry department and beneficiaries. On market days the representatives of beneficiaries were asked to come to the market. As the purchase of animals has been with the help of brokers the brokers have to be paid ~~than~~ their commission. Hence the Purchased bullocks always fell short of the prescribed standard, they are either young or old and lazy or weak. The purchasers are not seriously worried about their quality.

The beneficiaries are not consulted at the time of purchasing and they have no choice of bullocks. If the quality of bullocks has to be ensured, the selection by beneficiaries who are the ultimate users of them would have been more useful.

(iii) It was also reported that, in many cases, the ~~veternaty~~ Veterinary Assistants/ Surgeions ~~requested~~ did not certify the bullocks which were selected by the beneficiaries and certified those animals which were not liked by the beneficiaries. According to the beneficiaries' views the actual cost paid to the supplied ~~type of~~ bullocks ~~should~~ must have been ~~xxx~~ very much less, but they paid more, due to the operations of brokers and corrupt practices of the selection committee

contd.

members.

7.64: Benefits from supply of bullocks:

As against the expected benefits for the beneficiaries who got the bullocks, they really did not given due to a variety of the reasons, like

(i) the supplied bullocks being too weak or young or old for ploughing

(ii) Some of them died due to disease and climatic conditions.

(iii) In some cases where one bullock died, the other one could not be made use of, since there was no provision for replacement of dead one in the I.T.D.A. scheme. [These who were poor are unable to purchase another bullocks.] The respondents views about the benefits of the scheme is represented in table 7.15.

Respondents opinion on benefits o r otherwise plough bullocks distribution programme.

Benefitted	Not Benefitted	Causes for not benefitting						
		Too young for ploughung	Youn Old	Weak	one dead	two dead	got only	Obscan ded
97	29	1	3	6	6	9	2	2

S
Source: Questionaires served to beneficiaries:

The above table confirms that, out of 126 respondents, 97 were benefitted by the scheme, using the bullocks for their own farm operations, where as 29 respondents reported that, they were not benefitted. The causes for not benefitting out of the scheme are the death of two bullocks in the case of 9 respondents, death of one

contd. 306

one bullock in the case of 6 respondents and 6,3,1, respondents, due to supply of weak bullocks, old bullocks, young bullocks respectively. In two cases the I.T.D.A. had supplied only one bullock, where as in another two cases the bullocks had disappeared.

7.65 Suggestions for improvement of Bullocks distribution:

The above discussion reveals that, the scheme has not benefitted the tribal farmers as expected. To summarise the main causes for this failure to the choice of beneficiaries they are (1) the failure to give importance to in the selection of bullocks and lack of consultation at the time of purchasing the animals. (ii) Second is the practice of using the brokers in the purchase of animals which maximised the benefits of beneficiaries at the expense of beneficiaries of the scheme.

Hence it is important to have the choice of beneficiaries of the scheme counacted with him along with ~~evolution~~ abolition of the practice of brokers in future purchases of animals.

(iii) In the case of the death of one or two bullocks, already given, replacement should be to aviod the futility of one bullock and work at on its maintenance or even its slaughter or sale done immediately.

~~iv~~
iv) for the selection of bullocks a proper village level committee ~~has to~~ consisting of members of integrity has to be established tobe closely associated ~~with an equally honest are upright selection committee~~ for the purchase of bullocks.

contd.

(v) ~~For the sele~~ As the amounts sanctioned by the I.T.D.A. for the purchase of a pair of bullock are very low, compared to the high cost in the markets, the I.T.D.A. has to raise considerably the unit cost for purchase of animal.

7.58 Summary of Agriculture and Land Development.

The I.T.D.A., immediately after its inception, took up different programmes for the development of agriculture in the project area as agriculture is a vital part of tribal economy. The programmes taken up are Land development, soil conservation, ayacut development, supply of agriculture inputs like HYV. seed, fertilizers and pesticides at subsidised rates. Besides, technical help was also extended to the tribal farmers. The agricultural wing of the I.T.D.A. was mainly responsible for carrying out the different programmes. The demonstration and training programmes were also implemented for educating the tribal farmers. Inspite of the difficulties incommunication between the tribes and the agency, the personnel of the Agency was successful to some extent in this field. When the I.T.D.A. found that the Konda Reddis are a very backward tribe when compared with some other tribes of the district, a special scheme was drawn for their economic development.

7.57 The land development, soil conservation and Ayacut development were a complete success and the physical targets achieved under these programmes were more than the fixed targets. Other programmes met with partial success due to reasons discussed in the earlier paragraphs.

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7.58 Effects of Qualitative & Quantitative Measures.

The Qualitative and Quantitative measures takenup by the I.T.D.A. were not satisfactory due to the following reasons.

(i) Though HYV seeds were supplied along with fertilizers, they were not supplied right intime. The farmers thus could not get the full benefit.

(ii) Another drawback is that in addition to the supply of the h y v seeds and fertilizers, good irrigation facilities are essential. The main hurdle as voiced by the cultivators and tribal leaders is lack of irrigation facilities.

(iii) Continued unremedial malpractices in the distribution of agricultural inputs was another serious problem, contributing for the limited success of the scheme.

(iv) Distribution of Plough-bullocks, as one of the inputs of agriculture scheme also met with partial success, it is because the breed supplied is not up to the mark. The beneficiaries accepted them because they are supplied at subsidy. "Whatever is forthcoming must be accepted" appeared to be philoso hy of thebeneficiaries. The tribal leaders, the representatives of the tribals while purchasing the plough-bullocks had no say or their advise was brushed aside.

7.59 The activities of the I.T.D.A., Khammam are confined to only 1/3 of the scheduled area and are likely to be extended to the other areas in due course of time. It would be useful to the authorities to keep in mind that first irrigational facilities

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should be provided and later the improved agricultural inputs should be provided. While supplying the plough bullocks, the views of the tribal representatives may be taken into consideration while selecting the breed.

7.60 Khammam project area has good potential for improving the irrigation facilities and by providing minor irrigation facilities, lift irrigation and individual and community wells, agriculture in the scheduled area can be developed and thereby accelerating the development of the economy of the tribal areas in particular and of the district in general.

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CHAPTER - 8

IMPLEMENTATION OF HORTICULTURE PROGRAMMES

8.1. Availability of Suitable lands for fruit gardens:

The agency area in Khammam district is eminently suitable to raise fruit gardens, as plenty of waste lands, besides high and low gradient slopes are available in the Project area.

8.2. GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS:

The Government therefore has proposed to assist 5000 Tribal families, in each of the five year plans, from fifth (1975-79) to 6th (1980-85) and 7th (1985-90) Plans according to the programme presented in the perspective plan for the project area of I.T.D.A. Khammam district in 1975. The proposed co-operative Horticultural farming Societies for landless labourers as per the perspective plan are presented in table 8.1.

8.3. Targets and Achievements in Horticulture - The project area I.T.D.A. Khammam:

The target and achievements of I.T.D.A., Khammam in Horticulture programme is presented in table 8.2.

The table 8.2. indicates that, the achievements in targets are (i) 42.86% in assistance to the number of tribal families (ii) 17.08% in hectares of plantation raised (iii) 49.05% in the number of plants distributed and (iv) 17.08% in the allocation of expenditure. The percentage of achievement in the coverage of Plantation in terms of hectares and expenditure incurred are equal. But, the percentage of expenditure incurred by T.D.A. compared to the

T A B L E: 8.1.

PROPOSED HORTICULTURE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR LANDLESS LABOURERS (Block-Wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the Block	No.of Societies to be formed	No.of Acres to be brought under Horticulture
1.	V.R.Puram	40	12,000
2.	Koonavaram	30	9,000
3.	Venkatapuram	30	9,000
4.	Aswaraopet	20	6,000
5.	Boorgampadu	10	3,000
6.	Sudimalla	20	6,000
	Total	150	45,000

Source: I.T.D.P., for Tribal Areas in Khammam District 1975, Vol.I. T.C.R. & T.I., Hyderabad.P.201.

T A B L E: 8.2.

PHYSICAL & FINANCIAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN HORTICULTURE BY I.T.D.A.KHAMMAM DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Y E A R	Number of families to be assisted		Number of Plants Distribution		Number of Hectares to be brought under Horticulture		Amount to be spent	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (in Rupees)
1.	1975-76	1000	Not Available	14,000	Nil	1200	Not available	5.60	Nil
2.	1976-77	1000		14,000	Nil	1200		5.60	Nil
3.	1977-78	1000		14,000	92255 (65.89)	1200		5.60	14,450 (2.58)
4.	1978-79	1000		14,000	9793 (69.95)	1200		5.60	1,23,300 (22.02)
5.	1979-80	1000		15,000	7118 (47.45)	1200		5.60	53,595 (9.57)
6.	1980-81	1000		15,000	8460 (56.40)	1200		5.60	2,35,935 (42.13)
7.	1981-82	1000		20,000	17930 (89.65)	1200		5.60	2,42,227 (43.25)
		7000	3000 * (42.86)	1,06,000	52526 (49.55)	8400	1435 (17.08)	39.20	6,69,507 (17.08)

* The Yearwise achievements particulars are not available, hence given Cumulative achievement.

** Figures shown in Parenthasis indicates the Percentage of achievements.

Source:- I.T.D.P. Khammam District, 1975, T.C.R. & T.I. and Annual Administration Reports of I.T.D.A. Khammam District.

percentage of achievement in supply of Plants is very high, which has repurcussions on the success and failure of the Horticulture scheme discussed in detail in the forthcoming pages.

The highest achievement of target in Plants supply 89.65 is only in the year 1981-82. In 1978-79 and 1977-78 the rates of achievements are 69.95% and 65.89% respectively. No horticultural scheme was ever ~~been~~ taken up by the I.T.D.A. in the years 1975-76 and 1976-77. In 1978-79 Plants were distributed in housing colonies alone.

The expenditure incurred in 1978-79 was a meagre 22.2.% which rose to 42.13% in 1980-81. The highest percentage of expenditure 43.25% incurred from the total outlay proposed is in 1981-82 followed by 42.25% in 1980-81.

The Blockwise and categorywise number of Plants distributed to tribals is presented in table 8.3. and yearwise, categorywise number of Plants distributed to tribals is shown in table 8.4.

As per the table 8.3. the number of Plants distributed to tribals are Mango 13,625, Lemon 7,440, Coconut 5,384, Jackfruit 1,035 Guava 3,034, Sapeta 5,888 and Cashewnut 16,120. The highest number of Plants receipiant Blocks are Yellandu (21,473), Aswaraopet(8,623) and Boorgampadu(7,776) and the lowest number of 1108 plants distributed were in V.R.Puram Block.

As indicated in table 8.4., no horticulture schemes were implemented by I.T.D.A. in 1975-76 and 1976-77. Distribution of the highest number of plants has been done in the years 1978-79 and 1981-82.

T A B L E: 8.3.

HORTICULTURE - BLOCKWISE - TYPE OF PLANTS ISSUED, NO. OF PLANTS SUPPLIED IN I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM

Sl. No.	Block	Mango	Lemon	Coconut	Jack fruit	Guava	Sapota	Cashew-nut	Total
1.	Aswaraopet	34.20	326	948	120	713	626	2470	8623
2.	Kothagudem	2460	1664	674	120	337	674	-	5929
3.	Bhadrachalam	235	676	96	90	188	236	-	1521
4.	Boorgampadu	1340	1951	1526	270	763	1926	-	7776
5.	Yellandu	5185	828	728	90	264	728	13650	21473
6.	Kunavaram	245	472	272	90	136	272	-	1487
7.	Sudimella	60	523	540	120	288	576	-	2107
8.	Venkatapuram	435	742	342	70	171	742	-	2502
9.	V.R.Puram	245	258	258	65	174	108	-	1108
	Total	13625	7440	5384	1035	3034	5888	16120	52526

Source: I.T.D.A. Palvoncha, Khammam District.

T A B L E: 8.4.

YEARWISE & CATEGORY WISE NO. OF PLANTS DISTRIBUTED TO TRIBAL FARMERS

Sl. No.	Name of the Category	1975-76	76-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
1.	Mango Plants	-	-	3470	500	-	7845	1810	13625
2.	Jackfruit "	-	-	-	500	535	-	-	1035
3.	Sapota "	-	-	1440	2224	2224	-	-	5888
4.	Coconut "	-	-	1075	2121	2188	-	-	5384
5.	Lime "	-	-	2430	2284	2171	615	-	7440
6.	Guava "	-	-	810	2224	-	-	-	3034
7.	Cashewnut "	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	16120	16120
	Total	-	-	9225	9793	7118	8460	17930	52526

Source: I.T.D.A. Palvoncha, Khammam District.

8.4. Performance of Horticulture Schemes and Views of beneficiaries:

To know the success and failure of the Horticulture programme, 33 beneficiaries have been interviewed from 5 sample villages. The villagewise beneficiaries, year of supply of Plants, category and number of plants, success and failure of the scheme are indicated in table 8.5.

TABLE NO: 8.5.

VILLAGEWISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF HORTICULTURE SCHEMES AND THEIR VIEWS

Name of the Village	No.of respon-dents.	Year of Supply	Plants Supplied. Name of Plants	No.re-ceived.	No.of acres	Present Status of the Plant: Sustained Yield	No. Lack of Yield.	dead & Causes Un-sea-sonal Water facility	Soil unsuitability & supply	Pest, attack
1. Jagannadhapur (Aswaraopet)	6	1981	Mango	600	6	-	-	6	6	-
2. Govindrala (Yellandu)	3	1981	Mango	240	6	-	3	-	-	-
3. Koyagudem (Sudimalla)	6	1981	Mango	660	16.5	-	6	-	-	-
4. Muthyalampadu (Sudimalla)	6	1979	Mango	250	6	-	6	-	-	-
5. Pugugudem (Aswaraopet)	12	1979	Mango	350	6	-	-	12	12	-
	33	-	Mango	2100	40.5	-	15	18	18	-

Source: Field Survey schedules.

As per the above table, the category of plants received by sample beneficiaries is mostly mango plants. Other types of Plants received by beneficiaries were found only in few villages and that too in their housing colonies. Most of these plants are not sustained. The total number of plants received by the sample beneficiaries are 2100 and extent of acrage planted is 40.5. Out of 33 beneficiaries, 15 beneficiaries alone said that the plants are sustained and they are in a growing stage, whereas 18 beneficiaries said that, the plants were dead, because of un-seasonal supply of plants, added to lack of irrigation facility. They opined that instead of suppying the plants in the period January to March, which is a forth coming Summer season, if they are supplied plants in the rainy season, the plants could be sustained, even if there is no irrigation facility. Moreover, it is said that the I.T.D.A. has not been providing as expected, sufficient help to raise Horticulture crops successfully. This is evident from table 8.3. The achievement in plants distribution is 42.86%, whereas the percentage of expenditure incurred compared to proposed outlay is only 17.08%. It only means that the I.T.D.A. has not provided the tribal cultivators with the subsistence allowance of Rs.500 per head as prescribed in the plans, but give only a part of it. According to the beneficiaries, they received only one quintal of rice and 5kgs.of edible oil, which costs approximately Rs.300 per annum. To add to it, most of the cultivators' beneficiaries are not aware of the benefits of horticulture programme.

8.5. Hurdles for the success of Horticulture programmes - conclusion:

From the above facts and figures, and the survey findings it is concluded that:

(i) The I.T.D.A. has not properly assessed the land suitability, irrigation potential and climatic conditions of the area before implementing the scheme:

ii) It has also not observed the seasonal effects on the plantations and supplied plants in summer season. When it is hard to sustain them;

iii) It has not also cared to create the necessary awareness among the tribal farmers, about the benefits of Horticulture programme, with the result, beneficiaries are not very enthusiastic to adopt this scheme and earn better incomes as expected;

iv) The Tribal beneficiaries who are ignorant are also not properly guided by I.T.D.A. ~~suitably~~ for adopting horticulture as a means of living. They are also not offered any Technical assistance, with the result the scheme has mostly failed (~~with withering away of plants~~);

v) In addition, the I.T.D.A. has also failed to provide sufficient financial help as subsistence allowance for cultivators. They gave assistance only up to Rs.300 instead of Rs.500 as suggested in the plan outlay, for reasons best known to officials concerned but not revealed to our Research team.

8.6. Suggestions - Recommendations:

In view of the above shortcomings, our survey findings suggest (1) that in order to have better results in horticulture

programme for tribal farmers, the I.T.D.A. should, before implementing the scheme, first examine the soil for suitability along with availability or lack of irrigation facilities. It should create irrigation facilities where they do not exist, and provide plants in Rainy and not Summer Season.

ii) Where there is no irrigation facility, the I.T.D.A. has also to make sure that they could provide sufficient financial help to enable tribal farmers to adopt this scheme, on their own.

iii) Provision of money and plants alone are not enough. It is most important to provide them with necessary technical training and impart necessary knowledge to enable them to adopt horticulture schemes.

iv) Above all, the I.T.D.A. has also to create, in addition an awareness among the tribal farmers about the benefits (in adopting) of horticulture scheme.

v) Then only, the horticulture programme of I.T.D.A. could prove beneficial to the tribal farmers and raise their level of living standards.

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CHAPTER - 9
MINOR IRRIGATION

Production and productivity in agriculture revolve around the pivot of irrigation. Though improvements of tribal standards of living by rapid development of agriculture, depend upon theprovision of adequate irrigation facilities, ~~But~~ the project area of Khammam suffers from inadequate sources of irrigation.

9.1. Existing Irrigation Sources:

There are no major irrigation works except 9 medium irrigation works and 1531 minor irrigation sources. The project area has also irrigation wells, which are very limited in number. The percentage of irrigated area to the total cropped area is only 13.6 percent, which is less than the district and state percentages ranging from 19% and 31%. Land constituting 86.40% of the cropped area in the project, is only dependent on rainfall.

The Existing sources of minor irrigation and their ayacut is presented in table 9.1.

It can be seenf rom table 9.1. that the highest number of 410 minor irrigation sources are in Aswaraopet block, followed by 190 in Kothagudem 173 in Sudimalla, and 110 in Yellandu. The largest number of irrigation sources numbering 219 and highest extent of irrigated area of 18,081.76 acres exist in Burgampad block, ~~Under~~ under irrigation ~~15268.49~~ acres followed by in Yellandu block and 15157.13 acres in Sudimalla block. The lowest irrigated area is in V.R.Puram and Kunavaram blocks, with 200.00 acres and 604.10 acres respectively.

MINER IRRIGATION : EXISTING SOURCES AND THEIR AYACUT(in acres):

Sl No.	BLOCK	Number of Villages	SOURCES OF IRRIGATION					
			Tanks/ Ponds	Ayacut	Other Sources	Ayacut	Total No. of Sources	Total Ayacut
1.	Bhadrachalam MI-	30	30	1298.81	-	-	30	1298.81
	Medium-	9	9	443.34	-	-	9	443.34
2.	Kunavaram	20	20	604.10	-	-	20	604.10
3.	V.R.Puram	5	5	200.00	-	-	5	200-00
4.	Venkatapuram	87	87	2296.48	-	-	87	2296.48
5.	Aswaraopet	74	410	9995.93	-	-	410	9995.93
6.	Burgampad	99	117	13071.67	219	5010.09	336	18081.76
7.	Kothagudem	73	190	5915.84	-	-	190	5915.84
8.	Yellandu	47	160	4343.76	92	19924.73	252	15268.49
9.	Sudimalla	43	173	3259.32	19	11897.41	192	15157.13
	Total	487	1201	41429.65	330	27832.23	1531	69261.88

Source: I.T.D.P., Khammam District, 1975. TCR & T.I. Hyderabad.

9.2. Proposed Plan for Irrigation Development:

In view of the sparce irrigation facilities available in the project area and vast potentialities for ground water supply the Government has proposed, in their perspective plan for ITDP, Khammam district, taking up of several minor irrigation works, restoration of old works, in addition to introduction of Lift irrigation schemes to increase the proportion of irrigated land to the total cropped area in the project and bring it on par with state average by the end of 15 years project period(1975-76 to 1989-90).

The details of schemes, their ayacut and Cost involved are presented in table 9.2.

Proposals during the 5th & 6th Plan periods:

The Fifth Plan(1975-80) proposed the restoration of 563 minor irrigation sources with an ayacut of 34,587.39 acres at an estimated cost of Rs.113.99 lakhs, besides 115 number of new minor irrigation works with an estimated ayacut of 11,292.00 acres at a cost of Rs.84.77 lakhs, and 29 Lift Irrigation scheme with an ayacut of 730 acres at a cost of Rs.14.76 lakhs.

The Sixth Plan proposed additionally 7 Minor Irrigation works, 40 Lift Irrigation Works including 10 Irrigation wells, with an ayacut of 9770.00 acres and 1250 acres at a cost of Rs.37.99 lakhs and Rs.20.00 lakhs respectively.(See table 9.2.)

TABLE NO. 9.2.

Details of proposed works in Irrigation, their ayacut and cost of the work

(Ayacut in Acres and Cost in Lakhs)

Sl No.	B L O C K	Vth Plan Period										
		Restoration Works			New Tanks			Lift Irrigation Schemes.			TOTAL	
		No's	Ayacut	Cost	No's	Ayacut	Cost	No's	Ayacut	Cost	Ayacut	Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bhadrachalam	31	3,382.22	1.95	13	2902.00	16.60	-	-	-	6284.22	18.55
2.	V.R.Puram	15	405.00	0.45	9	225.00	1.08	5	125.00	3.96	755.00	5.49
3.	Venkatapuram	22	1,547.00	10.34	53	2780.00	9.76	10	250.00	5.00	4577.00	25.10
4.	Kunavaram	1	5,904.00	26.72	3	3250.00	26.00	10	250.00	5.00	9404.00	57.72
5.	Burgampad	151	5025.00	10.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	5025.00	10.55
6.	Aswaraopet	181	9,002.00	20.80	37	2135.00	11.57	4	105.00	0.80	11242.00	33.17
7.	Kothagudem	26	129.00	3.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	129.00	3.79
8.	Yellandu	131	3,096.63	10.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3096.63	10.23
9.	Sudimalla	5	6,096.04	29.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6096.04	29.16
	Total	563	34,586.89	113.99	115	11292.00	65.01	29	730.00	14.76	46609.39	193.76

.....Conted.9.2.

Continued Table No. 9.2.

VIth Plan Period							
New Works			Lift Irrigation			Total	
No's	Ayacut	Cost	No's	Ayacut	Cost	AYACUT	COST
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	5870.00	18.44	10	250.00	5.00	6,120.00	23.44
3	3900.00	19.55	-	-	-	3,900.00	19.55
-	-	-	20 + 10 Irrigation Wells	500.00 + 500.00 (I.W)	10.00 + 5.00 (I.W)	1,000.00	15.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	9770.00	37.99	40	1250.00	20.00	11020.00	57.99

9.3. Achievements of I.T.D.A.Khammam in Minor Irrigation:

For the improvement of different types of irrigation factors, the I.T.D.A. appears to have spent in all an amount of Rs.137.11 lakhs. The yearwise expenditure of Central and State funds incurred on Minor Irrigation works are presented in table 9.3.

Table No. 9.3.

Central and State funds spent on Minor Irrigation in Tribal areas of Khammam District

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No.	Y E A R	Central Assistance	State Funds		Total
			Tribal Welfare Sector	General Sector	
1.	1975-76	2.25	10.00	N.A.	12.25
2.	1976-77	9.50	10.06	5.36	24.92
3.	1977-78	21.14	4.10	7.34	32.58
4.	1978-79	11.67	4.41	7.33	23.41
5.	1979-80	13.85	2.54	1.10	17.49
6.	1980-81	7.83	-	5.14	12.97
7.	1981-82	9.45	-	4.04	13.49
	Total	75.69	31.11	30.31	137.11

Source: ITDA, Khammam District, Directorate of Tribal Welfare and Office of the Deputy Chief Engineer(Minor Irrigation) Tribal areas special cell.

I.T.D.A. itself is not in a position to give yearwise break up of physical achievements on various types of Minor Irrigation works. It could only furnish an account of cumulative physical achievement and expenditure from 1975-76 to 1981-82 which is reflected, in table 9.3.

As per table 9.4., the total amount spent on minor irrigation by I.T.D.A. is Rs.155.22 lakhs, whereas it is Rs.137.11 lakhs as per table 9.3. No Office is in a position to clarify or explain this difference of Rs.18.11 Lakhs or how or why or where it is spent in spite of the efforts to obtain information from the Project Office at Palvoncha, Tribal Welfare Department at Hyderabad or any of the Liason Offices suggested to be contacted. The achievements of I.T.D.A. in offering difficult types of Minor Irrigation Works are discussed in Table 9.4.

i) Restoration Works:

As per table 9.4. 16 restoration of old works with an ayacut of 1683 acres were taken up by TDA, at a cost of Rs.39,45,647. Of these, Five each were taken up in Sudimalla and Venkatapuram blocks, 4 in Yellandu block and 2 in Kothagudem block.

ii) Minor Irrigation Tanks:

Out of 115 Minor Irrigation tanks proposed during fifth plan period, the I.T.D.A. did not go beyond the construction of 23 works from 1975-76 to 1981-82. These 23 tanks constructed, are to be founded near rivers, Semi-perennial streams, and Canals, at an estimated cost of Rs.89,32,501, irrigating an area of 8245 acres of land. Of these 23 tanks, 6 are in Sudimalla block 5 in Yellandu,

TABLE NO:9.4.

Irrigation Works during Vth & 1980-81, 1981-82 Years of 6th Plan

Sl No.	Name of the Block	RESTORATION			TANK IRRIGATION			LIFT IRRIGATION		
		No.of Works	Ayacut in acres	Cost in Rs.	NO.	Ayacut in acres	COST	No.	Ayacut in acres	COST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kothagudem	2	212	3,16,000	2	4450	29,45,000	2	220	1,75,000
2.	Bhadrachalam	-	-	-	2	1168	10,87,712	6	220	2,03,190
3.	Sudimella	5	414	7,13,168	6	585	9,51,306	2	100	1,00,000
4.	Yellandu	4	492	6,86,017	5	148	2,49,500	3	180	1,45,000
5.	Aswaraopet	-	-	-	1	300	6,84,475	-	-	-
6.	Burgampad	-	-	-	2	1044	15,86,139	1	100	60,000
7.	V.R.Puram	-	-	-	3	254	3,74,375	2	110	99,500
8.	Kunavaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Venkatapuram	5	565	22,30,462	2	296	10,53,994	1	100	54,000
	Total	16	1683	39,45,647	23	8245	89,32,501	17	1020	8,36,690

Contd.....table 9.4.

TABLE NO.9.4. (Contd)

BORE WELLS			C.I. WELLS			REPAIRS		
NO.	Ayacut in Acres	C O S T	No.	Ayacut in Acres	C O S T	NO's	Ayacut in Acres	C O S T
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4	420	N.A.	5	55	46,500	1	122	10,814
1	35	N.A.	2	30	18,000	3	65	50,000
-	-	-	13	222	1,52,600	6	192	1,19,500
1	42	9,200	71	900	7,18,600	3	268	51,545
20	686	N.A.	2	179	1,10,000	1	152	17,187
2	120	N.A.	3	120	84,000	2	60	40,000
-	-	-	1	12	6,500	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	33	18,200	-	-	-
-	-	-	2	27	20,000	-	-	-
28	1282	3,45,000*	101	1578	11,74,400	16	859	2,89,046

* It includes the expenditure in other blocks where it is not separately available.

and 3 in V.R.Puram. The works taken up in these 3 blocks are minor, as compared to the ayacut of works in Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam and Burgampad blocks. The extent of irrigation provided for Kothagudem block is higher(4450 acres), even though only 2 tanks are provided in this block Only minor tanks are taken up in Sudimalla and Yellandu blocks. Though the number of works taken up is more, the extent of area covered is only 5 85 acres and 148 acres in these blocks respectively. In addition to the formation of these 23 tanks, the I.T.D.A. had also taken up special repair works to 16 tanks, at a cost of Rs.2,89,046.

iii) LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEMES:

The I.T.D.A. has been providing irrigation facilities to an extent of 1020 acres area cost of Rs.8,36,690. It has completed 17 Lift Irrigation works during fifth plan but no works were taken up during 1980-81 and 1981-82. The highest of irrigation works 6, were taken up in Bhadrachalam block with an ayacut of 220 acres. But, no irrigation works were taken up in Aswaraopet and Kunavaram blocks.

iv) COMMUNTTY BORE WELLS:

The I.T.D.A. has take up 28 Community Bore Wells through A.P.I. D.C. to irrigate an extent of 1282 acres at a cost of Rs.3,45,000. The highest number of Community Bore Wells (20) were taken up in Aswarao pet/alone block, with an ayacut of 665 acres.

v) COMMUNTTY IRRIGATION WELLS:

101 wells to provide an irrigation facility to 1578 acres of land were constructed by I.T.D.A. at a cost of Rs.11,74,400. The highest number of wells, 71 were taken up in Yellandu block alone with an ayacut of 900 acres at a cost of Rs.7,18,600.

In addition to the above Minor Irrigation Works, the I.T.D.A. had also helped 152 tribal farmers under dugwell scheme, with financial assistance to purchase 228 oil engines, and 62 Electric Pumpsets. The financial assistance of I.T.D.A. includes

30% loan, with 20% margin money from TRICOR and 50% subsidy from S.F.D.A. to individual tribal farmers for the purpose of digging 73 new wells, and oil engines for 27 wells, besides electric motors for 15 wells.

vi) Additional Percentage of Cropped area brought under irrigation:

The total cropped area before the commencement of irrigation by I.T.D.A. is 5,09,278.53 acres. Of this 69,261.88 acres of land alone has irrigation facility. The percentage of irrigated land, to the total cropped area is 13.6%. The I.T.D.A. has brought 13,808 acres of land additionally under irrigation since its inception to the end of 1981-82. It is an increase of 2.7 percentage in total cropped area. The present irrigated land in the project area has come to 83,069.88 acres which is 16.3. per centage of total cropped area.(see table 9.5.)

T A B L E NO: 9.5.

Additional Percentage of Cropped Area Brought Under Irrigation by T.D.A. during 1975-76 to 1981-82

Sl. No.	Details	Total Cropped area in the Project (in acres)	Total irrigated Area (in acres)	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area
1.	Before I.T.D.A.	5,09,278.53	69,261.88	13.6
2.	Additional area brought under irrigation by TDA	-	13,808.00	2.7
3.	Present Position	5,09,278.53	83,069.88	16.3

9.4. Performance of Minor Irrigation Schemes:

For the purpose of evaluation of Minor Irrigation works taken up by I.T.D.A. and benefits derived from them by the tribal farmers our research team has interviewed 22 beneficiaries of Minor Irrigation tanks from three villages, 24 beneficiaries of Lift Irrigation schemes from 5 villages, 30 respondents from community Bore wells scheme in six villages, and 7 beneficiaries for Irrigation Well Scheme in five villages, by means of a structured questionnaire.

1) Minor Irrigation Tanks:

The villagewise number of respondents and extent of benefits derived by them have been given in table 9.6.

As per table 9.6. the Lingalapalli tank is constructed in 1977 on Mallepulavagu with an ayacut of 300 acres and at a cost of Rs.6,84,475. Chandraiah Cheruvu of Ravulapadu village was constructed by I.T.D.A. in 1979 with an ayacut of 118 acres at a cost of Rs.2,23,524. Sampathnagar tank was constructed in 1978.

12 respondents of Lingalapalli village had no irrigated land before this tank construction. At present each respondent owns on an average 2.92 acres of land. All of them feel that the supply of water is adequate to their lands. The crops grown by these beneficiaries changed from dry crops like Jowar to wet crop like Paddy. Their yield rates and income have also increased substantially. Average income per respondent has increased from Rs.404 to Rs.2,342 from their irrigated lands. But the beneficiaries feel that because of their inability to buy fertilizer & Pesticides and failure of I.T.D.A. to supply them with such inputs, they are unable to get proper yields.

T A B L E NO:9.6.

POSITION OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER MINOR IRRIGATION TANKS PRE & POST I.T.D.A.

Sl No.	Name of the Village	Year of tank constructed	No.of respondents	Total Irrigated land of respondents (in acres)		Adequacy of Water		Crops Grown		Income (Yield value)		% of increase in income
				Before	After	Adequate	Inadequate	Before ITDA	After ITDA	Before ITDA	After ITDA	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Lingalapalli (Aswaraopet P.S)	1987	12	-	35 (2.92)	12	-	Jowar-11 Nocrops-1	Paddy-12	4850 (404)	28100 (2342)	479.38
2.	Sampathnagar (Sudimella P.S)	1978	5	-	11 (2.20)	4	1	Jowar-2 Maize-1 Paddy-2 (rainfed)	Paddy-5	3275 (655)	7100 (1420)	116.79
3.	Ravulapadu (Sudimella P.S)	1979	5	-	8.50 (1.70)	5	-	Jowar-4 No crops-1	Paddy-5	1300 (260)	7900 (1580)	507.69
	Total		22	-	54.50 (2.48)	21	1	Jowar-17 Maise-1 Paddy-2 No crops-2	Paddy-22	9425 (428)	43100 (1959)	357.29

* Figures shown in paranthesis indicates the average per respondent.

Source: Primary Data.

The 5 beneficiaries of Sampathnagar village, who did not have any irrigated land before tank construction had on an average 2.20 acres of land per head, after the construction of tank. Of these 5 beneficiaries 4 feel the water for irrigation is adequate. only one beneficiary whose land is at a long distance from the tank said the water is inadequate for irrigation purpose to his land. The beneficiaries, who grew earlier dry crops like, Jowar, Maize and rainfed Paddy have now shifted to irrigated Paddy growing. After the creation of irrigation facilities, yield rate, and income of the respondents have increased substantially. Those who got of an average of Rs.655 per head in previous times are now getting Rs.1420 per year. Our survey shows that because the beneficiaries are unable to adopt High Yielding Variety of Seeds, Fertilizer and Pesticides, they are getting less yields. As per the views of the beneficiaries, the highest percentage of land under this tank is under the control of non-tribals, and the TDA funds have benefitted the non-tribals more than the tribals.

Even in the Ravulapadu village, most of the beneficiaries under the tank, constructed by TDA are non-tribals. There are only 5 tribal farmers, who are benefiteed under this tank, but they owned less than 2 acres of land. These 5 beneficiaries, who are growing dry crops like Jowar, Maize and Paddy earliar and now shifted to paddy cultivation used to get an income of Rs.428 in previous years. But they are now getting Rs.1959 on an average per head per year.

From the above analysis, it is clear that, while the income of the tribal farmers has increased substantially, due the benefits of irrigation, the yield rates are not high, as they are

unable to use H.Y.V. seeds, Fertilizers & Pesticides. Moreover, most of the land under ~~this~~ tanks, as said earlier, is owned by non-tribals. This has happened due to non-availability of tribal farmers in a single patch of land and the alleged influence of non-tribals on the I.T.D.A.officials in one way or the other. It is said that the non-tribals got the tanks constructed in places, from where they can get better benefits than the tribals. Even ~~the~~ on places where tanks are constructed for use of the tribal farmers, they are not getting benefitsin proportion to the money spent by I.T.D.A. on such tank constructions. To illustrate the amount spent by I.T.D.A. on Chandraiah Cheruvu of Ravulapadu village is Rs.2,23,524 with an ayacut of 118 acres. But this is useful only for 8.50 acres of land owned by a mere 5 tribal farmers. Thus, the ~~maounts~~ amounts spent by I.T.D.A on tanks construction is mostly a waste, from the view point of benefits to tribal farmers. At best, the benefits can be described as area development as a whole, in general.

ii) Lift Irrigations Schemes:

The villagewise number of respondents under Lift Irrigation scheme and extent of benefits derived by them are presented in table 9.7.

As can be seen from table 9.7. a total number of 111 beneficiaries are those under 5 lift irrigation schemes in 5 villages, owning in all an area of 292 acres. Of these 5 schemes, only one is still functioning till now and rest 4 are ~~defiinet~~ defunct, due to a variety of reasons.

TABLE NO:9-7.

CHANGES IN THE CROPPING PATTERN AND INCOME LEVELS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS UNDER LIFT IRRIGATION SCHEME

Sl No.	Name of the Village	Year	Total No.of Beneficiaries under Lift	Total extent of land irrigated by lift (inacres)	No.of respondents.	Land owned by respondents. (inacres)	Present Position of the Scheme: Functioning	Present Position of the Scheme: Defunct& Cause	Crops Grown: Before	Crops Grown: After	Average Income per annum: Before	Average Income per annum: After	% of Increase in Incom
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Chatakonda (P.S.Kothagudem)	1977	12	66	3	19	-	Yes (nonpayment of Electricitybill)	Jowar ~~(Non pay ment of~~ Raize-3	Jowar, & Maise& Groundnut-3	2400	2600	8.33
2.	Bangarujalu	1978	22	60	4	11	-	Yes (Non payment of Electricity bill & Managerial Problems)	Jowar-4	Paddy-4	1650	990	-40.00
3.	Pasugudem (P.S.Aswaraopet)	1978	12	26	3	8	Yes	-	No Crops -3	Paddy, Chillies & Groundnut-3	2800 (A.L)	6700	139.29
4.	Kalleru (V.R.Puram)	1980	27	40	6	9	-	Yes (Oil Engine is not working)	Jowar-4 Jowar, Gingelly, & Greengram-2	Paddy-4 Paddy & Jowar-2	5700	10500	84.21
5,	Seethanagaram	1980	38	100	8	29	-	Yes (Damaged due to floods)	Jowar-4 Jowar& Greengram-4	Paddy-8	9900	6500	-34.34
			111	292	24	76	1	4	-	-	22450	27290	21.56

In Chatakonda Village, the water from Lift Irrigation is utilised only for community Dairy and not for the lands of tribal farmers, who derived no benefit from it, even when the scheme has been functioning. After the failure of community dairy, the I.T.D.A. did not revive it. Even the electricity charges were not paid by the Diary Management or I.T.D.A. officials and tribal representatives for a long time. Under these circumstances, the electricity department has disconnected power to this Lift Irrigation Scheme. The tribal farmers themselves were unable to pay such a huge amount of arrears of electricity bill.

Likewise, the Lift Irrigation Scheme in Bangarujalu village also became defunct due to non-payment of electricity bills and managerial problems. The Lift Irrigation in Kolleru village also stopped functioning due to the spoiling of oil engine. In Seethanagaram village, the scheme has been damaged due to heavy floods.

The average percentage of increase in the income of beneficiaries from their lands is 139.29% in Pasugudem village, 84.21% increase in Kolleru village and only 8.33% in Chatakonda village. The percentage of income decreased to minus 40.00 in Bongarujalu village and minus 34.34 per cent in income of the tribal farmers of Seethanagarm village.

The general feeling of the beneficiaries is that the Secretaries of the Joint farming societies are not efficient enough to maintain Lifts for irrigation in a proper manner while the tribal farmers themselves do not know how to maintain the lift irrigation. That is why it is suggested that, at least one beneficiary under each lift irrigation scheme should be provided with

training for maintainance and repairs of the Lift. Then only the tribal farmers will not be put to loss of their crops, due to failure of lifts in between.

iii) Community Bore Wells Scheme:

This is the only scheme, which fetches more income to the tribal farmers. As table 9.8. shows that, out of 30 respondents in 6 villages, 24 felt, the water supplied to them by bore wells is adequate for cultivation purposes, only 6 respondents felt that, the water is inadequate. In the villages of Chepurugudem and Baithpalli Gangaram, the respondents said that, the Electric pumpset on bore well is not properly functioning in addition to the frequent power failures adversely affecting the crops. The net irrigated area is lesser than the extent of total land under bore wells. Out of 287 acres of land to be covered under the irrigation of 6 bore wells, studied, not more than 186 acres actually got irrigation facilities from them. Thus, the irrigation ~~of the~~ capacity of these bore wells is comparatively very low. This situatiom is mostly due to factors like unlevelled land, unsystematic formation of channels and lack of interest among tribal farmers , to bring under appropriate conditions, more land under borewell cultivation. Another drawback is the beneficiaries are always dependent on I.T.D.A for all types of help they need all times but never take any initiative to develop themselves, by their own efforts.

In almost all the villages, the respondents, who raised rainfed crops like Jowar, Cowpea, Horse gram, Black gram and Red gram earlier, now shifted to cultivation of commercial crops like Paddy,

TABLE NO:9.8.

CHANGES IN THE CROPPING PATTERN AND INCOME LEVELS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS UNDER COMMUNITY BOREWELL SCHEME

Sl No.	Name of the Village	YEAR	Total No.of Beneficiaries under C.B.Well	Total extent of land under C.B.WELL		No.of Respondents.	Land Owned by respondents (inacres)		Water Adequate
				Total (in acres)	Net irrigated (inacres)		Total	Net Irrigated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Naramvarigudem	1978	9	50	25	3	12	12	3
2.	Cheepurugudem	1978	10	50	22	5	25	11.5	5
3.	Vedanthapuram	1979	9	42	28	4	21	11	3
4.	Baithpalli gangaram	1979	25	64	30	12	42	13	10
5.	Nallapadu	1979	11	55	55	4	20	20	1
6.	Ootlapalli	1979	13	26	26	2	4	4	2
			77	287	186	30	124	71.5	24

Contd....9.8.

(Contd.....TABLE NO.9.8.)

Present Position of C.B.Well		CROPS GROWN		INCOME				% of increase in average income
Properly functting--- Water inadequate	Not properly functioning			Before		After		
		BEFORE	AFTER	Total	Average per respondent	Total	Average per respondent	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. -	-	Jowar-1 Jowar,Red & Blackgram-2	Tobacco-3	2800	933	10500	3500	275.00
2. -	5	No Crop-2 Jowar & Blackgram-3	Paddy-1 Chillies-1 Jowar& Chillies-2 Tobacco-1	3900	780	11750	2350	201.28
3. 1	-	No Crops-1 Jowar, Maize,Horse &Redgram-2	Tobacco-3 Jowar,Horse& Redgram-1.	2800	700	9600	2400	242.86
4. 2	8	No Crops-12	Maize-12	-	-	6600	550	550.00
5. 3	-	Jowar & Horsegram-4	Chillies& Tobacco-4	4600	1150	24900	6225	441.30
6. -	-	Jowar,Horse-gram & Cowpea -1 Jowar& Blackgram-1.	Paddy & Ground nut-1 Tobacco-1	2700	1350	15400	7700	470.37
6	13	-	-	16800	700	78750	3144	349.14

Maize, Groundnut, Chillies and Verginia Tobacco, which fetch them good income. The average income of respondents which was before Borewell was Rs.700 per annum, increased to Rs.3144 after the availability of borewell irrigation. The percentage of increase in average income per respondent is Rs.349.14.

In the villages of Naremvarigudem, Ootlapalli and Vedhanthapuram, tribals farmers are getting better incomes from Irrigation schemes, whereas the farmers from villages of Nallapadu, Cheepurugudem and Baithpalli gangaram, donot set adequate incomes from Irrigation Schemes. This is mainly due to inadequate supply of water due to unlevelled land in Nallapadu village and frequant failures of Borewells due to stoppage of Power in the villages of Cheepurugudem and Baithpalligangaram. The beneficiaries of these two villages said, their Borewells are not functioning properly because of frequent power failures of defective pumpsets and neglect of the A.P.I.D.C.employees who do not undertake repairs and cause delays asking for bribes even for any minor repair to the bore wells. They do not care to observe their fundamental responsibility to undertake repairs or keep them in good condition. Because the poor tribals farmers are unable to pay them the bribes, the APIDC employees demand, they are uanble to get the required water/crops to their in times of need. The only remedy is to check such rampant ~~consumption~~ corruption of concerned government employees, control them, and ensure immediate repairing arrangement, if the tribal farmers have to get better yields.

iv) Irrigation Wells:- As per the table 9.9. 7 beneficiaries who were benefitted by the Dugwell Scheme of TDA were interviewed. The average land acrage to each beneficiaries under these wells

TABLE NO: 9.9.

CHANGES IN THE CROPPING PATTERN AND INCOME LEVELS OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS UNDER IRRIGATION WELLS SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	No. of Respondents.	YEAR	Extent of Coverage (inacres)	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Spent	Adequacy of Water		Crops Grown	
							Adequate	Inadequate	Before	After
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Polaram (P.S.Boorgamphad)	1	1978	2	5500	5500	1	-	Jowar	Paddy
2.	Bangarujalu (P.S.Kothagudem)	1	1978	2	7600	7600	-	1	Jowar	Paddy & Chillies
3.	Govindarala (P.S.Yellandu)	3	1978	11	7400	7400	-	3	Jowar-3	Paddy & Chillies
4.	Mutharapukotta (P.S.Sudimella)	1	1979	3.5	2000	2000	1	-	Jowar	Maise, Chillies greengram, gingelly
5.	Viswanadhapalli (P.S.Yellandu)	1	1978	3	4000	4000	1	-	Jowar	Maize, Chillies Groundnut,
		7	-	21.5	24600	24500	3	4	Jowar	Paddy, Chillies, Maize, Greengram, Grountnut, Gingelly.

Contd.....

(CONTD.....TABLE NO: 9.9)

	YIELD(in quintals)		INCOME (per annuam)		% of Increase in Income
	BEFORE	AFTER	BEFORE	AFTER	
	12	13	14	15	16
1.	6	14	900	1600	77.78
2.	8	12	1300	2000	53.85
3.	13	16	1550	5800	274.19
4.	4	7	600	1900	216.67
5.	3	4	400	1000	150.00
	34	53	4750	12300	158.95

is 3.4. acres. The amount sanctioned by TDA is Rs.24,500, and on an average the amount sanctioned comes to Rs.3500/-. Out of these 7 beneficiaries, 3 said that water from these wells is adequate for cultivation purposes and 4 felt that, it is inadequate to their fields, due to stones being found in the well and their inability to remove them, with the limited amounts sanctioned to them by I.T.D.A. even for which they have to visit ITDA several times, and then get the amounts in small instalments. The help they seek from I.T.D.A. towards irrigation facility by means of loans is mostly lost due to the expenditure they have to incur for visiting the Project Office several times to see the concerned officials.

All these 7 interviewed beneficiaries have grown Jowar crop only in earliar times. They have now shifted to cultivation of Paddy, Groundnut, Maize, Green Gram, Gingelly, and Chillies. The percentage of increase compared to the prior income of these respondents is 158.95(See table 9.9.)

The above discussion reveals the need for fixation of loan amounts based on the soil conditions of the area, number of acres of land owned by the respondents. If stone is found in any sanctioned well, this amount of sanction should be increased for removal of stone for the respondent tribal farmer. If it is not possible pay for the removal of the stone, should atleast be helped to dig another well.

To sum up, among all minor irrigation schemes taken up by TDA, Borewell Scheme gives better returns to tribal farmers who raise commercial crops. It can be further increased, if arrangements are made to help them with repairs in time. However the tribal farmers under tank irrigation could get considerable increase their incomes, provided they are large in numbers. But their numbers being limited the benefits of expenditure incurred by TDA on construction of these tanks goes more to non-tribal farmers who get all the advantages out of these tanks, than tribal farmers who are in a minority.

CHAPTER : X

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES

The tribal areas of Khammam District have vast potentialities for development of Animal Husbandry Programmes, as there is plenty of grazing land in forests. The implementation of Animal Husbandry Programmes would provide subsidiary occupation to Tribals and improve their level of living standard.

10.1 OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE:

In view of the viability of Animal Husbandry Programmes in the Tribal areas of Khammam I.T.D.A., the Goverrment has provided an outlay of Rs.139.65 lakhs in the Fifth Perspective Plan Period and Rs.49.92 lakhs for part of the Plan period i.e.1980-81 and 1981-82 under Animal Husbandry Programmes as per the Perspective Plan, I.T.D.A., Khammam.(1)

The proposed total outlay from 1975-76 to 1981-82 is Rs.189.57 lakhs. Under the economic betterment and Animal Husbandry Programmes, the I.T.D.A., Khammam district has spent an amount of Rs.35.88 lakhs during Fifth Plan Period and Rs.16.38 lakhs during 1980-81 and 1981-82. In all, a total of Rs.52,25,851 was spent from the inception in 1975 till the end of 1981-82.

The percentages of expenditures incurred by I.T.D.A., from total outlays proposed in the Plan are 25.69 in the

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(1) I.T.D.A. Plan for Khammam, 1975, T.C.R.T.C., Hyd.

Fifth Plan Period, 32.81 during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and 27.57 out of the total outlay for 7 years, i.e. 1975-76 to 1981-82. (See Table 19.1)

TABLE : 19.1

FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. NO.	PERIOD	OUTLAY	EXPENDITURE	% of EXPENDITURE FROM OUTLAY
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Vth PLAN	139.65	35.88	25.69
2.	1980-81 & 1981-82	49.92	16.38	32.81
	TOTAL	189.57	52.26	27.57

Source: I.T.D.A. Plan 1975 and Administrative Reports of I.T.D.A., Khammam.

The activitywise physical targets and achievements and financial outlays and expenditure under animal husbandry programmes are presented in Table No.19.2. (See Next Page)

19.2 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF I.T.D.A. UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES:

The activitywise proposed physical targets and financial outlays and their achievements during Fifth Plan period and during 1980-81 and 1981-82 in Animal Husbandry Sector is presented in Table No.19.2. The yearwise, schemewise number of units distributed to Tribals under Animal Husbandry Sector by I.T.D.A. is given in Table No.19.3 and Blockwise, Schemewise concentration is shown in Table No.19.4. (See subsequent pages)

(i) Milch Animal Distribution:

As per Table No.19.2 the I.T.D.A. has during the Fifth Plan Period distributed 708 Milch Animals to tribals, which includes

TABLE :10.2

PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS AND FINANCIAL OUTLAYS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES

S.NO.	NAME OF THE ACTIVITY	PHYSICAL				FINANCIAL (Rs.in Lakhs)			
		TARGETS		ACHIEVEMENTS		OUTLAY		EXPENDITURE	
		VTH PLAN PERIOD	VITH PLAN (1980-81 & 1981-82)	DURING VTH PLAN	DURING 1980-81 1981-82	VTH PLAN PERIOD	VITH PLAN (1980-82)	VTH PLAN PERIOD	1980-82 & 1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:								
	(a) Milch Animal Supply.					(i)10.00	4.00	1.72	3.05
	(i) C.B.H.Calves (ii) She Buffaloes	1000	400	638 +70 (c.b.)	521	(ii)10.00	4.00	8.66	11.98
	(iii) Assistance for rearing C.B.H.Calves	1000	400	N.A.	N.A.	5.00	2.00	N.A.	N.A.
	(iv) Establishment of Milk Cooling Centres	1	1	2+ 1 Assisted	-	5.00	5.00	8.29	1.71
	(v) Feed mixing plant	1	-	-	-	10.00	-	-	-
	(b) Breeding bull centres	40	12	10+ 73 Bulls supply	-	25.60	14.24	1.76	-
2.	VETERNARY INSTITUTIONS:								
	(a) First aid centres	40	12	-	-	15.00	4.16	-	-
	(b) Dispensaries:								
	(i) Strengthening of existing units.	6	1	21	-	3.00	0.96	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) M.V.Dispansaries	4	1	2	-	7.45	5.20	N.A.	N.A.

Contd.....

Table No.9.2 (b) Contd..

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
3.	FODDER DEVELOPMENT	800 (acres)	400 (acres)	24 Plots +250 Kgs seed	5	8.00	4.00	N.A.	N.A.
4.	SHEEP DEVELOPMENT	200	80	34 Units +68 Rams	496 Units	9.00	3.60	2.85	6.49
5.	PIGGARY DEVELOPMENT	1000	400	90	-	3.00	1.60	N.A.	N.A.
6.	POULTRY DEVELOPMENT:								
	(a) Distribution of Cockrels	2000	800	723	-	1.20	0.60	1.09	1.80
	(b) Poultry units	50	20	12-A.S.100 layers 1-4000 layers	-	1.20	0.60		
7.	COMPOSITE LIVESTOCK FARM	1	-	1(Govt.)	-	26.00	-	N.A.	N.A.
8.	TRAINING:								
	(a) Compounders	40	12	14	-	0.40	0.16	N.A.	-
	(b) Farmers	100	40	100	32	1.00	0.40	N.A.	N.A.
		-	-	-	-	139.65	49.92	35.88*	16.38*

Source: I.T.D.P. Khammam District, 1975 & Administration Reports of I.T.D.A. Khammam.

* Cumulative total expenditure on all activities.

TABLE : 10.3

YEARWISE, SCHEMEWISE UNITS DISTRIBUTED IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BY I.T.D.A.

S. NO.	YEAR	MILCH ANIMAIS	SHEEP & GOAT UNITS	PIGGERY RAMS	CO.OP DAIRY NO.OF ANIMAIS/ MEMBERS		CO.OP POULTRY MEMBERS BIRDS
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	1975-76	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	1976-77	120	5	-	39	-	-
3.	1977-78	57	29	-	-	-	-
4.	1978-79	380	-	90	-	22	-
5.	1979-80	81	-	-	29	48	8/4000
6.	1980-81	112	-	-	-	-	-
7.	1981-82	409	496	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	1159	530	90	68	70	8/4000

Source: A.H.Section, I.T.D.A. Paloncha, Khammam District.

TABLE : 10.4

BLOCKWISE CONCENTRATION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SCHEMES

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	MILCH ANIMAIS	SHEEP & GOAT UNITS	PIGGARY RAMS	CO.OP DAIRY		CO.OP POULTRY	
					UNITS	MEMBERS	MEMBERS Units	BIRD
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	BHADRACHALAM	80	18	-	33	-	-	-	-
2.	KOTHAGUDEM	258	54	-	3	1	48	-	-
3.	YELLANDU	234	387	-	-	-	-	1/8	4000
4.	SUDIMALLA	62	32	90	9	-	-	-	-
5.	ASWARAOPET	196	20	-	9	-	-	-	-
6.	BURGAMPAD	304	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
7.	V.R.PURAM	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	VENKATAPURAM	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	KUNAVARAM	-	-	-	6	1	22	-	-
	TOTAL	1159	530	90	68	2	70	8	4000

Source: A.H.Section, I.T.D.A.Paloncha, Khammam District.

70 animals supplied to two Co-operative dairies, instead of 1000 originally proposed to be supplied in the Perspective Plan 1975. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 the I.T.D.A. supplied 521 animals, instead of 400 proposed in the Perspective Plan. The percentage of physical achievements are 70.80 and 130.25, during the Fifth Plan Period and 1980-81 and 1981-82 respectively.

As per Table No. 10.3, out of a total 1229 Milch Animals Supplied so far, the highest number of 409 were distributed during 1981-82, while 400 were distributed during 1978-79. Out of total animals distributed till the end of 1981-82, 304 were distributed in Burgampad block, 305 and 234 in Kothagudem and Yellandu blocks respectively. Not a single Milch Animal is distributed in the blocks of V.R.Puram and Kunavaram. In Venkatapuram block only 26 animals were distributed. (See Table 10.4)

(ii) Establishment of Milk Cooling Centres:

The I.T.D.A. Had financed two milk cooling centres at Yellandu and Bhadrachalam. Financial assistance has been provided to the milk chilling plan at Kothagudem. The total expenditure incurred by I.T.D.A. on these units is Rs.10.00 lakhs.

(iii) Establishment of Natural Breeding centres and Distribution of breeding bulls.

The I.T.D.A. has established 6 natural breeding centres at the following villages:-

1. Alubaka; 2. Aswapuram; 3. Pedanallapalli; 4. Pedagollagudem; 5. Gandugalapalli; and 6. Edugurallapalli.

Aprat from the above centres, N.B. Centres have also been started in Gowridevipeta, Mulakalapalli, V.R.Puram and Nellipaka villages with tribal welfare funds. Besides establishing these Natural Breeding Centres, the I.T.D.A. has distributed 73 breeding bulls and buffaloes, to different villages in the project area.

(iv) Co-operative Dairy, Community Dairy and Co-operative Poultry:

(a) One Co-operative Dairy with 48 members, each with one cow has been established at Chatakonda village of Kothagudem block during 1979-80.

(b) One Community dairy with 22 members, each farmer with one she buffaloe has been established during 1978-79 at Chetty village of Kunavram block.

(c) One Co-operative poultry has been established in Yellandu during 1978-79 with 8 members and 4000 birds.

These three Co-operative ventures in animal husbandry have failed and became defunct because of alleged managerial problems and lack of knowledge for tribals for their proper maintenance.

Evidently neither the I.T.D.A. nor the Co-operative Department have taken steps to train Tribals in Management and maintenance of these Institutions. If they are expected to succeed ~~such~~ training is essential before the commencement of such schemes. This has been described in detail in the 11th Chapter on Co-operation.

(v) Fodder development and concentrated feed supply:

A total number of 24 fodder plots have been established during the Fifth Plan period and 250 Kgs of Jowar Seed has been distributed to Tribal farmers. During 1978-79 and 1980-81, 5 fodder plots have been established at the following places:

1. Fodder development Plot at Veterinary Hospital, Bhadrachalam.
2. Fodder demonstration plot at Livestock unit, Bayyannagudem.

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3. Fodder plot at Aswaraopet Government Livestock Farm.

4. Fodder plot at Milk cooling centre, Kothagudem.

5. Fodder plot at Chatakonda.

These centres have been established for the fodder, multiplication and for distribution of fodder slips to tribal beneficiaries. Arrangements have been made for the supply of concentrates and nutritious feed free of cost, during 1979-80 to Tribal beneficiaries, who have been given milch animals, to raise their milk yielding capacity to give them better profits.

(vi) Distribution of Sheep, Goat and Rams.

According to the Tables 19.3 and 19.4 a total number of 530 sheep & goat units were distributed to the tribals by I.T.D.A. of these 496 units have been supplied only in 1981-82, while 34 units alone were distributed during the entire Fifth Plan period. The highest number, 387 units were distributed in Yellandu block, while distribution in all other blocks is extremely meagre.

As far as Rams distribution is concerned, a total of 68 Rams were distributed to Tribals by I.T.D.A.. Of these 39 were supplied during 1976-77 and 29 were supplied in 1979-80. Bhadrachalam is the highest recipient block in this scheme, as the tribals of this block received 33 Rams.

(vii) Piggery Developments

A total number of 90 piglets of Yorkshire type was distributed to tribals of Modugulagudem village of Sudimalla block during the Fifth Plan period as against 1400 proposed in the Plan, so the percentage of achievement by I.T.D.A. is very low in the scheme. (See Table 19.2)

(viii) Poultry Development:

Under the poultry upgradation programmes 723 exotic cockrels were exchanged for country birds during the Fifth Plan Period. The I.T.D.A. has established 12 poultry units, with 100 layers each in the Ashram schools to improve the nutritional standard of tribal students. These 12 units have been located in the villages of Paloncha, Yanambile, Bhadrachalam, Rompaid, Bojjaigudem, Parkalagandi, Old Paloncha, Irsulapuram, Yanambile (Ext), Usirikayalapalli, Ankampalem and Cheepurugudem. One poultry unit of 4000 layers has been given to Yellandu village on a co-operative basis. Besides the poultry distribution the I.T.D.A. had also distributed 425 ducks to the Tribals beneficiary.

(ix) Veterinary Institutions:

The I.T.D.A. has started two mobile veterinary input centres, one at the I.T.D.A. Headquarters at Paloncha and another at Aswaraopet during the Fifth Plan period. They are functioning till now. 45 Veterinary Institutions of Animal Husbandry Department in the Tribal areas have been strengthened with drugs and medicines. For upgrading the livestock in Tribal area, frozen semen technique is implemented by artificial insemination, for which an amount of Rs.6 lakhs was spent during the Fifth Plan and Sixth Plan periods at the mobile input project of Paloncha and Rural Livestock unit at Sampathnagar.

The I.T.D.A. has constructed two veterinary hospital buildings at Satyanarayanapuram of Nugur taluk and Aswapuram of Burgampad taluk. It has also established a normal saline plant at Veterinary Hospital, Bhadrachalam by bearing the

expenditure on construction of the building and purchase of equipment of Normal Saline Plant.

(x) Fisheries Development:

As per targets of the Plan suggested by Government in 1975 (i) the supply of 200 boats and nylon twine are proposed at a cost of Rs.40,000. (ii) There are 176 ponds and tanks available for fish culture in the Project Area. (iii) Provision has been made to charge the fish seed in these ponds at a cost of Rs.50,000/-. (iv) The Plan has also suggested a highly technical base, to develop pisiculture in paddy fields and to make a provision of Rs.20,000 towards its expenditure.
(v) The plan also suggested the construction of 20 artificial fish ponds with an expenditure of Rs.52,200. (vi) It is also proposed to train 200 tribals in fisheries and provide them with an amount of Rs.1,30,000 in addition to Rs.35,000/- towards staff appointment.

(xi) Target & Achievement of Fishery Development.

(i) The efforts of I.T.D.A. to achieve the targets in these ventures are very meagre. It has neither supplied any boats nor Nylon Twine to any single tribal, while the Officials still allege that the tribals are not coming forward to take up Fishery occupation. The allocated funds for Boats and nylon twine have been left unused. (ii) Out of 176 ponds and tanks available in the project area, the I.T.D.A. has changed fingerlings (Fifth Seed) only in 3 tanks in 1978-79 as against 170 tanks proposed at a cost of Rs.50,000/-. The reason for Tribals not taking up fishing in these tanks is that there are 176 ponds and tanks in the project area, are not available for them for fishing as they are under the

control of non-tribals and I.T.D.A. did not make any efforts to recover these ponds and tanks and restore them to tribals for their fishing. The I.T.D.A. has/done little to / thus help the Tribals to take up fishing and improve their earnings by utilising the sanctioned amounts. If the scheme of fishing development in these tanks should succeed the efforts of I.T.D.A. Officials are essential but they never came forth.

(iii) As Tribal farmers have very few acres of irrigated land fit for paddy cultivation it is also not possible for them to implement the scheme of pisiculture development in the paddy fields. Because, this method also requires a highly technical knowhow, / for which The ignorant tribals are not prepared by I.T.D.A. by affording them necessary training. The bane of the scheme is that the perspective plan of I.T.D.A. with suggested training is not backed by any practical steps for encouraging this type of pisiculture among Tribals. (iv) As for the construction of 30 artificial ponds as per perspective plan the I.T.D.A. did nothing. (v) Regarding training of 200 tribals (~~in finance~~), only 5 Tribals are trained that too only in 1978-79. It is not known what happened to these trained, as neither I.T.D.A. nor those trained made efforts to keep in touch with each other.

Conclusion:- There are thus two causes for the failure of Fishery Development Programmes i.e. (1) Defects in assessment of available resources to Tribals for Pisiculture and defective planning. (2) The improper and inadequate attention paid by the I.T.D.A. towards the Fisheries Development. (3) There is no separate staff alloted as suggested in the Plan for having an Extension Officer, one Driver, one Helper at a cost of Rs.34,000/- and posted to I.T.D.A. to implement the Fisheries Dev elopment

programmes. The I.T.D.A. has not spent any money on this programme.

The increased activity of tanks and ponds construction, necessitated the Goverrment by a proper assessment of resources availability of available ponds and tanks to interested Tribals for Pisiculture. The necessary Staff for Fisheries Development have to be appointed in I.T.D.A.. The I.T.D.A. Staff is unable to locate the benefited tribals from its records, hence we have been not consulted any beneficiary of the Fisheries schemes.

(xii) TRAINING IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The I.T.D.A. had trained 12 tribals to qualify as Veterinary Compounders and they are absorbed in the Veterinary Institutions in Tribal area. The training has been provided to 132 Tribal farmers in farm level animal husbandry and two were trained as full attendants, and two tribals in Piggery Management. In addition, 5 tribals were trained in Fisheries.

10.3 PERFORMANCE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROGRAMMES AND BENEFICIARIES VIEWS:

To ascertain the performance of the Animal Husbandry programmes, the Institute selected 62 beneficiaries of milch animal distribution, 30 beneficiaries of sheep and rams distribution to assess the performance of the piggery scheme implementation our staff visited Modugulagudem village, where it is implemented. But we were not able to get a single beneficiary as the scheme is said to have failed and became defunct long back since 1980. We visited Chatrakonda, Chetty and Yellandu villages to assess the effectiveness of Co-operative ventures in Animal Husbandry and found that these schemes were an utter failure, due to managerial problems. This is

discussed in detail in Chapter II on Co-operation.

(i) Distribution of Milch Animals: The villagewise number of respondents under Milch Animal scheme and additional income generated from the scheme is presented in Table 10.5.

(ii) Distribution of Cross Breed Heifer Calves: Among the sample beneficiaries and villages, the 17 beneficiaries from Five villages received Jersy Cows (C.B.H.C.). This scheme was implemented on a large scale during the 1978-79. As per Table 10.5 out of a total of 17 beneficiaries, not a single beneficiary was consulted in the selection of cows. Only one beneficiary felt satisfied with the selection while the rest (16) were acutely dissatisfied with the quality of the cows, given to them. But, as they got them almost free of cost they hope to benefit to some extent. Even such hopes are dashed to earth as only four out of seventeen Jersy Cows supplied to sample beneficiaries are alive and all the rest ~~14~~ 13 are said to have died due to unsuitable climatic conditions of the area and lack of knowledge among beneficiaries as to how to maintain them properly. Even the four beneficiaries whose animals are alive have not benefited much by this scheme as their income from these animals were too meagre as their average lactation period is only three months. The beneficiaries spend on an average Rs.3 per day on grass alone. They are unable to feed them with concentrates and nutritious feed. As such on an average they get only one litre milk per day. The average income generated by this scheme per respondent is only Rs.90/-.

Causes for failure of scheme: (1) The beneficiaries consent has not been taken into consideration, at the time of cows purchase.

(2) The beneficiaries appear to be not interested in the scheme or not satisfied with the quality of animals given to them. They received them as though they were supplied as a gift free of cost and hoped to benefit. They have no interest in the proper maintenance of their animals. (3) Beneficiaries have not been provided with the ncessary knowledge for proper maintenance of Jersy Cows. They don't know how to feed a Jersy type of animal. The I.T.D.A. also has not taken any steps to acquaint the Tribals as how to rear and feed such animals. (4) Adequate veterinary facilities are not provided in this villages or in nearby villages, as the Jersy type of cows require intensive medical & health care; (5) Above all, the climatic conditions of this area with high temperature are not suitable for the adoption of Jersy Cow rearing. The veterinarians in I.T.D.A. have not properly assessed the climatic suitability before implementing the scheme and distributed the Jersy Cows to tribals on a mass scale in the wake of late Sanjay Gandhi's visit to this area. It looks, instead of supplying Jersy type of cows to Tribals without adequate Training to maintain them distribution of buffaloes would be very useful to the Tribals in this area.

(iii) <u>She Buffaloes Distributions</u> As per Table No.10.5 the beneficiaries received two types of she buffaloes i.e. Local type of buffaloes and Murrah buffaloes (improved variety). It can b e seen from Table No.10.5 that the local type of animals give better profits with less expenditure compared to the Murrah buffaloes, which yield less milk with more expenditure. The average number of lactations per beneficiary is more than one in the case of local variety

TABLE :19.5

DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS TO TRIBALS AND THEIR PROFITABILITY

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	YEAR OF SUPPLY	TYPE OF ANIMAL	TOTAL NO. OF RESPONDENTS	At the time of purchase the beneficiary		Respondents satisfaction		Present position of the animal		Lactation period		Average milk yield per day (in ltrs)	Average expediture per day (in Rs.)	Milk self consumed (in-ltrs)	Income from milk (in Rs.)	Average income per respondent (in Rs.)
					CONSULTED	NOT-CONSULTED.	SATISFIED.	NOT-SATISFIED.	ALIVE	DEAD	NO. OF TIme.	AVERAGE IN MONTHS					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1.	Elchireddy-palli (Boorgampad)	1975	Local type	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	6	27	8	3	2	2240	560
2.	Bangarujalu (Kothagudem)	1976	"	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	12	2	5	-	738	738
3.	Lingalapalli (Aswaraopet)	1977	"	8	6	2	6	2	6	2	11	39	15	4.50	4	3400	425
4.	Viswanathapalli, (Yellandu)	1978	Jersy Cow	3	0	3	1	2	3	-	3	12	4	11	-	980	326.67
5.	Kotilingala (Yellandu	1978	Local Type	6	1	5	2	4	6	-	8	26	12	25	-	3300	550
6.	Polaram (Boorgampad)	1978	Murrah Buffaloe	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	10	3	3	-	780	390

Contd.

Table No.10.5 (Contd.)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
7.	Ramachandra puram (Kothagudem)	1978	Jersy Cow	5	-q	5	-=	5	1	4	1	3	1	-	-	180	36
8.	Koyagudem (Sudimalla)	1978	"	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Govindrala (Yellandu)	1978	"	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1980	Local type	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	17	3	6	-	1320	330
10.	Ootlapalli (Aswaraopet)	1979	Jersy Cow	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Anjanapuram (Yellandu)	1979	Murrah Buffaloe	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	10	3.5	5	1	840	420
12.	Jagannatha-Puram (Aswaraopet)	1980	"	13	5	8	8	5	13	-	-	Calves	-	-	-	-	Calves
13.	Nandhinichelka. (Bhadrachalam)	1980	"	6	1	5	2	4	6	-	6	16	8	14	-	1550	252.5(
14.	Medvai (Bhadrachalam)	1980	"	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	9	2	1	-	405	405
	Total			62	20	42	26	36	45	17	43	181			7	15698	253.1(

and only one in the case of Murrah buffaloe. The average milk yield per animal per day is two litres from local buffaloes, whereas it is only 1.75 litres from Murrah buffaloe even though this type of animals should yield at least 5 to 6 litres milk per day. According to the beneficiaries views, there is no adequate medical & health facilities available in the village or nearby village. In some of the sample villages veterinary Institutions are available, but the required medicines are not available to the beneficiaries. Due to their not having any irrigated land of their own or pasture lands the beneficiaries incur lot of expenditure on grass alone. Hence they are unable to purchase concentrates and nutritious feed for their animals. The I.T.D.A. arrangements for supply of concentrates and nutritious feed supply is also not reaching the beneficiaries. A few beneficiaries who received such facility, also feel as there is no continuity in such supplies, they have not benefited much.

Causes for Partial Success: In the light of above facts of this scheme the Milch Animal distribution scheme has not generated the expected additional income to the beneficiaries. The causes for this are:

(1) The poor economic conditions of tribals make them invest less on animal feeding,

(2) Lack of adequate fodder facility to the beneficiaries;

(3) Lack of technical knowledge for better maintenance of animals and to earn more profits.

(4) Absence of beneficiaries consent in selection of animals and supply of poor quality animals at low cost;

(5) Lack of interest among beneficiaries in adopting the milch animal rearing scheme and the imposing of this scheme on those not interested;

(6) The I.T.D.A. has not provided necessary inputs to this scheme i.e.Medical & Health care facility to the animals, supply of concentrates and nutritious feed, establishment of milk collection centres etc.

In view of this discouraging plight, based on the poor economic conditions of the tribals it would have been more profitable to supply local type of fuffaloes instead of murrah buffaloes. Local buffaloes or bullocks require less fodder and less investment. Any person can rear them without specific knowledge. The I.T.D.A. has also to create the interest among the beneficiaries to rear the animal in a proper way by taking the consent of beneficiaries in the selection of the animals and giving him full freedom in selection. The amount of sanction for purchase of animals has also to be increased to get better quality of animals. Before supply of milch animals the I.T.D.A. has to ensure the proper infrastructure like facilities of veterinary aid supply of fodder, supply of concentrates and nutritious feed, establishment of Milk Collection Centres etc. Then only the expected goals of economic uplift is possible to achieve.

(iv) Distribution of Sheep Units, Goat Units and Rams;

As per Table No.9.6 a total of 30 beneficiaries were interviewed. The total number of sheep distributed to these beneficiaries are 458. On an average 15 sheep are given to each beneficiary. Out of the total sheep supplied 296

TABLE : 19.6

BLOCKWISE VILLAGEWISE INCOME & EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENTS CONTACTED FOR I.T.D.A.. SHEEP, GOAT & RAMS SCHEME (1975-82)

S.NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NAME OF THE VILLAGE	TOTAL NO.OF RESPONDENTS	TOTAL NO.OF SHEEP GIVEN	AVERAGE NO.OF SHEEP PER HEAD	PRESENT POSITION OF THE SHEEP GIVEN			TOTAL INCOME FROM SHEEP	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON SHEEP	TOTAL NET INCOME FROM SHEEP	AVERAGE NET INCOME FROM SHEEP
						Total No. Alive	Total No. Dead	Total No. Sold				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	BADRACHALAM	1.Narayanapuram	2	2*	1*	2*	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	YELLANDU	2.Govindarala-Banjara.	3	51	17	-	51	-	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	SUDIMALLA	3.Mutyalampad	3	63	21	63	-	-	NIL	NIL	NIL'	NIL
4.	ASWARAOPETA	1.Lingalapalli	14	168	12	106	14	48	1500	NIL	1500	107
5.	THIRUMALAPALAM	1.Kusumanchi	2	42	21	37	-	5	345	10	335	167.5
		2.Chandruthanda	5	110	22	66	44	-	700	80	620	124
		3.Mootapuram	1	22	22	22	-	-	150	NIL	150	150
	TOTALS		30	458	15.27	296	109	53	2695	90	2605	86.83

* Rams.

sheep are alive and the rest 109 are reported to be dead due to disease and non-availability of veterinary facility. In Narayanapuram village, only Rams were distributed for breeding purpose.

In Muthyalampadu and Govindrala Banjara villages the beneficiaries (Lambada tribes) were given 20 sheep each on a 50% subsidy basis. But, within fifteen days of supply all of them are said to have died of disease due to lack of adequate veterinary facilities. The beneficiaries have invested Rs.2000 per head by borrowing towards 50% loan component for getting the sheep units. The scheme had hit them adversely as they have to pay the loans with interest without getting any benefit out of the scheme. But the Project Officer, I.T.D.A. does not agree with the story of the beneficiaries of this village whom he thinks to be over smart. It is believed that they have actually disposed of all their sheep in markets soon after their supplying to them and secured the 50% benefit by abusing the 50% subsidy by I.T.D.A..

The Koya beneficiaries of Lingalapalli village are benefited to some extent as they got on an average Rs.107/- per head, by sale of mannure. Out of total 14 beneficiaries only 4 beneficiaries sold their sheep to get benefit of 50% (Rs.800) I.T.D.A. subsidy for purchasing them. The rest of the 10 beneficiaries are rearing the sheep till the time of our visit in a proper manner and earning the income out of sale of mannure. The strength of sheep of these beneficiaries has increased considerably from 12 to 20 to 30.

The sheep distribution scheme has proved very successful in the villages of Tirumalayapalem block where this scheme was implemented under MADA Programme. The average income per head to the beneficiaries ranges an average income per head from Rs.167, Rs.124, Rs.150 per annum by sale of mannure in the villages of Kusumanchi, Chandrathanda and Mootapuram respectively.

By personal observation and informal discussions with the neighbouring people, our Research Team found that all most all the beneficiaries from Lambada tribe sold their sheep units and got money abusing the subsidy given to them by I.T.D.A., while the Koyas killed the animals for eating meat. The beneficiaries who kept the sheep for rearing are very few.

CHAPTER - 11

COOPERATION

11.1. Cooperative Structure Under ITDA Programmes:

According to I.T.D.A. Plan credit and marketing are to be combined for purposes of having an effective loaning programme. To combine the credit and marketing C.P.C.M. and C.S.(Girijan Primary Cooperative Marketing and Credit Society) for 50,000 tribal population and C.M.Cs (Credit Marketing Centres) one, for every 2,000 tribals are proposed.

11.2. Cooperative Credit Structure:

Credit and marketing facilities with finances are also provided by R.B.I. and N.C.D.C.. The credit limits demarcated for production and consumption are estimated at Rs.150/- per acre and Rs.100/- per member for production and consumption credits, respectively. On the basis of these financial targets for the Vth plan Rs.116.03 lakhs for production and consumption credit, Rs.127.64 lakhs for marketing of agriculture and Minor forest produces, and Rs.23.20 lakhs for supply of inputs have been estimated.

11.3. Role of G.C.C.:

The G.C.C. is playing an important role in offering credit and marketing facilities for tribals in Khammam district (Palonche division). In addition to the efforts of G.C.C. to uplift the tribal communities and make them self-reliant, a variety

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of cooperative activities by other agencies have been taken up. I.T.D.A. has taken the initiative for this purpose in Khammam Scheduled area. The activities of G.C.C. societies are spread over the entire project area of Khammam barring the taluks of Madhira and Khammam which are non-scheduled areas. Under GCC Paloncha sub-division 5 Girijan Primary Cooperative Societies are functioning which are located at Bhadrachalam, Dammapeta, Paloncha, Yellandu andVenkatapuram. Totally 74 procurement centres are functioning under the above five G.P.C.S.S. for purchasing the Minor Forest Produce from the tribals. The number of D.R. Depots functioning by the major district roads and in the interior parts of scheduled area are indicated as below:

TABLE NO. 11.1.

Sl No	Name of the G.P.C.S.	Total No. of D.R.Depots functioning	Out of the D.R.Depots functioning	
			On the M.D.R.	In the interior parts
1	Bhadrachalam	21	9	12
2	Paloncha	16	4	12
3	Yellandu	19	2	17
4	Dammapeta	15	7	8
5	Venkatapuram	10	9	1
		81	31	50

Source: Short notes of activities of G.C.C. Paloncha division-Khammam.

Presently there are 81 D.R.Depots functioning in the Project area. 62% of these depots serve the needs of the tribals living in the interior. The G.C.C. offers short-term agricultural

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loans to tribals for agricultural operations in components of cash as well as kind. It also offers financial assistance to purchase oil engines and motor pump sets for the development of agriculture to the tribals.

T R I C O R:

Another agency is TRICOR (Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation) which takes special interest in implementing specific economic support programmes for the benefit of scheduled tribes in Khammam, in the fields of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. There is no separate agency for TRICOR formed at the district head quarters. The I.T.D.A. Paloncha is the agency for the A.P.S.T. Cooperative Finance Corporation. In all 30 schemes of different types have been taken up with the help of margin money from TRICOR for the benefit of 1649 tribal beneficiaries in the project area.

X 11.4. L A M P S:

The Five Primary Cooperative Marketing Societies are converted into LAMPS. In addition to these five, two more - one at Kunavaram, and another at Vara Ramachandra Puram also recently came into existence. The main objectives of introducing LAMPS is (i) to provide short-term and medium term credit cover: (ii) consumption loans, through district level cooperative central bank and (iii) to have carry operational branches, for purchase and sale of Minor Forest Produce and Agricultural Produce. X

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11.5: Activities Under The Umbrella of Cooperation:

Under the umbrella of cooperation many notable steps have been taken by I.T.D.A. to help the tribals by activities like offering marginal money assistance through cooperative societies, share capital, financial assistance, thus, strengthening of cooperative societies in every way. In the years 1975-76 & 1976-77 an amount of Rs. 0.98, Rs. 1.35 lakhs was spent on cooperation respectively. From 1977-78 to 1980-81, yearwise blockwise, expenditure is shown in the Table below. In 1981-82, a total of Rs.4,28,274 has been spent in this sector.

Table No. 11.2.

Year-wise - Blockwise Expenditure Particulars on Share Capital and Marginal Assistance to Cooperative Societies.

Sl No.	Name of the Block	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1	Sudimalla	30,000	-	-	1,800	N.A.
2	Yellandu	26,000	-	1,800	-	N.A.
3	Kothagudem	27,000	9,298	50,000	-	N.A.
4	Burgamphad	28,000	36,640	24,572	-	N.A.
5	Aswaraopet	29,000	39,240	6,802	3,600	N.A.
6	Bhadrachalam	28,250	-	700	-	N.A.
7	V.R.Puram	27,520	-	-	3,600	N.A.
8	Kunavaram	27,900	-	3,500	-	N.A.
9	Venkatapuram	33,328	13,180	5,000	26,060	N.A.
	T O T A L	2,56,998	98,358	92,374	35,060	

Spurce: ITDA Base Paper prepared in connection with visit of Central Team.

In all an amount of Rs.11.44 lakhs was spent for benefiting 2379 members of Scheduled Tribes.

11.6. Cooperative Joint Farming Societies and Allied Organisations;

To strengthen cooperative activities, 48 Cooperative Joint Farming Societies, 6 Taluk Tribal Cooperative Service Societies and the Girijan Goods Clearance Cooperative Society (with 12 members) at Yellandu were established. In addition to these, two Community Dairies and One Cooperative Poultry were established, one each at Chatakonda, Chetti and Yellandu respectively. Since inception of ITDA in 1965 till 1982, an amount of Rs.11.44 lakhs was spent(as shown in above table) for enrolling the membership of tribals in Cooperative Societies and to provide the societies with some basic infrastructure.

11.7: Joint Farming Societies:

Out of a total 48 Joint Farming Societies only 12 were taken up for intensive development. A full time manager (Agriculture Graduate) is employed in each society for its maintenance. This adoption was for a period of 3 years. During the 3 year period care was taken to see that the society developed a leadership of its own, capable of tackling the normal day-to-day problems. During the year of intensive development, irrigation potential was first created and land was systematically developed and all the required inputs were supplied at subsidised rates.

During the field study, it has been observed that not even one Joint Farming Society is functioning successfully. The assistance from ITDA used to be ~~offered~~ utilised by the members jointly. But now the ~~societies~~ members have started cultivating separately. But with gradually persistant managerial problems plauging them and lack of cooperative spirit

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and understanding among them, most of those societies became defunct. As per the results of lift irrigation, community bore wells, agricultural inputs, like High Yielding Varieties, Fertilizers, Pesticides supplied by ITDA, these are discussed in their respective chapters and hence they are not taken up here again, to avoid repetetion.

A total of 50 Cooperative Horticulture Farming Societies have been proposed for landless labourers, during 5th Plan period in the perspective plan. But, actually only one society has been started at Thirumampet. Horticulture programme was to be undertaken by tribal Joint Farming Societies, but this scheme has not obtained any yields, in any of the villages in the project area.

11.8: Talug Tribal Cooperative Service Societies:

These societies have been established only during 1977-78. All the service activities have been assigned to them. The ITDA has purchased 6 tractors and handed them over to these societies to help the tribals in their cultivation, while these tractors are given on hire at commercial rates to non-tribals. From the hire earnings to non-tribals, a free tractor service is sought to be made available to tribals to run the facility on a no-profit no-loss basis. During our field study, it is observed that the tribal farmers are not used to the tractors for ploughing operations except in the case of two or three Joint Farming Societies. Due to their lack of technical and managerial knowledge the tribals found it difficult to make use of tractors in a proper way. They should have been first trained in the methods of using them and attending to their repairs, before giving them tractors. The tribals by themselves could not acquire such knowledge, with the

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result these tractors again were just returned to ITDA. As the ITDA itself is unable to make any effective use of them, they obtained the approval of the governing body in March 1982 to dispose them off. Thus, the experiment of Tractor ploughing ended in a failure.

11.9: Community Dairy:

Two Community Dairies have been started in the agency area by ITDA, one each is located at Chetti and Chata Konda.

In Chetti, community dairy was started in 1977 with 21 tribal women members. For each member, one graded Murra Buffalloe was supplied. One shed was also constructed for the dairying by ITDA. This dairy had raised fodder on a plot of one acre. Until the grass grew, upto six months, the animal feed was supplied by ITDA on 100% subsidy. This scheme has also been given to tribals on 50% subsidy basis by Nagarjuna Grameena Bank (NGB), Chintoor. The cost of each animal was Rs.1500/-. The yield of milk has been 3 to 4 litres per day on an average. This milk used to be marketed in Chintoor. It is reported that after one year, most of the animals supplied died due to the effects of floods from river Sabari, with the result this community dairy became defunct. At present, only three or four animals are alive. The beneficiaries are taking care of these animals.

In Chata Konda a dairy was started in 1978, with a total membership of 48 tribal men members. This functioned successfully for two years, upto 1980, Under the full control of ITDA. Sheds were

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constructed at a cost of Rs.90,000/-. The total cost of animals was Rs.1.5 lakhs. The ITDA officials reported that inspite of all the encouragement given to the society, members themselves did not take enough interest in this scheme. The beneficiaries expressed according to ITDA, difficulties in taking care of these animals, and failed to consult the ITDA in the problems faced by them. Thus, due to lack of interest and indifference of members, this dairy became defunct. The animals were sold to others with 50% loan from Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Peloncha and remaining animals were distributed to individuals on 50% subsidy basis. Thus, the aim of establishing community dairies in the ITDA area has not achieved the desired results.

11.10. Cooperative Poultry:

Another cooperative venture is the establishment of a poultry on cooperative lines with a capacity of 2,500 birds and with a provision of 50% subsidy at Yellandu. This Cooperative Poultry farm was started on 1-5-1977, with 40 members consisting of 19 tribal members and 21 scheduled castes members. The sponsors of this scheme are the ITDA and SFDA*. Up to 1982, 4 batches of poultry have been raised with 4000 chicks for the first batch, and 2500 chicks for the 2nd batch. Financial help has been obtained from Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Tekulapalli. For poultry shed construction ITDA has given Rs.60,000/- non-recurring grant. The third and fourth batches have also been financed by Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Sathyanarayana Puram. The society got a small profit from the second batch. But during the period of 1st and

* Now called as D.R.D.A.

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3rd batches, the poultry suffered a loss, though the ITDA had provided technical supervision and marketing facilities at Kothaguden and Yellandu. The ITDA officials expressed that the banks are not any more coming forth to give loans to this society. The beneficiaries expressed the ipinion that ar the maintenance and supervision of the poultry farm is under the ITDA officials, they could not do much. It has not been possible for the Research Staff to know the exact reasons for this failure, but the fact remains that poultry unit stands defunct. Now poultry farming could be a profitable scheme if it properly maintained with full capacity of birds, technical knowledge and management knowhow. It is understood that the Banks are ready to finance if full time veterinary officer could be alloted to look after the poultry farm. This is a matter of worth careful examination by ITDA.

The success of cooperative ventures like Joint Farming Societies, Cooperative Dairies, Girijan Cooperative Societies, Cooperetives efforts in agriculture, irrigation and animal husbandry depends on efforts made to train the tribals in cooperative management successfully, notwithstanding the usual problems with cooperative societies in general.

CONCLUSIONS:

Cooperative Credit and Marketing Facilities have been given a decent trial in the project area through One C.P.C.S. for every 50,000 members and One C.S. for every 2000 tribals. Rs.116.03 lakhs were provided for production and consumption credit.

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Rs.126.64 lakhs were alloted for marketing of agriculture and Minor Forest Produce. Supply of inputs at a cost of Rs.22.20 lakhs was made available. GCC had established 81 D.R. depots, to meet the needs of 62 per cent of the tribals in the interior. It also offered short and medium term loans for agriculture. TRICOR gave them large amounts of marginal money. No details as for share capital, financial assistance for strengthening cooperative credit are given except in a small figure of Rs.4,28,374 In the report to the Central Team by the Project Officer in 1981-82.

The Cooperative effort in Joint Farming Societies has failed as it failed in community dairy and community poultry for want of managerial and technical assistance except in the case of the GCC which is running DR Depots that too witnessed criticism about high price and a trend towards profitability.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The experiment has failed for want of motivation in training in the methods of cooperation of tribals which is a must if they have to succeed in adopting cooperation as a way of life.

(ii) Proper incentives for improvement of Joint Farming Cooperatives with instructions, technical and managerial assistance along with technical knowhow for cropping pattern, irrigation facilities have to be provided.

(iii) Cooperation, as it developed in tribal communities has not been able to acquaint itself with any distinction in view of the various difficulties already discussed in this chapter and which have to be remedied for a better performance.

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CHAPTER - 12

INDUSTRIES

12.1. Industrial Base of Khammam:

Khammam project area has vast potentialities for forest and agro-based industries. The industrialisation process in the area was started as early as 1940's with the coal mining industry at Kothagudem and Yellandu taluks. But the benefits of this industry were not fully realised by tribals on account of their illiteracy and lack of technical knowledge required for working in this industry.

12.2. Proposed Industries:

To develop the rich raw material based project area by involving the tribals in industries, during the Vth Plan mineral and agro-forest based industries have been suggested in the Project area. In all, 20 types of industries have been proposed in the I.T.D.A. plan to establish 22 units in each of the nine blocks. The total estimated cost for Vth plan (recurring) has been estimated at an expenditure of Rs.4,81,325 and non-recurring expenditure of Rs.8,19,350. For VI th plan period, 13 units with a recurring expenditure of 9,62,650 and non-recurring expenditure of Rs.15,48,000 have been proposed. The details of industries proposed have been discussed in an earlier chapter.

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12.3. Targets and Achievements:

There is a wide gap between plan targets and achievements. Out of 20 types of industries suggested only 3 tailoring units were started one each at Chetti, Venkatapuram and Paloncha at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakhs. A fruit preservation plant was in existence befofe the commencement of the plan. The plan only suggested that it should be strengthened but the I.T.D.A. records are silent about strengthening of this unit.

Training in bee-keeping has been imparted to 12 S.Ts. at a cost of Rs.5,400/-. Sericulture programme has been taken up in an area of 135 acres in Venkatapuram Panchayat Samithi at a cost of Rs.4.79 lakhs benefiting 100 tribals. I.T.D.A. officials told the investigating team that the schemes like Bamboo and Basket making, trade assistance and rope making are under processing for 1982-83 Action Plan which only suggests no serious attention has been paid so far. The year-wise and block-wise expenditure on industries by I.T.D.A. is shown in Table No. 1.2.1..

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TABLE No. 12.1

YEAR-WISE AND BLOCK-WISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS ON INDUSTRIES SINCE INCEPTION OF I.T.D.A.

Sl No	Name of the block	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Sudimella	-	N.A.	-	-	18,196	13,200	-	31,396
2	Yellandu	-	N.A.	-	-	18,190	44,600	-	62,790
3	Kothagudem	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	1,99,500	-	2,17,690
4	Burgampahad	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	4,800	-	22,990
5	Aswaraopet	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	9,000	-	27,190
6	Bhadrachalam	-	N.A	1,37,097	10,783	18,190	19,264	-	1,85,334
7	V.R.Puram	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	-	-	18,190
8	Kunavaram	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	-	-	18,190
9	Venkatapuram	-	N.A	-	-	18,190	45,343	4,79,000	5,42,533
	TOTAL	-	38,000**	1,37,097	10,783	1,63,716	3,35,707	4,79,000	11,74,303*

* It includes cumulative expenditure incurred in 1976-77.

** Cumulative figures: Releases & Expenditure of ITDA - Paloncha.

Source: Base paper prepared in connection of visit of Central Team.

The above expenditure particulars were shown on activities like Beedi making centre, toy making centre, sewing machine centres, sericulture and others, but the expenditures incurred on other schemes are not specified. This was all the information supplied by ITDA from which it is not possible to make any industry-wise

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comments.

12.4. Beedi Making Centre:

With the intention of starting a production centre at Bhadrachalam, training scheme in Beedi making was taken up by the ITDA in 1978. Training in beedi making was given to three batches totalling 116 tribals, 10 males and 106 females belonging to different villages within a radius of 5 K.M. to Bhadrachalam. The tribals from sorrounding villages came for training the three batches; 50 in First Batch, 30 in Second Batch and 36 in Third Batch. Training was given to each member for a period of six months with a stipend of Rs.100/- per month.

When some of these trainees were interviewed during our field study, they expressed that the training given to them has not proved beneficial in the absence of a production unit. For starting a production centre, it is paid that a licence was issued by the Government to a tribal society but finances could not be mobilised as no financial institute came forward to finance the unit. The Forest Department was also not cooperative in supplying the beedi leaves, it is understood.

12.5. Toy Making Centre:

As per the proposals of Deputy Director of Industries, Khammam a training programme in toy making was started at Bhadrachalam on 17th February, 1978 for training tribals in toy making, at a cost of Rs. 13,476 for a period of Six Months. A single batch of

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7 was trained with a stipend of Rs.100/- per each trainee. But none of these trainees were available to ascertain their opinion on the success of this scheme. They did not report to ITDA and ITDA does not know their whereabouts. After completion of the training for the first batch, the scheme was wound up. No production centre was started.

The idea of training tribals for toy making has ended in failure, though it had no potential for enabling them to earn their livelihood. The officials do not appear to be serious in running the training-cum-production centre. All the efforts made in this regard resulted in the waste of funds. The officers in charge should be personally held responsible for their success.

12.6. Sericulture:

Sericulture programme has been taken up in Venkatapuram Panchayat Samithi at a cost of Rs.4.79 lakhs for benefiting 100 tribals. One Sericulture inspector has also been appointed to guide and assist the tribals in technicalities of sericulture raising. As this block is found to be suitable with appropriate climatic conditions to grow sericulture.

This is found to be a successfull scheme. The beneficiaries are said to be very well off after starting this scheme. They are said to be getting regular technical assistance and encouragement from the silk board. The Research Team interviewed nine beneficiaries engaged in sericulture scheme. They all expressed the view that this scheme has been very beneficial to them as

on an average they are getting an amount of Rs.900/- net income per acre (as shown in Table No. 12.2). This is a successful scheme needing further encouragement. It has seen potentialities for increasing sericulture as well as earnings of tribals.

12.6: Sewing Machines:

Three sewing centres were started at Venkatapuram, Chatti and Paloncha by I.T.D.A.. In Chetti and Venkatapuram only one Batch was trained, after which the centres were closes on alleged grounds of administrative and management problems. Paloncha Centre alone is functioning at present. In Venkatapuram ITDA distributed Five Sewing machines on the basis of 50% subsidy and 50% of loan sanctioned by Nagarjuna Grameena Bank. In Venkatapuram on a repayment schedule by easy instalments.

The research team interviewed 12 beneficiaries in all, 5 in Venkatapuram and 7 in Chintoor. After completing the training, the trainees have taken to tailoring as a profession. In Chintoor the trainees received machines on loan basis from Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Chintoor branch but they have not received 50% subsidy from ITDA. In Venkatapuram trainees received sewing machines on 50% subsidy from ITDA and 60% loan from Nagarjuna Grameena Bank Branch, Venkatapuram. They are repaying the loan as per their convenience. They are better of than before. It is a successful scheme. average net income of respondents in Chintoor is about Rs.619/- per year and in Venkatapuram Rs.2,721/- per year (shown in Table No. 12.3).

It is suggested that this scheme should be implemented with some changes for the better. A women Welfare Officer should be appointed to look after the women's welfare programmes in the project area. It is also better to appointment women instructors for giving training in tailoring to women. Strict discipline at the premises of training units has to be enforced in the interest of trainees and better management.

C O N C L U S I O N:

The industrial activity in the ITDA area has thus not been very impressive as against all the rosy plans on paper. The scheme that failed for want of production centres have been left with wastage of trained manpower. No successful efforts have been made to use the trained manpower in beedi making, toy making, rope and basket making for the furtherance of all these activities and enriched tribal life even in the schemes like tailoring, seri-culture. The success achieved has not lead to further expansion, lethargy governing the scheme of industrial expansion programme. Unless the Project Officers and the Deputy Directors of Industires and Industry Commissioners take a serious interest in the progress of schemes for the welfare of tribals these schemes are not going to be a success as they are expected to be. Departments of Agriculture as in Sericulture, industries for toy making and the financial institutions have to take a vigorous interest if things have to be improved in ITDA.

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TABLE NO. 12.2.

RESPONDENTS INCOME PARTICULARS FROM ITDA SERICULTURE PROGRAMME

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Total No.of Respondents	Total No. of Acres Under		Average no. of acres per head		Total Net income		Average net income per head		Total Average net income per head
				Mulbory	Teser	Mulbory	Teser	Mulbory	Teser	Mulbory	Teser	
1	Kothagudem	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
2	Badrachalam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
3	Yellandu	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
4	Sudimalla	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
5	Aswaraopeta	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
6	Boorgampahad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
7	Venkatapuram	Koyabesta-Gudem	11	11	Nil	1	-	9,900	Nil	900	-	900
8.	V.R.Puram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
9	Koonavaram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
10	Tirumalayapalem	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
11	T O T A L	1	11	11	Nil	1	-	9,900	Nil	900	-	900

Source: Primary Data.

TABLE NO. 12.3.

INCOME PARTICULARS OF SEWING MACHINES SCHEME RESPONDENTS

Sl No	Name of the Block	Name of the village	Total No. of Respondents contacted (per year)	Total No. of machines given (per year)	Total income (per year)	Total Expenditure (per year)	Total Net income (per year)	Average net income per Head (per year)
1	Kothagudem	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Badrachalam	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Yellandu	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Sudimalla	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Aswaraopeta	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Boorgamphad	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Venkatapuram	Venkatapuram	5	5	4,800	1,728	3,096	619
8	V.R.Puram	Chintoor	7	7	21,600	2,556	19,044	2,721
9	Koonavaram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
10	Tirumalayapalem	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
11	T O T A L		12	12	26,400	4,284	22,140	1,845/- per year 154/- permonth

Source; Primary Data.

CHAPTER : XIII

COMMUNICATIONS

13.1 NEED FOR GOOD COMMUNICATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA.

An efficient net work of communication system is essential in the Project Area for the development of Agriculture, Mining, Quarrying, Trade, Commerce and Agro-Forest based industries.

13.2 NETWORK OF ROADS PROPOSED AND TARDY ACHIEVEMENTS.

For the development of transport facilities in Khammam Project Area, a total length of 1491.90 K.ms of new road, as well as completion of old spill over works, have been proposed to cover the vast belt of tribal and backward area, at a cost of Rs.728.69 lakhs for the project period. Of this amount, Rs.126.57 is alloted for Vth Perspective Plan period of Khammam I.T.D.A. and Rs.117.89 for VIth Perspective Plan period, to complete the roadworks in Project Area, as a whole. So far, out of Rs.244.46 lakhs to be spent as shown above for the Vth and VIth Perspective Plan periods, hardly an amount of Rs.8,13,879* has been spent on road works in Tribal areas upto 1982, which is a very paltry sum, thus leaving a wide gulf between the targets and achievements in road construction.

The road works completed by I.T.D.A. and Executive Engineer Panchayat Raj (E.E.P.R.) is given in the Table No.13.1 (See Next Page).

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* Source: Base paper prepared in connection of visit of Central Team; Details of works was not given anywhere.

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TABLE NO.13.1

PARTICULARS OF COMPLETED ROAD WORKS IN THE PROJECT AREA

S.NO.	NAME OF THE ROAD	AMOUNT SPENT (in Rs.)
1.	2.	3.
1.	Formation of road from Chennavarigudem to Kadisalagudem	5,000
2.	Formation of road from Ragabainagudem to Cheemalapadu	60,000
3.	Formation of road from Ragoboinagudem to Narayanapuram.	16,800
4.	Special repairs to Krishnasagar form road.	36,000
5.	Special repairs to road from P.W.D. road to Pataromapdid	20,000
6.	Formation of an approach road from main road to K.S. form.	30,000
7.	Formation of road from Rompaid to Oddugudam village	20,000
8.	Formation of road from Usirikayalapalli to Sitarampuram village	80,000
9.	Formation of road from Kandagalolu to Ramakrishnapuram.	20,000
10.	Formation of road from Thimmaraopet to Moodapocharam	60,000
11.	Formation of road from Mannilavarigudem to Sunnambatti.	60,000
12. (a)	Constn. of 2 rows of pipe culvert in Kms + on lingals pallisoap	4,700
(b)	" 1 row of 2'4 Pipe culvert 1/3+200 palli soap	2,930
(c)	" of 2 rows of 2'4 " 2/1+500 "	11,040
(d)	" of " " " 3/8+130 "	13,670
(e)	" " " " " 2/5+120 "	5,800
(f)	" " 1 row of 2-6 pipe culvert 2/9 "	3,280
(g)	" " 2 rows of 2' " " 5/1+100	6,780
	TOTAL	4,56,000

Source: Office of the Project Offices I.T.D.A. Paloncha.

13.3 ROADS TAKEN UP BY ROAD AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

In addition to I.T.D.A., Roads & Building Division has also taken up the road works in Tribal areas of Khammam with the funds from Tribal Welfare Department. The particulars of Road works by R & B Division, Khammam is presented in Table No.13.2

TABLE NO.13.2

THE ROAD WORKS IN SCHEDULED AREA IN R & B DIVN. PROGRAMMES DURING 1975-82

S.NO.	NAME OF THE ROAD	TOTAL LENGTH (in Kms)	EXPENDITURE DURING 1975-82 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Aswaraopet - Boorgampad	29.89	15.76
2.	Yellandu - Paktel	35.40	24.37
3.	Annapareddipalli-mulkapalli	19.00	2.06
4.	Dammapet - Allepalli	6.75	4.60
	TOTAL	90.15	46.79

Source: Executive Engineer, (R & B) Division, Khammam.

In order to benefit the maximum number of settlements, cluster programmes for roads have been suggested in the Perspective Plan, but, they could not be followed. The construction of road works has to be speeded up in VIth Plan period, if the targets set, have to be fulfilled. There is also no trace of any road works being under taken by National Rural Employment Programme, though a lot of emphasis is being given by Government of India with lots of funds and foodgrains provided for creation of permanent local assets.

13.4 COMMUNICATION:

A total of 39 Branch Post Offices, one sub-post office and post box facilities in 65 places, have been proposed in

During the period 1975-82, a total of 51 Branch Post Offices alone are opened in the Project Area. Out of these 51 Branch Post Offices, 17 are in Yellandu taluk, 12 are in Kothagudem taluk, 12 are in Boorgampad taluk, 5 are in Bhadrachalam taluk and rest (5) are in Nugur taluk. Nine Branch Post Offices were upgraded to sub-post Offices. In addition to the above, 79 post office counters and 272 letter boxes are also made available in the Tribal villages of Khammam Project area. Out of total 79 Post Office Counters created, 22 are in Yellandu taluk, 26 are in Kothagudem taluk, 16 are in Bhadrachalam taluk, 4 are in Nugur taluk and 11 are in Boorgampad taluk.

Out of 272 letter boxes made available, 79 are in Bhadrachalam taluk, 58 are in Nugur taluk, 54 are in Kothagudem taluk, 52 are in Yellandu taluk and 29 are in Boorgampad taluk.

CONCLUSIONS: (A)

It is a well known fact that villages connected by roads have developed rapidly. The Perspective Plan suggested a number of roads to be constructed for the uniform development of the scheduled area. Unfortunately the construction of roads has not gone on satisfactorily. However one great contribution has been the construction of a road which will help greatly in improving the administration of the area.

The attention paid by I.T.D.A. as well as the Roads and Building Department for creation of roads in the Project area, which is a vital necessity is extremely poor. It is a well known fact that these tribal villages lack the essential means of communication by road as they are divided by streams and hills

with no possible means of conveyance for men and materials. Huge funds have been provided, but the usual administrative lethargy made this task of road construction another casualty in the development process.

Efforts made towards postal communication are no better. Telegraph and telephonic communication are hardly heard of in any of the tribal villages, keeping them as distant from the portals of civilization, as ever. Even the rudiments of Postal Communications have still a long way to go. Thus the ideal of bringing the tribals on a par with non-tribals, even in this sector, ia as distant as ever.

CHAPTER - XIV
MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

14.1. Importance of Health & Medical Facilities:

Maintenance of good medical and health facilities cannot be viewed in isolation from the overall goals and policies of national development. Although rapid and equitable economic development in itself is the guarantor of best health care for the people, outlays on health have to be accepted as investment in qualitative human capital which contributes to economic development.

14.2. Health Programmes in the Project Area:

The health programmes in the project area were aimed at increasing the accessibility of medical and health services to tribal areas, correcting regional imbalances, and providing services by removal of existing deficiencies in the sub-divisional hospitals, by intensification of measures for the control and eradication of communicable diseases like Malaria, venereal diseases and smallpox in tribal areas.

14.3. Directives of 5th Plan of Planning Commission and Provision for Medical and Health Services in Khammam I.T.D.A.:

According to the guidelines of 5th Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission the main thrust has been towards making up of deficiencies in Hospital buildings, shortages of medical and auxiliary staff, supply of drugs, and equipment in a co-ordinated way. Proposals have been made in the perspective plan of Khammam I.T.D.A. for such purposes. Strengthening of 8 existing hospitals

by providing them with modern equipments, upgrading of 3 P.H.C's as 30 bedded hospitals, have been proposed in addition to relieving of general shortages of medicines, and equipment in all Public Health Institutions. Sufficient financial provision has been made for these purposes in the Plan.[1]

Additional facilities are suggested: a dispensary at Waddigudem, two mobile medical units, one publicity unit, for x-ray Plants and operation theatres to the existing hospitals. The P.H.C's were to be upgraded as 30 bedded hospitals. Construction of hospital buildings and staff quarters at four places for existing hospitals besides four family planning sub-centres have also been proposed in the project area, for the fifth plan period.

14.4. Supply of Drinking Water:

Under the tribal health programme supply of drinking water facilities is also given a top priority. This programme has been phased for the project period. During the 1st phase of the I.T.D.P. which is the fifth Plan period 1975-1980. Yellandu, Sudimalla, and Venkatapuram Panchayath Samithis are intended to be covered. Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Boorgampahad and Aswaraopet Panchayat Samithis have been included in the second phase of 6th Five year plan period, 1985-90. In the last phase of I.T.D.P. the 7th Five year plan, Bhadrachalam and Kothagudem Samithis have been included.[2] Provision was also made for water supply units, besides completing 287 spill

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1. Perspective Plan of Khammam I.T.D.A. 1975. P.No.317.
2. I.T.D.A. Pespective Plan of Khammam 1976. P.No.319.

over works and construction of 167 Net wells, A provision of Rs.1383 lakhs for the Fifth plan period and Rs.23.15 lakhs for the 6th Plan period (1985-90) has been provided for Drinking Water supply. From the inception of I.T.D.A. in 1981-82, an amount of Rs.4,11,508 was spent on sinking drinking water wells. Out of 160 wells dug 58 were in Ashram schools, 36 in Hostels and the remaining 66 were offered in different tribal villages.

14.5.Financial Provision for Medical and Health Facilities:

For purposes of Health and Medical Facilities a sum of Rs.11.40 lakhs(recurring) and Rs.9.90lakhs (non-recurring) has been proposed for Vth Plan Period(1975-1980). For VIth I.T.D.A. Plan period 1985-90 an additional sum of Rs.21.30lakhs (recurring) and Rs.14.47 lakhs(non-recurring) has been proposed.

14.6.Gap between Targets and Achievements:

There is a wide gap between targets and achievements. The yearwise expenditure particulars since inception of I.T.D.A. Khammam on medical & Health services is shown in table 14.1.

TABLE NO: 14.1.
Yearwise Expenditure Particulars on Medical & Health

Sl.No.	Y E A R	Expenditure (in Rs)
1.	1975-76	1,38,000
2.	1976-77	-
3.	1977-78	50,000
4.	1978-79	1,02,538
5.	1979-80	8,538
6.	1980-81	24,020
7.	1981-82	83,723*
	Total	4,06,819

Source: Base paper prepared in connection with visit of Central team to the Project area of I.T.D.A. Khammam.
*Statement of allocation and expenditure 1981-82.

From the above table, it is evident that the total expenditure incurred on medical and health since the inception of I.T.D.A. is Rs.4,06,819. This was inclusive of Rs.55,000 spent in construction of quarters for medical officer and staff at Edugurallapalli. In the year 1975-76 a larger amount of Rs.1,38,000 was spent while Rs.1,02,538 spent in 1978-79, for similar purposes.

Strengthening of Rural Health Centres, supplying T.B.Medicines and equipment, furniture, opening of new rural dispensaries, maintenance of teacher depot schemes, construction of staff quarters, maintenance of hospitals in T.D.Blocks, are all covered under the expenditure of Rs.4,06,819.

The extent of health services provided varied from year to year. The expenditure incurred in 1975-76 covred not only construction of staff quarters at Edugurallapalli, but also supply of medicines to the dispensaries at Chintur and Kunavaram. Electrification was taken up for Nellipaka, Sathyanarayanapuram P.H.C's,Cherla and Dummugudem hospitals. 2000 tribals who undergone family planning operations during the year were paid incentive money (unspecified) But nothing was spent during the year 1976-77 in Health and Medical services. In 1977-78 Rs.50,000 was spent for maintenance of hospitals in five blocks i.e. Sudimalla, Yellandu, Kothagudem, Boorgampahad and Aswaraopet.

14.7.Teacher Medical Depots:

In 1978-79, the scheme of Teacher medical depots was started in seven blocks of the project area with an amount of Rs.55,000 to help tribals in far flung villages. Blockwise list of Fever treatment Teacher medical depots are given in table 14.2.

TABLE NO:14.2.
BLOCKWISE LIST OF FEVER TREATMENT TEACHER DEPOTS IN PROJECT AREA OF KHAMMAM

Sl No.	Name of the Block	Name of the P.H.C.	No.of Teacher Depots Functioning
1.	Aswaraopet	Aswaraopet	34
2.	V.R.Puram	Rekhapalli	30
3.	Bhadrachalam	Nellipaka	21
4.	Venkatapuram	Sathyanarayanapuram	41
5.	Sudimalla	Sulhanagar	15
6.	Boorgampahad	Pinapaka	34
7.	Kunavaram	Gowridevipeta	32
		Total	207

Source: Office of the P.O.I.T.D.A. & D.M. & H.O.Khammam.

A total of 207 teacher depots are functioning in the project area. Out of these 207 depots the highest number (41) are located in Venkatapuram block and followed by each 34 in Aswaraopet and Burgampahad blocks. The lower number (15) is in Sudimalla. These teachers are provided Training for one week and paid an honorarium of Rs.30/-p.m.

At the time of field study we enequired in Kollenu, Sampathnagar, Koyabestagudem, about Elchireddipalli villages, the functioning of these depots. The respondents stated that they are not aware of any teacher medical depots functioning in their villages and they have never received any medical assistance from such teacher medical depots. Our research team is unable to verify this statement because none of the teachers are available at the time of survey because summer holidays for schools. Though the scheme is a good one for supplying the medicines to tribals in the interest. It is not known how far it is a success. As prevention is better than cure, it would have been better to enter preventive medicines and health guidance by health visitors, in addition to supply of medicines.

14.8. Additional Medical Services:

These included construction of hospital buildings at Aswaraopet at a cost of Rs.30,000, organisation of an eye camp for the benefit of tribals in Sudimalla with a sanctioned amount of Rs.4,000, and maintenance of a Primary Health Centre at Rekhapally at a cost of Rs.13,538.

In 1979-80 another sum of Rs.8,538 was spent for the maintenance of Rekhapally Public Health Centre and Rs.18,550 for construction of Hospital building at ~~Rekhareddy~~ Edugulla palli. In 1980-81 Rs.5,470 was spent for the construction of Pasugudem Civil Hospital.[1]

1. Source: Base paper prepared by Project Office in connection of visit of Central team 1981-82.

In 1981-82 X-ray films, T.B.Drugs, ceiling fans and Wooden Furniture are said to have supplied to four Government Hospitals functioning in tribal areas. One E.C.G. machine was said to have been supplied to the Government Hospital, Khammam for the benefit of tribals and ~~non~~ tribals . Twenty physically handicapped tribals seen to have been treated at St.Marry Hospitals, Khammam during the year.

One P.H.C. was established at Nellipaka. One hospital in a Pucca building with 10 beds was started at Eduguralla palli. Hospital buildings and staff quarters were constructed at Pinapaka and Nellipaka Public Health Centres. Two dormant L.F.Dispensaries were upgraded to 10 bedded Hospitals at Kunavaram and Chintoor.

14.9. Mobile Medical Units and Additional Health facilities:

To serve the people in the remote villages of the project area, 2 mobile medical units were opened with headquarters at Wajeednagaram of Venkatapuram block and Patwarigudem of Aswaraopet block.

14.10. Present Position of Medical facilities:

At present 15 Government Hospitals and 9 P.H.C's are found to be functioning in the Project area, as given in table 14.3.

Thus, a total of 15 Government Hospitals and 9 Public Health Centres functioning in the Project area with a total bed strength of 250. The hospitals situated in towns like, Bhadrachalam, Paloncha, Kothagudem, Sathupalli are reported to be functioning with sufficient staff

TABLE NO: 14.3.

Medical Institutions Functioning in Project Area

Sl No.	LOCATION	Bed Strength
	General Hospitals:	
1.	Kothagudem	6
2.	Paloncha	12
3.	Yellandu	16
4.	Burgampahad	10
5.	Bhadrachalam	20
6.	Dummugudem	12
7.	Eduguralla palli	10
8.	Kunavaram	10
9.	Chintoor	10
10.	Venkatapuram	8
11.	Cherla	2(emergency)
12.	Nugur	10
13.	Garla	10
14.	Sathupalli	30
15.	Penuballi	30
	P.H.C's	
16.	Kamepalli	6
17.	Sulhanagar	6
18.	Aswaraopet	6
19.	Pinapaka	6
20.	Nellipaka	6
21.	Gowridevipet	6
22.	Rekhapalli	6
23.	Sathayanarayanapuram	6
24.	Erragunta	6
	Total	250

Source: Office of the D.M. & H.O. Khammam.

and medicines where as interior hospitals are hospitals only in name. They have neither the required staff nor medicines as confirmed during field study in Dummugudem hospital where this situation applies, Though Government wanted to appoint post graduate medical officer no one appeals to be willing to go there.

14.11. Special Nutrition Programme:

In addition to Health & Medical facilities and providing of Drinking water, attention is also paid to improve the nutritional standards of tribals. The programme was continued through the existing 485 centres during the Vth Plan and the First two years of the VIth Plan.

Several S.N.P.Centres are started in the Project Area, for this purpose. The blockwise number of S.N.P.Centres and the number of beneficiaries is given in table.14.4.

TABLE: NO: 14.4.
BLOCKWISE S.N.P.CENTRES AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

Sl No.	Name of the Block	No. of Centres	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	Aswaraopet	54	2,515
2.	Burgampahad	85	4,879
3.	Bhadrachalam	59	2,860
4.	Kothagudem	31	1,980
5.	Sudimalla	43	4,301
6.	Kunavaram	49	2,602
7.	V.R.Puram	68	3,600
8.	Venkatapuram	47	2,835
9.	Yellandu	49	2,715
	Total	485	28,237

Source: Office of the P.O. I.T.D.A. Paloncha.

Thus there are 485 Special Nutrition Programme centres, functioning in the tribal area of Khammam district with 28,237 tribal beneficiaries recieving the benefits of Nutrition foods provided by the Centre. The School Children are not available during our field study because of summer vacations, and thus there was no opportunity to check up their reactions.

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CHAPTER : XV

EDUCATION

15.1 AIMS OF EDUCATION IN THE PROJECT AREA.

The objective of encouraging education in Tribal Areas is to bring the Tribals on a par with the rest of the community by filling the gap between them and the non-tribals. Special attention is paid to provide facilities like opening of special educational institutions for tribal children with supply of books, dress materials, mid-day meals, residential hostels, Asram schools and additional incentives like Scholarships.

15.2 EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The I.T.D.A. in the process of spreading education in Tribal areas has taken up activities like construction of school buildings for Asram Schools, Hostels, Teaching, Management of Boarding and Lodging of S.T. boys and girls, Organization of coaching centres and maintenance of special nutrition programmes centres. Since inception of I.T.D.A. till the end of 1981-82 it has spent an amount of Rs.49,73,780 and the District Tribal Welfare Officer has spent another Rs.1,10,64,927.

15.3 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Educational Institutions were spread through the 9 blocks of the Project Area. The details of these are shown in Table No.15.1.

It has been proposed to open four high schools, sixteen upper primary schools, 105 primary schools to achieve the aim

of closing the existing gap between the literacy levels of tribal and non-tribal children.

15.4 ACHIEVEMENTS.

In the Project Area of I.T.D. Khammam the total cost of educational programmes came to Rs.1130.82 lakhs during the project period. For the 5th Five Year Plan period an amount of Rs.514.38 lakhs was estimated for educational programmes for the 6th Five Year Plan period another Rs.339.11 lakhs were provided. But, actually the I.T.D.A. could only spend Rs.41.54 lakhs in the 5th Five Year Plan period and still less Rs.8.20 lakhs in the 6th Five Year Plan period up to 1981-82.

TABLE : 15.1

DETAILS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FUNCTIONING IN THE SCHEDULED AREAS OF KHAMMAM.

S. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NO. OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NO. OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS	NO. OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS	NO.OF HIGH SCHOOL	NO. OF JUNIOR COLLEGE
1.	ASWARAOPET	77	8	8	5	-
2.	YELLANDU	94	5	22	9	1
3.	SUDIMELLA	77	10	11	7	-
4.	KOTHAGUDEM	75	3	16	17	2
5.	BOORGAMPAD	95	6	12	10	1
6.	BHADRACHALAM	72	8	7	4	1
7.	KOONAVARAM	81	7	3	3	-
8.	V.R.PURAM	46	11	3	3	-
9.	VENKATSWAMY	78	4	2	3	2
	TOTAL	695	62	84	61	7

Source:- Administration Report (I.T.D.A.) 1979-80.

15.5 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

The I.T.D.A. has spent nearly Rs.50 lakhs on education programmes and activities such as construction of buildings, stationery, furniture

and other materials. The Blockwise, yearwise expenditure particulars are given below:-

TABLE NO. : 15.2

YEARWISE, BLOCKWISE EXPENDITURE PARTICULARS ON EDUCATION IN THE PROJECT AREA

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	TOTAL
1.	SUDIMELLA	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
2.	YELLANDU	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
3.	KOTHAGUDEM	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
4.	BURGAMPAD	-	-	1,62,915	5,18,152	139,655	54,058	N.A.	8,74,780
5.	ASWARAOPET	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
6.	BHADRACHALAM	-	-	1,82,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,71,618
7.	V.R.PURAM	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
8.	KUNAVARAM	-	-	1,62,915	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,51,618
9..	VENKATAPURAM	-	-	1,91,558	1,50,000	97,645	41,058	N.A.	4,80,261
	TOTAL	N.A.	N.A.	15,14,878	17,18,152	920,815	3,82,522	4,37,000	49,73,367

SOURCE: Base paper proposed in conection with the visit of Central Team including 1981-82 expenditure.

15.6 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

There is a wide gap between targets and achievements/in /and the efforts towards Tribal Education and consequent literacy levels between tribals and non-tribals.

15.7 PLAN AND NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE.

Under the Plan and non-Plan schemes, 62 Ashram Schools, 37 Hostels, 7 D.M.T. Primary schools have been started in the scheduled areas of Khammam district. The Tribal students were supplied with dress, bedding materials, nationalised text-books, note-books and slates. The tribal students also get pre and post metric scholarships. Every Tribal student who is a non-boarder is eligible to draw the scholarship which is sanctioned by the District Tribal Welfare Office.

15.8 TYPES OF SCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

There are at present in the Project Area of Khammam district, 62 Ashram Schools with a sanctioned strength of 3758 boarders.

The blockwise number of Ashram Schools, their location, year of establishment, strength of students, staff particulars type of building is presented in Table No.15.3. (see next page)

It can beseen from the Table No.15.3 that the establishment of Ashram schools had actually started with 7 schools in 1970. The highest number of Ashram Schools (15) were started during 1974-75 and one each in 1975-76 and 1978-79. Not a single school was established during 1979-80. But one school in each of the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 came into existence. Out of 62 Ashram Schools there is only one school for girls established at Rompaid village of Sudimella block. There is no separate school for girls

TABLE-15.3

LIST OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS IN THE KHAMMAM DISTRICT

SL. NO.	PANCHAYAT SAMITHY	NO.OF SCHOOLS.	LOCATION OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS.	STRENGTH	BOYS/ GIRLS
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	YELIANDU	(5)	1. Bellapalli	66	B
2.			2. Chengulagadda	66	B
			3. Modapochavaram	60	B
			4. Saravaram	60	B
			5. Usirikayapalli	60	B
2.	SUDIMALLA	(10)	6. Bodu	70	B
			7. Gangaram.	67	B
			8. Bojjaigudem	70	B
			9. Irusipuram	90	B
			10. Ananthagum	80	B
			11. Kayagudem	70	B
			12. Markodu	64	B
			13. Shambunigudem	54	B
			14. Mamakennu	60	B
			15. Rompaid.	70	G
3.	GURGAMPAD	(6)	16. Gondigudem	54	B
			17. Uppusaka	62	B
			18. Elechireddipally.	60	B
			19. Karakagudem	110	B
			20. Madharam	60	B
			21. Koidu	100	B
4.	KOTHADUBEM	(3)	22. Paloncha	112	B
			23. Yanambile		B
			24. Regulla Thanda.	-	B
5.	VENKATAPURAM	(4)	25. Chiruthapalli	58	B
			26. Pammoor	68	B
			27. Peddagolagudem	60	B
			28. Uhjapalli	-	B
6.	ASWARAOPET	(8)	29. Sunampatti.	60	B
			30. At Anantharam	54	B
			31. Ankkarapalem	60	B
			32. Kavadiguddla.	60	B
			33. Cheepurigudem	60	B
			34. Digollagudem	60	B
			35. Parkalagandi	60	B
			36. Kamalapuram	60	B
7.	BHADRACHALAM	(8)	37. Kothapalli	54	B
			38. Narayanaraopet	60	B
			39. K.Narayanapuram	54	B
			40. Arlagudem	60	B
			41. K.Raghuballi	60	B
			42. Mahguvaihaduva	60	B
			43. Ramchandrunipeta	65	B
			44. Gowrram	66	B

Contd. --B

SL. NO.	PANCHAYAT SAMITHY	NO.OF SCHOO-LS	LOCATION OF ASHRAM SCHOOLS.	STRENGTH	BOYS/ GIRLS
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	V.R.PURAM	(11)	45. Kolluru	50	B
			46. Kalleru	55	B
			47. Sunnavarigudem	55	B
			48. Pochavaram	54	B
			49. Kuaduluru	57	B
			50. Tulugonda	44	B
			51. Somulagudem	44	B
			52. Guduru	44	B
			53. Kansuluru	54	B
			54. Tulisipaka	63	B
			55. Mallithota	54	B
9.	KUNAVARAM	(7)	56. Nallkunta	60	B
			57. Repaka	56	B
			58. Boddugudem	40	B
			59. Narisimhapuram	85	B
			60. Bodunuru	30	B
			61. Edugurallipalli	60	B
			62. Kutungattu	54	B
	TOTAL ..			3758	61= Boys 1= Girl

SOURCE:- Office of the D.T.W.O. KHAMMAM.

* = HUT.

@ = TILED.

@ = BUIL.

Contd....C.

ESTAB-LISH-MENT.	TYPE OF SCHOOL PRIMARY/ U.P.S.	NO.OF STAFF SANCTIONED Trai-ned	Untra-ined	EXISTING Trai-ned	Untra-ined	TYPE OF BUILDINGS Hut	PRIVATE Til	Buil	GOVT. Hut	Til	Buil	Equipment (chairs & Benches. Back Board.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1974	Primary	3		3							£	
1974	"	3		3		*						
1974	"	3		2	1	*						
1978	"	3		3	-						£	
1978	"	5		3	1					@		
1974	"	3		2	1				*			
1974	"	3	1	3	-					@	£	
1974	"	5		5	-						£	
1974	U.P.S.	9		8	1						£	
1974	Primary	3		1	2						£	
1974	"	3		2	1				*			
1974	"	3		2	1						£	
1975	"	4		4	-						£	
1978	"	3		2	1						£	
1974	"	4		3	1						£	
1975	"	3		1	2						£	
1974	"	3		2	1						£	
1971	"	3		2	1						£	
1970	U.B.S.	12		8	-						£	
1974	Primary	3		2	1						£	
1972	"	3		2	1						£	
1975	U.P.S.	15		11	1						£	
1978	Primary	10		7	-						£	
1976	"	3		1	1						£	
1976	"	4		2	1				*			
1975	"	4		3	-				*			
1978	"	3		2	-				*			
1981	"	3		2	-				*			
1970	"	3		2	-							
1970	"	4		3	-					@X	£	
1970	"	3		2	1					@		
1975	"	3		2	1						£	
1970	"	4		2	2						£	
1977	"	4		2	2					@		
1970	"	3		2	1					@		
1978	"	4		2	2					@		
1972	U.P.S.	11		1	-							
1977	"	5		2	2						£	
1970	Primary	3		3	3				*		£	
1977	"	5		3	-				*			
1978	"	3		1	2				*			
1975	"	5		2	1							
1976	"	5		3	1					@		
1978	"	3		2	1				*			
									*			

Contd. . D.

ESTAB-LISH-MENT.	TYPE OF SCHOOL PRIMARY/ U.P.S.	NO.OF STAFF SANCTIONED Trai-ned	Untra-ined	EXISTING Trai-ned	Untra-ined	TYPE OF BUILDINGS Equipmer PRIVATE Hut	Til	Buil	GOVT.(Chairs&Be Hut	Til	Buil	Blac Boar
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1972	Primary	4	X	1	1						£	
1972	"	3		3	-				*			
1971	U.B.S.	8		6	-				-		£	
1971	Primary	5		3	2					@		
1975	"	3		2	-				*			
1975	"	3		3	-						£	
1972	"	3		3	-				*			
1976	"	5		3	-				*			
1976	"	5		2	1				*			
1980	"	3		2	1				*			
1978	"	3		2	1				*			
1975	"	3		2	1				-		£	
1975	"	3		2	1						£	
1975	"	3		2	1						£	
1974	"	6		3	-						£	
1978	"	3		2	1				*			
1978	"	3		2	1				*			
1978	"	3		1	1				-		£	
	56 =Primary 6= U.P.S.	264		169	50	2			20	7	33	

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in any other Village or Block. Among 62, only 6 schools are Upper Primary schools and the remaining 56 are primary schools.

The highest number of Ashram Schools were located in under-developed blocks like V.R.Puram (11), Sudimella (10) besides 8 each in Bhadrachalam and Aswaraopet. A backward block like Venkatapuram, home land of Hill reddies has only 4 Ashram Schools. Sixty schools have Government owned buildings while two schools are in rented huts. Out of these, 20 Ashram schools have pucca buildings.

All the 62 Ashram Schools, together have a total sanctioned strength of 264 trained teachers. But of these, only 219 teachers are actually found working in these schools. Only 169 teachers are trained and the rest are untrained. It is hoped that 45 vacancies of these may be filled up by 1982-83.

15.9 PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR DENOTIFIED TRIBES:

There are 7 denotified tribal primary schools functioning in the Project Area. Of these Sudimella has one, Khammam has three, Yellandu has one and Thirumalayapalem two. While the sanctioned strength of students in these schools is 1,162 the actual strength of students present is 1,201. All these schools have the sanctioned number of 11 trained teachers. (See Table No.15.4 next page)

15.10 HOSTAL FACILITIES FOR TRIBAL CHILDREN.

There are 37 Hostals started between 1957-58 to 1981-82 in Khammam for Tribal students. Out of these 9 are for girls and 28 are for boys. The existing strength of boarders in all these hostels is 2257. The concentration of these hostals is

TABLE NO.15.4

LIST OF D.N.T. PRIMARY SCHOOLS WITH STRENGTH OF STUDENTS AND TEACHERS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	NAME OF THE BLOCK	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF STUDENTS	PRESENT STRENGTH	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF TEACHERS	PRESENT WORKING TEACHERS
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Marrigudem	Sudimella	192	215	3	3
2.	Pakabandra	Khammam	220	220	2	2
3.	Rajendranagar	"	156	156	1	1
4.	Banjara Colony	"	200	216	1	1
5.	Seetharapets	Yellandu	116	116	1	1
6.	Bavojeethanda	Tirumalayapalem	125	125	1	1
7.	Gesselapadu	"	153	153	2	2
	TOTAL		1,162	1,201	11	11

Source: Office of the D.T.W.O. Khammam.

high with 7 in Yellandu and 6 in Venkatapuram blocks. 19 of these hostals are located in Private rented houses and the remaining 18 are in Government buildings. Out of 19 Hostals located in private houses, 2 are in huts, 7 are in tiled houses and remaining 10 are in R.C. roofed buildings. Among the 18 Hostels which have their own buildings, one is a hut, one is a tiled house and remaining 16 are R.C. roofed buildings. (See Table No.15.5 next page)

15.11 OTHER SCHOOLS.

Besides the above schools 10 primary schools, 17 single teachers schools are functioning in the tribal areas of Khammam district. One Tribal orphanage school has also been started at Yanambile on residential lines, with 100 to 120 inmates with all facilities. On the same lines one tribal high school complex

TABLE: 15.5
LIST OF HOSTELS

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE SAMITHY		NAME OF THE HOSTEL	STRENGTH	BOYS/ GIRLS
1.	2		3	4	5
1.	BHADRACHALAM.	(3)	1.S.T.B.H. Bhadrachalam	110	B
2.			2.S.T.G.H. Bhadrachalam	54	G
			3.S.T.B.H. Burgampad	54	B
2.	KUNAVARAM.	(1)	4.S.T.B.H. Kunavaram	49	B
3.	V.R.PURAM.	(2)	5.S.T.B.H. V.R.Puram	50	B
			6.S.T.B.H. Mothugudem.	49	B
4.	VENKATAPURAM.	(6)	7.S.T.B.H. Venkatapuram.	55	B
			8.S.T.G.H. Venkatapuram.	46	G
			9.S.T.G.H. Cherla.	38	G
			10. S.T.B.H. Cherla	55	B
			11. S.T.B.H. Albaka	39	B
			12. S.T.B.H. Peruru	55	B
5.	BURGAMPAD	(3)	13. S.T.B.H. Burgampad	79	B
			14. S.T.B.H. Kukunoor	44	B
			15. S.T.G.H. Burgampad	51	G
6.	KOTHAGUDEM		16. S.t.g.H. Kothagudem	55	G
			17. S.T.B.H. Paloncha	110	B
			18. S.T.B.H. Paloncha	110	B
7.	YELLANDU	(7)	19. S.T.B.H. Yellandu(Old)	76	B
			20. S.T.B.H. Yellandu(New)	77	B
			21. S.T.G.H. Yellandu.(Girls)	55	G
			22. S.T.B.H. Thimmarapet.	66	B
			23. S.T.B.H. Gundala.	54	B
			24. D.N.T.B.H? Garla	55	B
			25. S.T.B.H. Kukunoor	55	B
8.	KALLURU	(2)	26. S.T.B.H. Sathupalli	55	B
			27. S.T.G.H. Sathupalli	46	G
9.	ASWAROPET	(4)	28. S.T.B.H. Aswaraopet.	52	B
			29. S.T.B.H. Dammapet	57	B
			30. S.T.B.H. Mukakapalli.	56	B
			31. S.T.B.H. Thnapureddipalli.	46	B
10.	MADHIRA		32. S.T.B.H. Madhira	56	B
			33. S.T.G.H. Madhira	53	G
11.	KHAMMAM	(2)	34. D.N.T.B.H. Khammam.	116	G
			35. D.N.T.G.H. Khammam.	56	G
12.	THIRUMALAYAPALEM		36. S.T.B.H. Sublaid.	58	B
	(2)		37. S.T.B.H. Kusumachi.	55	B
				2,257	9 Girls 28 Boys.

SOURCE:- Office of the D.T.W.O. KHAMMAM.

* = HUT.
@ = TILED.
# = BILL.

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	TYPE OF BUILDINGS.					
	HUT	TILED	BILL	HUT	TILED	BILL
	PRIVATE			GOVERNMENT		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970						£
1971			£			
1971					@	
1970						
1970				*		
1977		@				
1970						£
1979		@				
1981		@				
1970		@				
1981		@				
1957		@				
1960						£
1960	*					
1968	-					£
1973						£
1967						£
1970						£
1957			£			
1977			£			
1969						£
1978			£			
1972						£
1973	@					
1980			£			
1973						£
1980			£			
1970						£
1970						£
1973						£
1980	*					
1973	-		£			
1981			£			
1969						£
1978			£			
1973						£
1973			£			
	2	7 (19)	10	1	1 (16)	16

has also been opened at Paloncha.

65 Adult literacy centres have been started in the Agency area. All the students admitted in these centres were provided with scholarships and stipends.

The A.P. Residential school Society (A Voluntary Organisation) is operating a Girijan Residential school at Yanabile. Every year four special coaching centres would be opened by I.T.D.A. to coach tribal boys for admission into this school.

15.12 SUPPLY OF DRESSES, BEDDING MATERIAL, BOOKS, SLATES TO TRIBAL STUDENTS:-

The I.T.D.A. supplied the Tribal students with dresses, bedding material, nationalised text books, note-books and slates. The Year-wise number of hostels started, number of students who are non-boarders, number of Ashram school students who got the dresses, bedding material, books, slates and amounts spent, all these are presented in Table No.15.6. (See Next page for Table)

As evident from this Table No.15.6 there is a constantly increasing trend in the number of students benefitted and amount spent, due increase in the number of Ashram Schools, other schools and hostels. From 1975-76 till 1980-81 the cost of dresses supplied to 39,001 students came to Rs.19,50,000. The cost of bedding material given to 37,001 students came to Rs.15,69,725. The cost of Text-books and slates for 1,57,574 students came to Rs.15,75,740 and Rs.7,87,870 respectively.

15.13 PRE AND POST METRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO S.T. STUDENTS.

Tribal students are given pre and post matric scholarships. From 1975-76 and 1981-82 under the centrally sponsored schemes and non-plan expenditure of pre-metric scholarships have been

TABLE. [illegible]

YEARWISE PARTICULARS OF DRESSES, BEDDINGS MATERIAL, TEXT-BOOKS AND SLATES SUPPLIED TO TRIBAL STUDENTS.

S.NO.	YEAR	TYPES OF INSTITUTION	DRESSES SUPPLIED		BEDDING MATERIAL SUPPLIED		TEXT-BOOKS		SLATES	
			No. of Students	Anount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	1975-76	Hostels/ Non-Boarders	1870	93,500	1870	46,750	13,870	1,38,700	13,870	69,350
	"	Ashram Schools	2860	1,43,000	2860	71,500	2,860	28,600	2,860	14,300
2.	1976-77	Hostel/Non-Boarders	1950	97,500	1950	48,750	14,800	1,48,000	14,800	74,000
		Ashram Schools	3200	1,60,000	3200	80,000	3,200	32,000	3,200	16,000
3.	1977-78	Hostel/Non-Boarders.	1950	97,500	1950	48,750	15,300	1,53,000	15,300	76,500
		Ashram Schools	3620	1,81,000	3620	90,500	3,620	36,200	3,620	18,100
4.	1978-79	Hostel/Non-Boarders.	1990	99,500	990	27,500	18,000	1,80,000	18,000	90,000
		Ashram Schools	3680	1,84,000	3680	92,000	3,680	36,800	3,680	18,400
5.	1978-80	Hostel/Non-Boarders.	1990	99,500	990	27,500	20,000	2,00,000	20,000	1,00,000
		Ashram Schools	3680	1,84,000	3680	92,000	3,680	36,800	3680	18,400
6.	1980-81	Hostel/Non-Boarders.	2043	1,02,150	2043	51,075	24,360	2,43,600	24,360	1,21,800
		Ashram Schools	3758	1,87,900	3758	93,950	3,758	37,580	3,758	18,790
		Hostel/Non-Boarders.	2257	1,12,850	2257	56,425	26,293	2,62,930	26,293	1,31,465
		Ashram Schools	4153	2,07,650	4153	1,03,025	4,153	41,530	4,153	20,765
		TOTAL:	39001	19,50,000	37001	15,69,725	1,57,574	15,75,740	1,57,574	7,87,870

Source:- Office of the D.T.W.O. KWAMMAM:

given to 77,056 students from 2,859 Institutions (schools) at a cost of about Rs.41,20,246. The Post-matric scholarships have been given to 1004 students covering 125 Institutions (schools). Another amount of Rs.10,61,296 was spent towards post-matric scholarships to 1004 students covering 125 Institutions. (For details see Table No.15.7 next page)

15.14 POULTRY FARM FOR ASHRAM SCHOOL.

One Poultry Farm each of 100 birds has been sanctioned to all the 12 Ashram Schools with a view to improve the vocational standards of tribal students. Vegetable demonstration plots have also been established in some of the Ashram Schools whose number is not specified by I.T.D.A.. These demonstration farms are meant to train the tribal boys in granting vegetable for use and sale.

During our field study as all the schools were closed for summer vacation, we are unable to discuss with teachers, head-masters and wardens about the functioning of Ashram Schools, their maintenance and problems faced by them. We interviewed the school going children about the facilities given to them. According to them the boarders have been supplied with two pairs of cloths per year, boxes for keeping their belongings, tumblers for drinking water and plates for eating food. For bedding, Tarpaulin (common), a mat and one bed sheet are supplied to each of the student. They also get the Text-books, note-books, slates and pencils besides pocket money for purchasing oil, bathing and washing soaps. But during our field work, we are told by these students that they do not usually get money to buy these cleansing materials.

TABLE: 15.7

DETAILS OF PRE-METRIC AND POST-METRIC SCHOLARSHIPS SANCTIONED TO TRIBAL STUDENTS IN KHAMMAM DISTRICT.

S.No.	YEAR	PRE-METRIC SCHOLARSHIPS			POST-METRIC SCHOLARSHIPS			Source of Finance.
		No. of Institutions.	No. of Pupil got	Amount in Rs.	No. of Institutions.	No. of Pupil got	Anount in Rs.	
1.	1975-76	60	533	1,65,410	9	27	21,190	C.S.S.
2.	"	250	3205	1,02,215	3	9	5,147	Non-Plan
3.	1976-77	69	837	26,690	7	14	17,377	C.S.S.
4.	"	297	3736	1,14,800	2	9	5,073	Non-Plan
5.	1977-78	45	1785	68,811	8	23	34,807	C.S.S.
6.	"	161	6546	3,35,537	6	17	17,352	NON-Plan
7.	1978-79	70	2785	1,20,413	9	27	24,262	C.S.S.
8.	"	295	8525	4,02,210	2	25	27,480	Non-Plan
9.	1979-80	175	4755	1,62,040	8	65	65,059	C.S.S.
10.	"	250	7205	3,88,504	12	100	91,760	Non-Plan
11.	1980-81	119	3056	1,53,920	8	39	37,839	C.S.S.
12.	"	415	14380	9,47,420	13	163	2,32,841	Non-Plan
13.	1981-82	133	314	1,31,466	5	17	10,569	C.S.S.
14	"	520	19394	10,00,810	24	469	4,70,657	Non-Plan
	TOTAL Rs.	2859	77056	41,20,246	125	1004	10,61,296	

Source:- Office of the D.T.W.O. KHAMMAM.

C.S.S.: Centrally Sponsered Scheme.

It was also stated that whenever Ashram Schools are located in huts for want of regular buildings provision such as oil, washing and bathing soaps are stored in the Warden's house from where they do not often reach them. The Tribal Villagers and parents of Tribal students also complained that Government should provide proper school buildings and keep all materials given to students there in safe custody and make arrangements to ensure proper delivery of all the educational materials, clothes, bedding, toilet goods to students without entrusting them for the safe custody of teachers or the Wardens in the interior villages like Kalleru of V.R.Puram block. The teachers are absent and do not turn up in schools for weeks attending to their private work. There is none to supervise their attendance. This is only one instance and there are said to be several others. From the Teachers and Wardens side our field staff heard that they have to spend their money to get money for paying bills as the Government Departments never pay in time. The students and parents complain that the food they are given to eat is sub-human and not even fit for animals. However, if the purpose of education in tribal areas is to develop socially, economically and politically, (aspects of Tribal Life as it is) the existing loopholes in the implementation of programmes must be eliminated. The teachers selected for the Ashram Schools must be those with proper attitude and commitment. Money spent must achieve the results aimed at and funds also must be spent to achieve the targets set.

SUMMARY:- While the aim of providing educational facilities to the Tribals' children to bring them on a par with non-tribals is laudable and huge amounts are allotted for the purpose, the results are in no way commensurate with the results achieved.

The reasons for the extremely limited progress are varied such as:- (i) In spite of all the interests and enthusiasm Rs.514.38 lakhs ~~was~~ to be spent during the 5th Plan period. Rs.399.11 lakhs in the 6th Plan period) what was actually spent during the 5th Plan period was a paltry amount of Rs.41.54 lakhs or 1/3 of the amount was supposed to be spent. During the 6th Five Year Plan period for 1980-81 and 1981-82 hardly an amount of Rs.8.20 lakhs was spent out of Rs.399.11 lakhs i.e.1/50 of the target. (ii) Tribal Children are given pre and post metric scholarships, dress, bedding materials, books slates, nutritious foods, giving them poultry farms, vegeatable plots, school buildings, Ashram Schools, special category schools with coaching hostal facilities, money for buying oil and soaps. But the complaint is that most of these facilities never reach the beneficiaries for variety of reasons. The stainless steel, utensils meant for their use either do not exist or supplemented by Aluminium utensils of a cheap quality. The bedding and linen materials supposed to be given by them do not appear in most of the schools except the common Dhari spread on the floor. The provision of soaps, towels, and oils are only theoretical as none of the students seems to have enjoyed this luxury anytime as the materials given for their use disappear somewhere in the middle. Even the scholarships are drawn by the authorities incharge of schools on the basis of reportedly inflated students on the rolls while even the small number of students who are actually present hardly get what they are supposed to receive. The food they eat as has already been referred to above is often extremely poor quality with no nutritious ingredients which are expected to be provided. All this is due to the absence of any Supervisor to monitor and follow up the facilities extended to the Tribal children. It is also common

to find that huge allocations of funds are mostly left unspent and those spent are without any proper results. (iii) The development of schools in different blocks is uneven and schools for girls are far from satisfactory and few in number. (iv) The aim of bringing Tribal children on a par with non-tribal is not only achieved in the 5th Plan but no one knows when it is going to be.

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CHAPTER - 16

TRAINING AND PUBLICITY

16.1. AIM OF I.T.D.A. Khammam:

The objectives of the I.T.D.A. Khammam is to bring the standard of living of the tribals on a par with the non-tribals population of the district, and bridge the gap between them by a number of programmes to ameliorate their conditions.

(ii) Need for Publicity:

It is essential that the tribals should be informed now and than about the programmes and schemes that are being implemented by the Agency for their welfare. Utilization of modern channels of communication for the benefit of the masses acquired a special significance in recent times. Personnel well trained in these various techniques and utilization of mass media have to be appointed to educate the tribals and non-tribals about the activities of the Project.

(iii) Proposals for Publicity Media:

To achieve this object, it has been proposed in the Perspective Plan to appoint one Project Public Relations Officer with three assistants, two cinema operators and one sound technician. A budget provision of Rs.1.74 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

...

16.2. FUNCTIONS OF PUBLICITY WING:

The duties of the Public Relations Officer and his assistants are stated to be as mentioned below:

1) The P.R.O. shall prepare and publish information on various programmes of the Project and maintain an effective liason with the public, press, radio and other mass media and organise itinerant publicity programmes.

2) Audio-visual programmes shall be implemented by his technical staff with the help of three cinema projectors and three sound equipments.

3) The total expenditure in this regard for purchase of equipment staff expenditure, printing, stationery is to be met under the budget provision made for this purpose.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE

1. P.R.O.	530-30-1050	1
2. Cinema Operators	250-15-400-20-500	2
3. Sound Technician	-do-	2

16.3. (i) PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION:

~~It has also been~~ recognised by the planners that unless the people themselves participate in the programmes meant for their benefit and welfare, no scheme would be successful. For the effective participation of the public in the massive programmes undertaken by the Agency, the existing institutions like Youth Associations have an important role to play.

...

(ii) Role of Youth Associations:

The Youth Associations thus have been made partners for the implementation of the various programmes. It is believed that these Associations will be effectively playing a part in the implementation of protective legislation and educating the tribals regarding the development programmes. They are also expected to play a vital part in weaning away the misguided tribal youth or any political party leaders which might come in the way of the successful implementation of the schemes. To achieve this purpose, the planners proposed the appointment of a full time representative of the Youth Organisations, as an Honorary Youth Coordinator at the Project Headquarters. He is expected to work in close coordination with the Public relations Officer at the Project level and Organise various programmes to educate and mobilise the public participation in the Project area with the help of branch organisations. Budget provision has been made for paying honororium to the Honorary Youth Coordinator, and to meet the expenditure towards his travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc. The total amount alloted for this purpose is Rs.58,800 up to 1982.[1]

DETAILS	Vth Plan	VIth Plan
1. Honororium to Coordinator	15000	6000
2. Postage, Stationery	10800	4320
3. T.A.	16200	6480

1. Perspective Plan, ITDA-Khammam District -Page-353.

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16.4: ROLE OF TRIBAL LEADERS AND LOCAL BODIES:

It has also been recognised that the Tribal leaders at the village level and Panchayat Samithi level should be educated about the programmes and objectives of the ITDA. The perspective Plan envisages a training programme for enlightening the Gram Sarpanches and Samithi Presidents by the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. Officers of the Institute are deputed to the Block Headquarters for explaining the various schemes and programmes for the benefit of the tribals and the development of tribal areas with the emphasis that the people must participate with interest in the implementation of the schemes for achieving the objectives. This has been covered under short orientation course for tribal Sarpanches and Samithi Presidents.[2]

16.5: PUBLICITY WING AT PROJECT HEADQUARTERS ALONG-NOT IN BHADRACHALAM OR ASWARAOPET:

There is already one Publicity Unit working in Paloncha and it has been proposed that two such units at Bhadrachalam and Aswaraopet might be started during the Plan period. In the above mentioned three places, film shows are arranged for educating the tribals on various development programmes and posters are displayed for the same purpose.

(i) Training of Tribal Youths - Farmers in Technical Skills:

The Perspective Plan proposed training of tribal youth, farmers and others in various fields for providing them livelihood or for their economic benefit. The various training programmes proposed in cooperation with the Khadi and village industries and Girijan Cooperative Corporation are as follows:

2. Perspective Plan, ITDA-Khammam district.

...

(ii) Training in Agriculture:

The Agriculture Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh started the Krishnasagar farm with a total area of 200 acres for H.Y.V. seed multplication, etc. The ITDA Khammam district took over the farm in 1977-78 for providing training facilities to tribal farmers under various relevant agricultural programmes like modern methods of agriculture, use of improved implements, animal husbandry, water use management, etc. In 1975, 30 farmers were trained by both the ITDA and AWARE. As similar course was repeated for the next two years. Thereafter, AWARE disassociated itself with the training programme and ITDA alone continued the training of farmers.

Since the farm was taken over[3] as a Training Centre, the ITDA trained 8 batches of farmers upto 1981-82. The total number of trained farmers was 172. For the batches of the period 1977-79 the training was for only one month. Each trainee was paid a stipend of Rs.120/- per month. The subsequent batches were trained for a period of three months but the amount of stipend was the same. About 470 farmers should have been trained by 1981-82. The percentage of achievement is 36.6. But, the results of such training are abscure.

(iii) Fisheries:

The planners believed that there was less scope for the fisheries development upto 1974-75. They hoped that it would have better scope in future as many schemes of minor irrigation

3. Notes on Krishnasagar farm activities.

especially restoration and digging of tanks had been proposed during the ITD Plan period. Fish seed was introduced in 3 tanks. Tribal youths were encouraged to take to fishing. A training programme was started to train the tribals in the use of nylon nets. Five trainees are stated to have been benefited under the scheme upto 1982. This does not seem to be a striking success but the authorities can have the satisfaction that a good beginning has been made and more youths would come forward to be benefited under the scheme. ~~upto 198~~ The trainees were provided with nylon nets. Up till now, 100 tribals should have been trained. The budget alloted for each trainee is Rs.350/-. Boats and nylon nets are to be supplied at 50% subsidy and 50% loan. The budget allotment under the scheme for the project period is Rs.153.27 lakhs.

(iv) Animal Husbandry:

A provision was made in the perspective plan to train the tribal as veterinary compounders and after training, to absorb them as compounders in various Veterinary Institutions existing in the Project area. So far 12 persons have been benefited under the scheme. There was provision for training 58. So only 25% of the scheme has been implemented.

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(v) Other Training Programmes:

The other training programmes included in the perspective plan and implemented are:

		Persons
1.	Farm level Animal Husbandry	130
2.	Full Attaandants	2
3.	Piggery	2
4.	Trade Assistance	500
5.	Trained in different trades	30
6.	Special Employment Programme	12
7.*	Beedi Industry	
8.@	Tailoring: a) Sewing Centres 2+1	
	b) Sewing Machines supplied	5
9.	Tribal shopping Complex	
10.	Trained in Carpentry	44
11.	Stipends for training at I.T.I. Kothagudem	57
12.	Typewriting	71
13.	Vocational Training Centre	11
14.	Training in press composing	11

(vi) Coaching Centres:

Apart from the above training programmes started by the ITDA, special Coaching Centres were started for tribal residents so that they might sit for the entrance examination for getting admission to the prestigious residential schools.

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* A training-cum-production centre for Beedi industry was started at Bhadrachalam. A total of 10 males and 106 females were trained in this industry but it was closed down as no bank came forward to finance this industry. Each batch of trainees consisted of 30 members. contd...

@ Out of these Three Centres two Centres at Chatti and Venkatapuram have been closed down. Palvoncha centre is running.

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(vii) Training Centres for Medical Depots:

Primary schoolteachers and Ashram School teachers were trained to distribute medicines to tribal patients for ordinary ailments like fever, cough, etc. The teachers were trained for a period of one week. Such teachers are paid an honorarium of Rs.30/- P.M.

(viii) Training of Tribals as Village Officers:

Some educated youths were trained as village officers in two batches and perhaps were appointed in the said posts at different places in the project area. (The total number of trainees is not known).

(ix) Training in Toy making:

Another training programme taken up by the ITDA is toy making.[3] This was taken up as production-cum-training scheme. The Centre was started at Bhadrachalam on 17-2-1978 with Seven trainees for a period of six months. An Instructor was appointed and a total of Rs.13,476 was spent over the scheme. After six months it was closed down.

(x) Training as Compounders and Teachers:

There was provision for the training of Tribals as Compounders. It was also mentioned that about 350 more teachers were required to be appointed in various schools to meet the requirement of the Teacher-student ratio of 1:30. But the administrative reports are silent on these two points.[4]

3. Files of the ITDA-Khammam District, Paloncha.
4. Other sources are perspective plan and Admt. Reports.

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(xi) Beedi Making:

In the sample only three (ladies) trainees could be contacted who have been trained at the training-cum-production centre for Beedi making at Bhadrachalam. All the three trainees are from Bhadrachalam. After training they have not been benefited out of the training received because there is no production centre or Beedi manufacturing company. As stated earlier, the Production centre started by the ITDA was closed down after six months. All the three trainees are financially somewhat better off as the husbands of two trained ladies are Government employees. The third lady is not married. She is the sister of the Bhadrachalam Samithi, President. So it is presumed that she has no financial worry. None of the trainees were benefited under the scheme by having hired or self-employment. It was mentioned that this training programme could not be continued because the Forest Department did not supply the beedi leaves. The Forest Department advised the ITDA to purchase this raw material from the open market which was not practicable. So the training programme had to be stopped.

(xii) Sewing Machines:

Three training Centres were started by the ITDA to train Tribal Women in Tailoring at Chatti, Venkatapuram and Paloncha. The latter was opened during the year 1981-82.

The sample covered 12 beneficiaries who received training at Chatti and Venkatapuram getting a monthly stipend of Rs.100/-

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The ITDA supplied five sewing machines to all the beneficiaries trained at Venkatapuram. The cost of each machine was Rs.1200/-. Thus an amount of Rs.6000/- was spent on the purchase of machines out of which 50% was subsidy (3000) and the rest was loan. The loan is to be repaid in easy instalments of Rs.100 per instalment or Rs.25/- per instalment. The rate of interest is 14.5%. Only three respondents/beneficiaries have repaid some amount of loan. One respondent has paid one hundred rupees and two respondents Rs.25/- and Rs.50/- respectively towards loan payment.

Seven beneficiaries out of 12 (beneficiaries) covered by the sample belong to Chintur village. All of them were trained at Chatti Centre getting the same amount of stipend and for the same period of training. All the beneficiaries are Koya women and belong to the age group of 15-20. Out of these twelve, only Three women are married and the rest are unmarried. Except two beneficiaries whose families main occupations are teaching and cultivation, the rest are depending on the profession for which they received the training started by the ITDA. Due to reasons unknown, the beneficiaries of Chintur were not provided with the sewing machines. The Girijan Seema Welfare Association, a Voluntary Organisation interested in the Tribal Welfare and working in the district came forward to help these beneficiaries. The organisation stood surety for the beneficiaries and got loans for the purchase of sewing machine from the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank at the prescribed rate of interest. The machines supplied to the beneficiaries are of a different company and may be inferior in quality as the price of each machine was only Rs.900/-. However no information is available on the performance of these two types of machines.

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16.6: The beneficiaries trained at Chatti and belonging to Chintoor village have been deprived of the subsidy due to them under the scheme. The ITDA and the Girijan Seema Welfare Association had differences (and even went as far as to a judicial court for setting their differences). The ITDA did not provide the subsidy as the agency had no confidence in ~~benefits of~~ the activities of the G.S.W.A.. The entire amount of loan with interest has got to be repaid by the beneficiaries in easy instalments. It can be said with confidence that more than 85% of the beneficiaries main occupation is tailoring only. The rest are utilising their training as secondary occupation. The beneficiaries of Chintoor village have made a tremendous success of their profession as one individual's income through this occupation is said to be Rs-2721 per annum. It is interesting to note that all these beneficiaries did not enjoy the benefit of subsidy. They purchased their machines through loans provided by the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank for which G.S.W.A. stood surety. On the other hand, the beneficiaries of Venkatapuram (5 in all) who got their machines through ITDA enjoying subsidy have not made any success of their profession when compared with the beneficiaries of Chintoor. Their average annual income is Rs.619/- only. This is less than 1/4 of the income of their counterparts of Chintoor. The beneficiaries here ~~who obtained help from ITDA~~ did not do as those who made efforts on their own.

16.7: Both the Centres at Chatti and Venkatapuram were closed down after training only one batch at each of these centres. The administrative difficulties in running the Centres are said to be the main causes for their closure. The other causes are not known.

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Demonstration Plots:- Agricultural demonstrations were made to educate the tribals about the use of modern methods of agriculture and H.Y.V. seeds. The demonstrations conducted during the period under review were:

Paddy=190; Bajra=122; Maize=122; Jowar=148; and Chillies=90 upto 1980.

16.8: SUMMARY:

Much importance has been given for the publicity of the programmes of the ITDA and also for educating the tribals in the scheduled area in the perspective plan. No importance has been given by the ITDA administration in this respect. Two important suggestions have not at all been attended to viz. (i) the appointment of the PRO and his staff. (ii) Audip-visual publicity and its utilization and a means of channel of communication between the Agency and the people. It was emphasised by the planners that public participation is an essential factor in the successful implementation of the schemes and for achieving the desired results. But unfortunately the suggestion that a Youth Organisations Coordinator should be appointed not only for educating the tribals in regard to the development programmes and the participation of the people has also not been taken care of. No Coordinator was appointed although there was budget provision in the plan against this item. Only one aspect, the orientation programme for the tribal Sarpanches and Panchayat Samithi Presidents has been taken up by the officials of the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. But this programme does not seem to have the desired effect as the presidents

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of tribal blocks did not express any favourable opinion about it. It was said that it was a routine matter for the officials. "They come and give some lectures. We listen and then forget all about it" were the type of comments made.

16.9: ~~The~~ Many training programmes were suggested by the planners for the benefit of the tribals. Out of 18 training programmes suggested only 6 training programmes were taken up. Even these training programmes were not implemented for the full plan period.

The training-cum-production centre for Beedi making was closed down and similarly the two centres for training the tribal women in tailoring were closed down, after only one batch was trained at each centre. Training of the farmers has not been a success. Only 260 farmers were trained during a period of 7 years. No such farmer could be covered in the sample because the concerned officials could not give us any idea about their location. It is difficult to say anything about the reaction of the beneficiaries to the training. Similarly no beneficiary trained in fisheries was covered in the sample at it was not known where they are located. The Project Officials, when asked about such trainees, remarked that none of the five beneficiaries ever reported to them back for the follow up programme of providing them nylon nets or boats which have been proposed in the Perspective Plan. They themselves do not know anything about them. Even out of the meagre programmes taken up for training, only the Tailoring scheme appears to have achieved some success as 58.3% of the beneficiaries made a living out of it and are earning a good income. The other beneficiaries

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earn less. Both the training and publicity aspects have thus not been able to make any visible dent on improving the income and standard of living, by means of the efficient training programmes, envisaged. The funds provided are not fully used and the expected results did not materialise. Publicity activity has not picked up and ignorance of I.T.D.A. activities remains as a damper for public participation. A more energetic approach is wanted.

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CHAPTER : 17

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF KHAMMAM I.T.D.A. PROGRAMMES.

PROPOSED SECTORWISE EXPENDUTURE

17.1 Sectorise and schemwise socio-economic, position of Khammam Project Area before and after I.T.D.A.

The total amounts expected to be spent under different sectors before the I.T.D.A. came into existence, were as follows:-

S.No.	SECTOR	EXPE DITURE (in Rs.lakhs)
1.	Agriculture	Rs.18.56
2.	Animal Husbandry and Fisheries	Rs. 7.48 and 0.52
3.	Irrigation, Power	Rs.23.48
4.	Communications	Rs.18.76
5.	Industries	Rs. 5.54
6.	Education	Rs.32.48
7.	Medical & Health Services.	Rs. 5.84

17.2 SECTORWISE ALLOCATIONS:

When the I.T.D.A. started implementing the different programmes for the economic and social development of the Tribals of Khammam district the budget allocations proposed to be sent under different sectors and schedules are as follows:

S.NO.	SCHEME	BUDGET Vth PLAN	UPTO 1982 BUDGET VIth PLAN
1.	Agriculture	Rs.417.60 lakhs	Rs. 425 lakhs
2.	Animal Husbandry	Rs.138.07	Rs. 201.50
3.	Fisheries	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.63
4.	Irrigation	Rs.125.86	Rs. 142.8
		Rs. 15.00	Rs. 69.8

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6.	Communication	Rs. 126.57	Rs. 364.4
6.	Industries	Rs. 13.00	Rs. 19.8
7.	Education	Rs. 514.38	Rs. 565. 41
8.	Medical and Health Services	Rs. 35.13	Rs. 42.00

17. 3 HIGHER EXPENDITURE ON ALL SECTORS AFTER I.T.D.A.

The amount allotted to be spent under Agriculture is nearly 22 times more than that of the amount spent allotted before the commencement of the I.T.D.A. Similarly the amount allotted for the other sectors are; 20 times more for Animal Husbandry; two times more for Fisheries; Five times more for Irrigation; Rs.15 lakhs were allotted to be spent on power production during the first five years though actually no amount was spent. The Budget allotted for communication was about seven times more, for industries more than three times; Education 16 times, and seven times more in the case of Medical & Health Services.

17.4 SUBSEQUENT ALLOCATIONS.

For the next three years the budget proposed to be spent on the above sectors are ;Rs.425 lakhs; Rs.120 lakhs; 1 lakh; 85 lakhs; 42 lakhs; 219 lakhs, 12 lakhs; 330 lakhs; 24 lakhs respectively. According to the planners considerable amounts have been provided to bring the standard of living of the Tribals on par with the non-tribals in a phased manner.

Source : The I.T.D.A. Plan for Khammam District 1975. TCR & TI.

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17.5 EXPENDITURE 1975-82.

The amounts actually spent under different sectors from the inception of the I.T.D.A. to the end of 31.3.1982 are Source : I.T.D.A. Khammam District. Base paper prepared in connection of visit of Central Team. as under:

		Rs.in lakhs
1.	Agriculture	99,64,516
2.	Minor Irrigation	77,69,109
3.	Animal Hubbandry	52,25,851
4.	Co-operation	11,53,145
5.	Industries	9,81,964
6.	Education	52,79,928
7.	Medical and Health	4,39,107
8.	Rural Water Supply	6,41,000
9.	Roads	8,13,879
10.	Administration	28,63,760
11.	Other Schemes	4,39,012
	TOTAL	Rs. 3,55,70,271

17.6 AGRICULTURE. As per the Perspective Plan, an amount of more than Rs.2644.70 lakhs should have been spent over a period of seven years. But the actual amount spent is only Rs.355.70 lakhs. (i.e. only 13.4% was spent or 15%)

17.7 AGRICULTURE.

Under Agriculture sector eight schemes were proposed to be taken up for the benefit of the tribals at a total expenditure of Rs.581.75 lakhs for the period 1975-1982. The amount allotted to different schemes are as follows:-

	Rs. in lakhs
a) Land development	376.00
b) Supply of seed.	79.00
c) Supply of fertilizers	104 .15
d) P.P.Equipment	52.50
e) Cold Storage.	0.50
f) Horticulture and vegetable development	6.37
g) Schemes for shifting cultivators	42.00
h) Training cum demonstration centres.	22.23
TOTAL	Rs. 581. 75 lakhs

AGRICULTURE.

17.8 (a) For implementation, the following Agricultural programmes have been taken up.

1. Short term imputs:

a) Supply of H.Y.V. Seeds.

b) Chemical Fertilizers.

c) Pesticides.

d) Improved Agricultural Implements.

e) Supply of oil engines.

f) Electric motors.

g) Ayacut development

h)

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h) Improved varieties of fruit plants.

i) Mango; ii) Cashew; iii) Lime; iv) Jack Fruit; v) Sapota; vi) Coconut; vii) Guava.

I) Krishnasagar Farm; Seed & Training.

j) Agricultural Demonstration Farms.

i) Paddy; ii) Bajra; iii) Maize; iv) Jowar; v) Chillies

k) Rehabilitation of Shifting cultivators.

The total quantity of seeds, Fertilizers & Pesticides under items a,b,c, supplied was 375 metric tonnes and the amount spent was Rs.7.8 lakhs. 13400 tribals were benefited under the scheme. The total number of agricultural implements distributed was 519. The Oil Engines and electric pumps supplied were 268 and 62 respectively. The expenditure on items D,E,F, was Rs.10.87 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries was 649. The Ayacut development scheme was implemented at a cost of Rs.20.03 lakhs and 1943 tribals were benefited. The total area brought under irrigation was 6100 acres. Orchards were raised on 1435 hectares and the amount spent on this item was Rs.6.67 lakhs. The number of beneficiaries is 3,000. The total amount spent on this important sector of I.T.D.A. was Rs.99.64 lakhs which included some other small programmes which have not been listed above.

~~The budget provision for~~ Agriculture sector for the period 1975-82 is Rs.842.60 lakhs. Schemes have been prepared which would involve an expenditure of Rs.581.75 lakhs. The actual expenditure is Rs. 99.64 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs.28.83 lakhs was spent during the V Plan period. The amount spent ~~under~~

under this sector during the first two years of the VIth plan is Rs.70.81 lakhs. Where as during the V Plan on an average an amount of Rs.5.80 lakhs have been spent, during the first two year period, the coverage amount spent is Rs.35.50 lakhs, i,e, the amount spent nearly 7 times more.

17.9 IRRIGATION.

Under this important sector, according to Perspective Plan an amount of Rs.58.41 lakhs and Rs.77.69 lakhs should be spent during the period 1975-82. An elaborate programme was prepared by the T.C.R. & T.I.. Much importance has been given to this sector by the I.T.D.A. as near financial target has been achieved. The amount spent under different programmes is Rs.134.64 lakhs. Only Rs.1.46 lakhs remained unspent. Three important schemes under this sector include 27 tanks, 17 LI Schemes, and 27 borewells. The total area brought under irrigation is 3563 hectares.

17.10 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

The budget allotment under this heading in the Perspective Plan is Rs.339.59 lakhs and for Fisheries it is Rs.2.73 lakhs. So the total amount allotted is Rs.342.30 lakhs. During the Vth Plan an amount of Rs.32.35 lakhs was spent and the total amount spent up to 1982 is Rs.52.25. Less amount was spent than what was provided under this sector.

17.11. The perspective plan proposed an elaborate plan for the development of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. The plan included;

1. Cattle Development, Milch animal Supply, cross bred heifers, She buffaloes, Assistance for rearing cross bred heifers, Milk cooling centes and Feed Plant.

2. Veterinary Institutions:

First Aid Centres, (b) Dispensary; (c) Running the existing Institution & M.V. Dispensaries.

3. Fodder Development:

4. Sheep Development:

5. Poultry Development:

6. Piggery Development:

7. Composite live stock farm and

8. Training Programme.

17.13 As per the expenditure incurred only 25% of the financial target was achieved.

Out of the many programmes proposed under the Animal Husbandry Sector, only the following schemes were taken up by the I.T.D.A.:

(1) Supply of cross bred heifers, piggery, poultry schemes, supply of milch animals, Supply of breeding bulls, supply of plough bullocks, starting of milk collection centres etc.

The total amount spent on this sector is Rs.52.75 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme (1) Cross-bred heifers is 504; (2) Piggery - 14; (poultry - 65:) (4) Milch Animals 725; (5) Breeding Bulls 73 villages; (6) plough bullocks 745. The total number of beneficiaries under the Animal Husbandry scheme is 3000. Two milk collection centres, one at Yellandu and another at Bhadrachalam were started at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs. The schemes implemented under Animal Husbandry have supplemented the income of the beneficiaries though not to the expected level.

17.14 CO-OPERATION: An amount of Rs.33.00 lakhs had been alloted to be spent under this sector in the Perspective Plan. Activities like Managerial Assistance to Co-operatives (Societies) Share

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Capital and Financial Assistance, Strengthening of Co-operative Societies were taken up at a total cost of Rs.11.53 lakhs which were beneficial to 2379 tribals.

17.15 NON TRIBALS USURPATION OF FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS MADE FOR TRIBALS.

Although it cannot be illustrated with factual figures which are not available, the fact remains that the tribals did not derive much benefits under these programmes. Many educated tribal leaders have informed our Research Team that the innocence and lack of education among the tribals were very much exploited by the non-tribals for their own benefit, by getting the names of the tribals and their thumb impressions on plain papers. The non-tribals have benefited by receiving the loans in the name of Tribals. The Project Officials did not make sure whether the benefit given here has been received by the Tribals or some others in their names. The abuse of funds thus went on unchecked.

17.16 MIS-USE OF LOANS BY TRIBALS:

Loans received by the Tribals were not spent for the purpose of special development by them. When the repayment of loans were demanded from the Tribals by the Institutions (to return the instalment of loan with the prescribed interest,) many failed to pay the premium. Some tribals paid only one or two instalments. There are serious unverified allegations against the Political leaders that they misguided the Tribals regarding payments of loans, stating that they do not have to pay. The tribal leaders on the alleged advice of Political Leaders seem to have

impressed upon fellow tribals that they need not pay the Instalments of loans demanded of them as the Government would definitely write off the amounts. When the payment situation is poor the financial Institutions are at a loss, regarding the action to be taken. In some cases, the banks providing loans for the purchase of plough-bullocks, milch animals, etc., took legal action against the beneficiaries and attached the movable properties. The serious problem of non-payment of loans can be clearly understood by any one as huge amounts are still outstanding with the Institutions, like the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank. These facilities provided under the umbrella of operative Institutions have not been properly utilized by Tribals and even if utilized not for beneficial purposes to improve their socio-economic position.

17.17 INDUSTRIES:

An elaborate scheme of Industrial development of Khamman Project area was drawn up by Perspective Plans to be implemented at a cost of Rs.32.60 lakhs. But, it has been found that only a few schemes have been taken up for implementation with an expenditure of Rs.9.82 lakhs.

(i) Sericulture: The maximum amount was spent on Sericulture. 135 acres were brought under the scheme involving an expenditure of Rs.6.75 lakhs and benefitting 135 tribals. This has proved very beneficial to the Tribals as each beneficiary is getting an annual income of Rs.900/- on an average.

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(ii) Sewing Centres.

Another important programme implemented was starting of sewing centres at Venkatapuram, Chatti and Paloncha. An amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs was spent on the training of 60 tribal women. Unfortunately two of the training centres, except at Paloncha were closed down after only one batch at each centre were trained. All the 12 persons who were covered in our sample are getting livelihood out of the training. As the 2nd batch of trainees are reported to have lacked discipline, it was closed down at Venkatapuram. At Chatti, the centre was run with the Co-operation of the Girijanseema Welfate Association. After the first batch completed the training, differences seem to have arisen between the I.T.D.A. authorities and the voluntary organization, The Girijan Seema Welfare Association. This is said to be the main cause for closing down the training Centre. However of the I.T.D.A. has started the Centre at Paloncha. Had the Training Centres at Venkatapuram and Chetti continued they would have trained more women in Tailoring and stitching. With the help of tribal leaders these Training centres can be run successfully.

(iii) Bee Keeping:- On Bee-keeping Training programme, an amount of Rs.5,400 was spen to train 12 tribals and another Rs.39,000 on a repeat programme with the hope that the trained beneficiaries would be able to earn a constant income every year.

The three programmes taken up and implemented have proved to be beneficial to the Tribals. They were provided with adequate source of income. This small scale industry was not proposed in the Perspective Plan. It was taken up by the Project Officials with the impression that it would benefit the tribals.

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17.30 DIGGING OF WATER WELLS: 160 wells in all were dug for providing drinking water facilities to the tribals out of which 58 were sunk in Ashram Schools, 36 in hostels and 66 in different villages. (287 wells at a cost of Rs.5.33 lakhs and 422 wells costing Rs.27.33 lakhs.) Only an amount of Rs.6.41 lakhs was spent on this important aspect. The Perspective Plan did not treat Rural Water Supply as a separate scheme. The I.T.D.A. has attached much importance to this subject and treated it as a ~~xxxx~~ separate scheme. The I.T.D.A. has attached much importance to this subject and treated it as a separate scheme.

17.31 CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS.

According to the Perspective Plan a total of 1492 K.M. roads should be laid at a cost of Rs.729 lakhs which include the construction of new roads and completion of spill over works. During the period under review Rs.364.5 lakhs should have been spent and a total of 746 km long roads should have been laid. But the actual amount spent by the I.T.D.A. is only Rs.8.13 lakhs. The programme includes (a)Formation of 12 new roads (b) Improvement of 4 roads (c) Metalling of roads and (d)Construction of one bridge. The achievements are below the targets.

Two important roads suggested to be constructed on priority basis viz., Yellandu to Pakhal and (2) Tekulapalli to Gundala have been accomplished. It is hoped ~~that this road~~ facility will improve the law and order situation of the area by curbing the aggressive and agitative activities of some pressure groups.

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17.32 OTHER SCHEMES: Protective Legislation.

(a) Implementation of protective legislation in regard to land alienation has not benefitted the Tribals much, as more than 20,000 cases are still pending in the Office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tribal Welfare, Khammam. It should be remembered that this office is in existence, long before the inception of I.T.D.A. (some cases were not taken up in view of a G.O.issued) The work of of the office in this respect seems to be going on at a snail's pace. The Officials comment that the problem cannot be solved 100%. It is bound to exist, may not be to the present level but atleast to some extent.

(b) BONDED LABOUR: The I.T.D.A. has been successful in freeing 30 families from the shackles of Bonded Labour and rehabilitated them. The I.T.D.A. has also freed the mortagaged orchards belonging to the tribals. The details of this programme have been discussed elsewhere.

(c) MADA: As this programme is meant for the benefit of the Lambadas and these tribals are very receptive to the schemes for their benefit, it is hoped, it would certainly help them in raising their standard of living and increasing their annual income.

17.34 ELECTRICITY/POWER:

The financial targets for Vth and the First Two Years of the VIth Plan are: Rs.15 and Rs.18 lakhs respectively. This scheme includes providing electric connections to: 130 Agricultural, 170 Borewells, 6 H.T. Industrial, 20 Industrial, 80 commercial and 800 domestic connections. The other item to be taken up

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and Rs.15.04 lakhs (non-recurring) during the period of 1980-82 of the VIth Plan. The total expenditure on Medical and Health comes to Rs.20 lakhs (recurring) and Rs.39 lakhs non-recurring for executing 10 programmes under the sector.

The programmes include (1) opening of dispensary, (2) Mobile Medical units, (3) Publicity Units, (4) Supplying X-ray apparatus, and providing operation theatre to the existing hospitals with supply of medicines, drugs and equipment, (5) upgrading of PHC into 30 beded hospitals (6) Construction of Hospital Buildings, (7) Construction of Staff Quarters, (8) Water supply schemes, (9) Starting of Family Planning Sub-centres and (10) Providing Drinking Water (supply) wells. Against Rs.39 lakhs provided only an amount of Rs.4.39 lakhs has been spent during the period 1975-82, The percentage of expenditure incurred is only 7.44. This expenditure covered the programmes (a) Strengthening of Rural Health Centres, (b)Strengthening of Institutions with T.B.Medicines and Equipment and furniture (c) Opening of new Rural Dispensaries (d) Maintenance of Teacher Depot schemes (e) Construction of Staff Quarters (at Pinapaka and Nellipaka) and (f) Maintenance of Hospitals in T.D.Blocks.

17.29 INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES.

Many programmes suggested in the Perspective Plan have not been takem up for implementation. The medical facilities provided are as follows:-

1. Two medical units (Mobile) were opened at Wajeedanagaram (in Venkatapuram Block) and Patwarigudem (Aswaraopet)

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and Rs.15.04 lakhs (non-recurring) during the period of 1980-82 of the VIth Plan. The total expenditure on Medical and Health comes to Rs.20 lakhs (recurring) and Rs.39 lakhs non-recurring for executing 10 programmes under the sector.

The programmes include (1) opening of dispensary, (2) Mobile Medical units, (3) Publicity Units, (4) Supplying X-ray apparatus, and providing operation theatre to the existing hospitals with supply of medicines, drugs and equipment, (5) upgrading of PHC into 30 beded hospitals (6) Construction of Hospital Buildings, (7) Construction of Staff Quarters, (8) Water supply schemes, (9) Starting of Family Planning Sub-centres and (10) Providing Drinking Water (supply) wells. Against Rs.39 lakhs provided only an amount of Rs.4.39 lakhs has been spent during the period 1975-82, The percentage of expenditure incurred is only 7.44. This expenditure covered the programmes (a) Strengthening of Rural Health Centres, (b) Strengthening of Institutions with T.B.Medicines and Equipment and furniture (c) Opening of new Rural Dispensaries (d) Maintenance of Teacher Depot schemes (e) Construction of Staff Quarters (at Pinapaka and Nellipaka) and (f) Maintenance of Hospitals in T.D.Blocks.

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Many programmes suggested in the Perspective Plan have not been takem up for implementation. The medical facilities provided are as follows:-

1. Two medical units (Mobile) were opened at Wajeedanagaram (in Venkatapuram Block) and Patwarigudem (Aswaraopet)

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2. Two P.H.C. were established at Pinapaka and Nellipaka.

3. At Edugurallapalli, a ten beded hospital was started in a pucca building.

4. Two existing dispensaries were upgraded to 10 bedded hospitals at Kunavaram and Chintoor.

5. 123 Teacher Medical Depots were started in the Project area, The teachers were trained for one week for distributing various medicines and are paid an honorarium of Rs.30/- P.M. for rendering this service. The Villagers complained that the Teachers are not distributing the medicines and whenever they went for tablets, they were informed that the medicines were out of stock. According to I.T.D.A. Officials medicines costing more than Rs.20,000 were supplied to all medical institutions, medical units etc. Besides supplying X-Ray films, T.B.Drugs. The hospitals were provided with furniture and fans. There is no verification as to how these medicines ~~and equipments~~ supplied did not reach the needy.

(6) Help to Physically Handicapped:

20 physically handicapped were provided financial aid to get special treatment at St.Mary's hospital at Khammam. Besides, 208 tribals for whom medical facilities were not available in the Project area were sent to Khammam for treatment. The amount incurred on the former programme alone was Rs,9,900/-

(7) S.N.P. PROGRAMME:

Under the S.N.P. programme 530 centres were started for providing nutritious food to the Tribals and the total number of beneficiaries was 32,437.

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becoming interested in higher studies. The total number of boys and girls getting Upper Primary and High School education is more than 566.

17.24 Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarships.

A part from starting of Ashram Schools, Hostels etc., to increase the literacy rate among the tribals, pre-matric and post- matric scholarships were provided. All the non-boarders are entitled to receive scholarships and at the Primary Schools Level, dress, textbooks and other facilities are provided. Special coaching centres were also started for enabling the Tribal students to get admission to Residential School at Yenambole.

17.25 ADULT LITERACY CENTRES.

Another effort at increasing the literacy rate among the tribals is the starting of 65 adult literacy centres in scheduled area of Khammam district. Though the exact number of beneficiaries under the scheme, is not available atleast some percentage of adults among the Tribals might have definitely learnt the 3 RS.

17.26 OTHER PROGRAMMES.

Other facilities provided for the benefit of the tribals are (a) training in carpentry (b) Admission to I.T.I. (57 in Kothagudem) (c) Typewriting Instruction for 65, (d) admission to convent schools (number not known) and (e) Admission of 11 candidates to vocational training and (f) training for 11 in Printing and Composing at Bhadrachalam. The beneficiaries of the above programmes were either provided stipend or awarded scholarships. It is not known whether any of them are employed or have self employment units, and financial assistance was provided. There

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LIBRARY

is no monitoring from I.T.D.A..

17.27 SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME AT ASHRAM SCHOOLS.

This is started for the benefit of Tribal boys by the I.T.D.A. Some Ashram Schools were provided poultry units consisting of 100 birds and demonstration plots were started to train the students in vegeatable growing and improve their nutritional value. Unfortunately, the Ashram School visited by the Research Team had no poultry unit nor any demonstration plot for vegeatable growing had been started there. However, it is presumed that a certain percentage of Ashram Schools has been covered under these programmes. The activities of the I.T.D.A. under Education sector reveal the earnest efforts of the authorities for narrowing the gap of literacy between the tribals and nontribals.

17.28 MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES.

The targets fixed under this scheme are:

1. Dispensary to be opened at V.R.Puram (one)
2. Starting of Primary Health Sub-Centres (9)
3. Starting of Mobile Medical Unit (5)
4. Starting of Family Planning Sub-Centres (4)
5. Providing X-Ray plants at (8) hospitals.
6. Upgrading 3 PHC into 30 beded hospitals and
7. Supply of medicines and required staff.

The Perspective Plan recommended for these Targets, an expenditure of Rs.11.40 and Rs.23.73 lakhs (recurring) and (non-recurring) respectively for the V Plan, and Rs.8.52 lakhs (recurring)

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(iv) Prospects for Bee-Keeping.

It is believed that more and more tribals would take up the Bee-keeping and Sericulture programmes. The latter two programmes have been taken up by the I.T.D.A. authorities seriously and it is expected that in the years to come these two schemes would be beneficial to the tribals.

(v) BEEDI MAKING: Training in Beedimaking programme was taken up by starting a Centre at Bhadrachalam. Three batches ~~members~~ of 30 members in each batch) were trained. As there was no follow up action to set up an Industry with financial assistance the trainees did not get any benefit out of the training given to them. The Training Centre set up subsequently was closed down. The decision to take up again the training of Tribals in Beedikeeping is a good one. The previously trained Tribals should be offered jobs by starting a centre by providing them with raw materials like tobacco and beedi leaves from the Project Area and adequate financial assistance to run it. Before reviving the training programmes in Beedi making it should at least now be ensured that the Banks provide the necessary finance for starting this industry ~~was to be~~ is taken up at four different centres viz. 1.Sampatnagar, 2.Chetti, 3.Cherla, 4.Bhadrachalam at a total cost of Rs.4 lakhs.

17.19 BAMBOO & BASKET MAKING.

The ~~Bamboo and Basket making industry~~ is also to be encouraged. Arrangements are necessary for the trainnes to have sufficient raw-material like Bamboo for trainees. If the trade is run successfully the trainees can get proper wages and employment.

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17.20 TRADE ASSISTANCE.

Advancing financial assistance for starting Small business and trade was taken up by the Project Officials for the benefit of the Tribals. In the Perspective Plan provision was made to help 500 tribals.

Trade assistance was provided to only two tribal candidates by advancing Rs.14,13,358. If Tribals having confidence in themselves ~~and~~ approach the I.T.D.A. for financial help, they should be provided the facility either from the Tribal Welfare Fund or through financial Institutions. When educated employed non-tribals are being encouraged in this direction the Tribals also can be helped. Since the I.T.D.A. Officials seem to be quite serious on this programme, it is to be hoped that more tribals would be benefitted under this programme in future.

17.21 EDUCATION:

The Targets fixed are the starting of:

TYPE OF SCHOOL	COST	NO.
1. Primary Schools	159.96	107
2. Upper Primary Schools	70.40	16
3. High School	51.32	4
4. Ashram Schools	696.14	?
5. Hostel	153.00	?

4840 Schoolage children are proposed to be covered under the education scheme for the period under review.

The total number of Ashram Schools in the Project Area at present is62.Only 32 were started during the period 1975-76 to

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1981-82. The details are as follows:-

YEAR	SCHOOL IN HUTS	SCHOOL IN TILED BUILDING	PUCCA BUILDING	TOTAL
1975-76	3	1	10	14
1976-77	3	-	-	3
1977-78	2	1	1	4
1978-79	5	2	2	9
1979-80	-	-	-	-
1980-81	1	-	-	1
1981-82	1	-	-	1
* Total	15	4	13	32

17.22 For the period under review no school was opened during the year 1979-80. The maximum number of schools were opened in the year ~~1975-80~~ 1975-76 followed by 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79. During the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 only one school per year was opened. Thus, the total number of Ashram Schools opened during the period under review is 32. Out of these new schools, 30 were opened during the Vth Plan and only two during the VIth Plan.

(b) School Buildings:

The 5th Plan period saw the opening of 13 schools in Pucca Buildings. 10 Pucca ~~buildings were constructed during~~ the year 1975-76. Four schools started during the Vth Plan are housed in

* Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam Office Records.

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Tiled buildings which were constructed from the I.T.D.A. funds. Out of the 15 schools housed in huts, 13 were started during the Vth Plan and two in the VIth Plan. No pucca building or tiled house was constructed during the years 1980-82 for Ashram Schools. The total number of students admitted to Ashram Schools during the period under review was 1909.

17.23 HOSTELS.

Out of the 11 Hostels started during the period 1975-82, six were started in the Vth Plan and 5 during 1980-82. Six Hostels are located in private buildings and 4 hostels are in private tiled houses. Only one hostel is in a private hut. Out of 6 boys' hostels one is housed in a hut, 2 in Tiled houses and 3 in rented buildings. Out of the 5 hostels opened for girls two are Tiled Private houses and three are private buildings. Three hostels were opened during theVth Plan and 3 in the VIth Plan for boys. For the girls, two hostels were opened during the Vth Plan and 3 during the VI Plan period of 1980-82.

Hostel Admissions: During the Vth Plan the total number of boys admitted to hostels was 170 and for the said period the girls number was 102. While 140 boys were admitted to hostels for the period 1980-82, the number for the girls was 154. Thus the total number of boys and the girls admitted to hostels during the period of review was 310 and 256 respectively. During the VIth Plan Years (1980-82)only) more girls were admitted to hostels than the boys. Some of these hostels are meant for students of Upper Primary and High schools. This is a welcome sign as more and more girls are

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and Rs.15.04 lakhs (non-recurring) during the period of 1980-82 of the VIth Plan. The total expenditure on Medical and Health comes to Rs.20 lakhs (recurring) and Rs.39 lakhs non-recurring for executing 10 programmes under the sector.

The programmes include (1) opening of dispensary, (2) Mobile Medical units, (3) Publicity Units, (4) Supplying X-ray apparatus, and providing operation theatre to the existing hospitals with supply of medicines, drugs and equipment, (5) upgrading of PHC into 30 beded hospitals (6) Construction of Hospital Buildings, (7) Construction of Staff Quarters, (8) Water supply schemes, (9) Starting of Family Planning Sub-centres and (10) Providing Drinking Water (supply) wells. Against Rs.39 lakhs provided only an amount of Rs.4.39 lakhs has been spent during the period 1975-82, The percentage of expenditure incurred is only 7.44. This expenditure covered the programmes (a) Strengthening of Rural Health Centres, (b)Strengthening of Institutions with T.B.Medicines and Equipment and furniture (c) Opening of new Rural Dispensaries (d) Maintenance of Teacher Depot schemes (e) Construction of Staff Quarters (at Pinapaka and Nellipaka) and (f) Maintenance of Hospitals in T.D.Blocks.

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Under the S.N.P. programme 530 centres were started for providing nutritious food to the Tribals and the total number of beneficiaries was 32,437.

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is electrification of-two 1st order centres namely V.R.Puram and Kunavaram; 9 villages in Second Order centres and 70 villages in 3rd Order centres.

There are 771 villages in the scheduled area of Khammam district. The total number of tribal villages electrified is 325. The total number of people who can enjoy the benefits of electricity is 93,500. There are 19,294 houses in the Project area and 11,718 families/ have fitted their houses with electricity. The total number of electric pumps which are being run by electric power is 1985. All these figures *pertain to the period 1975 to 1982. The Total expenditure incurred is not given.

According to perspective Plan, four important schemes should be taken up during the period under review at a total cost of Rs.15 lakhs during the Vth Plan and Rs.18 lakhs for the period 1980-82. The details of schemes are as follows:

(1) 8 villages in Bhadrachalam Taluk are to be electrified at a cost of Rs.5.25 lakhs. The scheme covers 80 Agricultural connections, four industrial, 264 domestic and 90 street light connections.

(2) 14 villages in Kunavaram Samithi are to be electrified at a cost of Rs.9.71 lakhs. The scheme covers 80 Agricultural connections, 9 industrial, 350 domestic, 32 commercial and 200 street light connections.

Source: Office of the Superintending Engineer, Operation, APSEB, Khammam.

(3) 37 villages in Burgampad to be electrified at a cost of Rs.44.85 lakhs. This will cover 420 Agricultural, 260 commercial, 37 industry and 2600 domestic connections. (The total cost is Rs.44.85 lakhs)

(4) In Aswaraopet - Rs.79.88 lakhs, covering 130 Agricultural 170 Borewells, 6 H.T. Industrial 20 Industrial, 80 commercial and 800 domestic connections.

17.C) ORCHARDS:

Under this scheme the target fixed for raising orchards is 2100 acres. The I.T.D.A. has not only completed the targets but exceeded it by 475 acres. But instead of 7000 families getting benefit out of this scheme only 3000 families have been benefitted. In the perspective plan it was suggested that an amount of Rs.4.20 lakhs on orchards and Rs.35.00 lakhs for feeding the families until the orchards start yielding fruit should be spent under this scheme. The amount actually spent by the I.T.D.A. is only Rs.6.67 lakhs.

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C H A P T E R 18

PROBLEMS OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

18.1 Aims of I.T.D.A.

The two main objectives of the integrated Tribal Development Agency Khammam, have been

(i) to raise the tribals to the level of non-tribals and

(2) over come the defecience of uneven growth of scheduled area as in ~~central plains~~ earlier plans. To achieve these planned programmes in Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Co-operation, Education, Medical and Health service, Road communications have been attempted through an orthodox Growth centre approach.

18.2 The Growth Centre Approach:

Identified growth centres in the tribal area are two namely (1) Kothagudem and (2) Bhadrachalam. All the 9 Blocks head-quarter towns have been identified as service centres of first order. 25 villages in these Blocks are taken as service centres of 2nd order and 101 villages as service centres of 3rd order.

18.3 The Identification of these service centres.

This has been done on the basis of the extention facilities in them and possibility of providing some more services to cater to all the needs of the people living in other villages at a minimum walking distance. A comprehensive list of the services to be provided in different service centres has been prepared by the planners. These facilities are expected to be provided during the project plan period. The services provided by the authorities at different centres is enclosed.

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18.4 Available service in sample service centres.

During visits of Research staff to different sampled villages in the~~re~~ came ~~cieross~~ across the service centre of 2nd order and 3rd order.

Parnasala: This village has been identified as service centre of 2nd order. As a second order (middle order centre) it is expected that it would provide 12 services namely:-

1. Upper primary school; (2) Dispensary; (3) Branch post office; (4) Multipurpose co-operative Society; (5) Rural Veterinary Dispensary; (6) Shandy; (7) Fair Weather Road between ~~f~~ocal centres; (8) Maternity and Child Welfare Centre; (9) Family Planning sub centre~~s~~; (10) Electricity; (11) Bus Facility; and (12) Telephone Facility.

The man existing services like P.H.C. Sub centre, M.V.D. Shandy and D.R. De~~p~~ot are expected to be provided.

18.5 Lack of necessary Facilities as required at Parnasala.

At present services available are an upper primary school, a sub post office and Public Telephone. The existing Multi purpose co-operative Society has been abolished. Health facility is not available. The proposed facilities have not so far come into existence. The only connection~~s~~ng black topped road is 5 km. from the main road running between Bhadrachalam to Venkatapuram. A few earthen roads find their way to ~~f~~ocal centres. Parnasala is primarily a ~~intention~~ non-Tribal residential centre. Though it is ~~duttounfrf~~ surrounded by ~~manytribal~~ villages, the tribals prefer to visit Dumugudem or Bhadrachalam which are respectively 2nd order (centre) and

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growth centres. For their requirements than go to this 2nd order service centre.

18.6 Better facilities at Dummugudem; 2nd order Centre:

It has almost all the facilities of a 2nd order centre. It has ~~untill~~ to get a shandy and (2) Family Planning Sub centre. The finding of our Research Team was: Interviewing some important people at this centre reveal to them ~~personnel impression~~ that they (people) have more than the expected services available for them. There is a high school, Dispensary, a hostel for Tribal boys, sub post office with Telephone and Telegraph service, Wireless Station, Multipurpose co-operative Society, Rural Vaternity Hospital, a doctor, Mid wife, visisting Health Inspector, Electricity, Bus facility, drinking water supply, Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Co-operative Bank and Cinema Theatre which exhibits films for ten months in a year.

Nearly 60 Tribal villages are depending on this centre for various services. Since the citizens are enlightened, they have informed our Research Team that more facilities like Junior College, a Girls hostel for tribal girls, A market, Starting of Beedi Industry and an I.T.I are needed.

It appears that the identification of Dummugudem as service centre of 2nd order has fulfilled more than the expectations, while the identification of Parnasala as a service centre of 2nd order has not come to the expectations, and as such its identification as a Second order centre does not appear to be strictly correct.

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18.7 Identification of Bethampudi (Sudimalla Block) as a Focal centre: (~~Tekulapalle~~) Bethampudi is a revenue village with more than one hamlet, and identified as a focal centre. In addition to the already existing facilities, the centre proposed to provide post box, vet. first Aid centre, seeds, fertilizer and Pesticides distribution Centre, M.M. Unit, weekly visit and first aid box.

The village of Bethampudi as such is not situated on the main road. It is in the interior, but is connected by a mud road from the main road running between Yellandu and Kothagudem.

18.8 Tekulapalle is a hamlet of Bethampudi, while Bethampudi caters only for or five facilities, Tekulapalle which is right in the middle of the road between Yellandu and Kothagudem provides to near by 10,000 tribal population more facilities as below:-

(1) Post office; (2) Electricity; (3) Upper Primary school; (4) Drinking Water; (5) Bore wells; (6) Nagarjuna Grameena Bank (7) S.N.P. Centre; (8) Veterinary Dispensary with Artificial insemination facility; (9) D.R.Depot; (10) Youth Club; (11) Adult Education Centre; and (12) Telephone facility. It is not known when the service centres have been identified whether facilities available at this hamlet were taken into consideration for Bethampudi or not. Although the hamlet caters to the needs of more than 10 villages around it like a second order centre, there is strangely enough no mention of it in any of the records.

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18.9 Pedanallabelli village:

Before the I.T.D.A. came in to existence, Pedanallabelli village had the following facilities: (1) Primary School; (2) PHC Sub Centre; (3) D.R.Depot; (4) Shandy; (5) Bus stop; (6) F.W. road; (7)A.W. road; (8) D.W. Facility; (9) SNP Centre; and (10) Electricity. Other facilities such as (1) a Vet.-First Aid Centre (2) seeds, (3) fertilizers and Pesticides distribution Centre and (3) a Post Box were also proposed to be provied.

18.10 Pedanallabelli has a hamlet called ChinaNallabelli. Perhaps the facilities available in the hamlet were also taken in to consideration by the planners as the shandy is in the hamlet. The Revenue village now provides the following Facilities:

(1) Branch Post office

(2) Drinking Water; one dug well is not serviceable. Hand pump is the only source of drinking water to the village.

(3) The SNP Centre is still functioning though the roof of the hut was blown away.

(4) ~~Laxminagaram~~; The village is connected by mud roads to (a) Laxminagaram; (b) China Bandirevu; (c) China Nallabelli; (hamlet) (d) Jinnalagudem.

(5) Electricity for 3 houses;

(5) Visist of NMEP team

(6) Shandy at china nallabelli;

(7) Service of Veterinary Compounder; and

(8) Primary School.

18.10 (a) AWARE, This is a voluntary organization (Secular) running a non formal education, School for the Adults. It has also distributed milch buffaloes to some tribals in providing loans

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without interest.

18.10 (b) Farmer Trainees Course Non-Attendence of

No farmer in the village has attended the Farmers' Training course conducted by the I.T.D.A.

18.10 (c) No Seed, Fertilizer & Pesticide distribution Centre:

There is no seed, Fertilizer and Pesticide distribution Centre in the village. The farmers go to Bhadrachalam for getting their requirements instead of going to Dummugudem or Parnasala which are only at a distance of 4 miles. Some Students after their Primary education have gone to Bhadrachalam instead of Dummugudem or Parnasala which are 2nd Order Centres.

18.11 Ramaraopet:- (Focal Centre) This Focal Centre had facilities like a (1) Primary School; (2) M.P.C.S.; (3) S.N.P. Centre; and (4) D.W. Facility. It was also proposed to start a D.R. Depot (ii) Vet. First Aid Centre; (3) First Aid Box; (4) Seeds, Fertilizers and pesticides distribution Centre; (5) Post Box (6) Provision of Bus Facility (7) M.M. Unit weekly visit and (8) Electricity.

18.12 Khalsa Reguballe where there is an Ashram school, is a hamlet of Reguballe revenue village. It is only two ~~kinds~~ K.ms from focal Centre Ramaropet. The villagers of K.Reguballe should as per the ~~on~~ theory of the growth centre & service centre, go to this village for their basic needs. But ~~They~~ as said earlier they go to Bhadrachalam for almost all their needs as the village is situated by the side of the main road running between Bhadrachalam and Venkatapuram. Theorotical approaches of growth centres & Service centres verses the realities.*

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* Subheading.

18.13 Many facilities expected to be provided at different centres have not been provided during the period under review. Still, it cannot be a fair Judgement to say that they have not been able to are not playing their part in the uniform growth of the area. It has been found that where transport facilities are available, people depend on growth centres or Ist order centres rather than on 2nd or 3rd order centres.

18.14 Some centres have more potentialities of catering the needs to the people than what is expected of them ~~where as some centres identified for catering to the people than what is expected of~~ needs them where as some centres identified for catering to the needs have not come up to the expectation, e.g. Parnasala. The best examples of the former are Dummugudem and Tekulapalle hamlet ~~which~~ The latter perhaps was included in Bethampudi.

18.15 Growth Centre Approach A Criticism:

The perspective Plan of I.T.D.A. Khammam has discussed in the ~~in~~ the advantages of the identification of central places for providing services and functions to its tributory population. The location ~~to its~~ of such a centre is expected to mean minimum travel and minimum cost to the consumer and maximum profit to the seller*.

This theory which was originally a contribution of Christaller, ~~a geographer of Germany and modified~~ by Berry and other scholars has been accepted for the balanced growth of the region which includes

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both advanced and back ward areas and in the process remove the regional imbalances. By intensifying development effort and by removing constraints in backward areas, it is believed that the back ward areas would catch up with the advanced areas. "Therefore the development of backward areas necessarily becomes the concern of the integrated Area Development. The areas lying far off from the central places alone are considered for planned development and thereby neglecting these dependent settlements. This problem may be solved by ~~establosing~~ establishing spatial linkages between central places and all the villages served by them. Hence the introduction of growth impulses in these backward areas is imperative. The investment pattern is determined by the resource potentiality in these backward areas----

The distribution of these central places over subregions of the project area is as follows:

Region	Growth Centre	Ist order Service Centre	2nd order Service Centre	Focal Centres
I	1	3	11	49
II	-	2	6	25
III	1	2	8	27
* Total	2	7	25	101

* Perspective Plan, Khammam I.T.D.A. P.116

18.16 Though the growth centre approach appears innovative and capable of removing regional imbalances in the process of development in project area, this seems to have not been achieved inspite of the implementation of this approach. The idea remained a far off sophisticated idiom, away from the under standing of the project officials who neither understood its importance nor were made aware of this approach while, they are entrested with the implementation of the I.T.D.A. Programmes. Apart from the failure of the Implementation agencies to grasp this new philosophy, the identification by perspective planners of Focal point in some areas seemed to have failed in playing their deu part by providing services expected of them to the depending villages.

18.17 This coordinated approach appears to be an exercise in futility as the project officials were not expected to any induction at the outset about the expected advantages in regional development in adopting it. No steps are taken for providing the services suggested in the perspective plan at 2nd order and Focal Centres. The officials contacted by our Research Team to enquire whether the Focal centres in Bhadrachalam Block have been providing the services expected of them to their dependent villages, as per the Scientific approach 9 adopted in the plan, they seemed to be too ignorant to know what all this talk meant. The Research Team or the planners-official could not have worked brighter even after explaining to them, the benefits of the Scientific approach adopted. Their commonsense answer has been,

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"If a person can walk up to the roadside village, which is a Focal Centre, he can surely go up to a Ist order centre or growth centre where he can get whatever he wants to get." The same is the comment on all the Focal points, which are all on the roadside. If the idea is to remove imbalances, in regional development, the very thing would have been to provide such services some interior village areas to achieve the desired results. Even without any exposure to the merits of growth centre approach adopted, the officials are aware that all the service centres have not been correctly identified from the point of providing needed services. While some have the potential to ofter such facilities some do not have. Thus the approach towards purposive planning of programme of I.T.D.A. got a serious setback in as much as the growth centre approach has not been able to get down to earth understood or implemented.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAMMES

18.18 (i) Agriculture:

Nearly Rupees one crore were spent on Agriculture from the inception of the I.T.D.A. to 31st March, 1982. The important programmes carried out under this sector related to:

(1) Supply of HYV of Seeds;

(2) Supply of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides;

(3) Giving Improved Agricultural Implements;

(4) Supply of Oil Engines and Electric Motors;

(5) Ayacut Development and

(6) Raising of Orchards, etc.

The details are as follows:

			Value in lakhs	Beneficiaries
1.	H.Y.V. Seed			
2.	Fertilizers and Pesticides	375 M.Tons	7.8	13400
3.	Improved Agricultural Implements	519 Nos.		
4.	Oil Engines	268 "	10,87,800	849
5.	Electric Motors	62 "		
6.	Ayacut Development	6000 Acres	20.03	1943
7.	Orchards	1435 Hect.	6.67	3000
8.	Other Programmes	Balance		

The total amount suggested to be spent was Rs.676.60 lakhs.

The actual amount spent was 7 %.

18.19 Maximum amount has been spent on Agriculture as it is the predominent occupation of Tribals but not much publicity could be given to any of the programmes to create awareness among the Tribals; Upto 1980, 676 Demonstration Farms without much publicity were organized in different Blocks. The break up figures of these demonstration farms are: Paddy 190; Bajra 122; Maize 122; Jowar 148; Chillies 98.

18.20 The amounts to be spent (as suggested under the perspective plan) and actually spent are as follows:

Sector/Scheme. Ariculture	Perspective plan Rs. in lakhs	Actual Expenditure Rs. in lakhs	difference in percentage
1. Land Development	375.00	20.03	Spent 5.34%
2. Supply of Seed	74.00	7.80	4.38
3. Fertilizers	104.15		
4. P.P. & Improved Implements	52.50	10.87	20.70
5. Cold Storage	1.00	-	-
6. Horticulture and Veg. Development	6.37	6.67	More than 100%
7. Schemes for Shifting Cultivators	42.00		
8. Training cum Demonistration Centres	6.48	54.27	Nearly 63.90
9. Other Schemes	15.75		
	84.93		

18.21 54% of the expenditure proposed in the perspective plan was on horticulture and vegetable development. The cold storage plant was a go , The lowest percentage of expenditure spent was on Land Development. 21% was spent on supply of seeds Fertilizers and Pesticides. 10.4% was spent on plant protection equipment and improved agricultural implements.

Other schemes nearly 41 percent of the total amount spent was on (a) Schemes for shifting cultivators; (b) Training cum Demonstration Centres; (c) Plough Bullocks; (d) Soil

Conservation; (e) and other Miscellaneous Programmes taken up during the period under review. As only 2.66% was spent on land development, much area could not have been expected to be brought under cultivation. If new areas have not been brought under plough, naturally the total production of grains, oil seeds, pulses, could not have been up to expectation.

18.22 Use of HYV Seed, Fertilizers and Pesticides:

The expenditure on improved varieties of seed, Fertilizers, Pesticides has been only 21.8 percent. The production of food-grains therefore was not spectacular as Hybrid varieties with the help of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides were unable to bring about the desired agriculture production as the allotted budget amounts were not spent, the results as per estimates of the plan could not have been realised. As only 10% of the proposed budget was spent on plant protection and equipments the benefits were meagre. P.P.Equipment which includes sprayers and which are essential for protecting the crops from diseases were not made available in required numbers. When sprayers are not made available and pesticides are not used, the crops naturally get damaged and the farmers suffer losses. Along with the use of fertilizers spraying of pesticides is essential. In the absense of less service the plants and the crops get damaged.

13.23 Supply of Plough Bullocks: (Benefits & Problems)

This programme was taken up from 1976-77 to the end of 1981-82. In all, 815 pairs of plough bullocks were distributed in Aswaraopet Block.

The Scheme suffered from some defects unremedied such as:

(i) The Bullocks supplied their cost varying ~~for~~ from Rs.800 to 1300 were of interior quality. While a standard and got them almost as a gift pairs would cost on an an average Rs.200/-

(ii) The beneficiaries had nothing to protest as they were getting them even 100% or 50% subsidy and got them almost as a gift.

(iii) While the bullocks in the markets were purchased with two or three representatives of the beneficiaries, along with the officer in-charge of Animal ~~Husbandry~~ Husbandry, the beneficiaries' representatives had no say in selecting the animals.

(iv) Even if they disapproved the animals, their opinion appears to have been ignored.

(v) Only those animals which were approved by the officials were purchased and supplied to the tribal farmers.

~~(vi) The effectiveness~~ of service by using such animals for cultivation can easily be understood when such Tribal farmers offered to till the land of non-tribals of hire, the latter would not be prepared to use their ploughs because the non-tribals could have no use for the ploughing efforts of Tribal with such poor animals.

Hence the supply of such plough animals did not enable the tribal to work for wages when the tribals had no work of their own. Thus the expectation that the tribal farmers would get additional income by hiring their plough and animals for tilling the land of the non-tribals did not greatly materialize. The scheme thus ended in not being a great success.

18.23 (a) Krishnasagar Farm:-

This farm was to be utilized as a multipurpose Institution for multiplication of high yielding seed varieties, training of farmers in improved methods of Agriculture and Animal ~~Husbandry~~ Husbandry, etc. The I.T.D.A. took it over from the Agricultural Department and could not utilise it properly. First training programmes for the farmers ~~was~~ were takenup in co-operation with the AWARE, a voluntary organization. After two years, the I.T.D.A. took over the training programme by itself. After two batches were given training, the programme was abandoned. The Institution has not been utilized properly and many tribals could not be trained in Modern Methods of Agriculture. There is a proposal to return the Management of the Farm to Agriculture Department. So, the Training of Farmers has not be a success.

18.23 Introducing of H Y V Seed:-

The I T D A has introduced the following seeds:

(1) Millets:- CSH 5 (2) CSH 1. Though the project officials claim that the latter variety is being used by the farmers, the first variety is immensely popular among the tribal cultivators.

Paddy:- Tellahamsa (2) R.P. 4-14 and (3) Warangal 13-400 major. Project officials say that ~~the~~ one and 3 are popular among

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the tribals.

Ground nut:- TMV2 old variety (popular)

Chillies:- N.P. 46-A. (2) C A 960 (3) B-3

This (3) is an old variety but still popular along with the first two.

Seasamum: Gauri.

Red Gram: PS - 16 ST2 (2) Hy 3 C.

Green gram: P S - 16 P.B. New and (2) B.G.4.

Tobacco: 16-103, Light soil variety.

(2) CTRI Black Soil only

Maize: Deccan 101 and Ganga 5

Folder: Cross 988.

18.23 (c) According to the farmers who have used the new varieties of seed the following comments were recorded.

(1) Yellow Millets:

The H Y V yielded double the yield but expenditure incurred on it was more than double.

(2) Paddy:-

They have tried Vijay Masura and the other H Y V and found them quite satisfactory. If the Desi variety yielded 10 bags per acre, the H Y V yielded more than 28 bags. Though the expenditure was more, it was profitable.

(3) Chillies:-

They do not know the new names. The names they mentioned for the seed are: Nalla Kancharla and Yerra Kancherla.

(4) Pulses:-

When they used the new varieties the yield per 5 acres

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was (10) kilos. Disappointed, they have reverted to Desi variety.

Groundnut :-

The seed supplied by the I T D A when sown for the second crop has proved profitable. It is also profitable because it was supplied at 50% subsidy.

Fertilizers:-

These are quite popular among the cultivators. They do not know the exact names but call them as super 28 and 28 and Urea.

Growing of Vegetables:

The seed was supplied by the I T D A free of cost. A small packet of different varieties of vegetable was supplied to farmers. Where the farmers are intelligent like the Lambadas, they have started growing vegetables.

18.23 (d) During the first two years of the VI plan, the I T D A authorities have changed the policy regarding seed and fertilizer supplies. It was detected that some non tribals were exploiting the tribals. The non tribals would persuade the tribals to get seed and fertilizers at subsidy rates and the moment the tribal got the supply from the authorities, he would dispose it off to non-tribal agriculturists. The tribal was in no way was benefited. This was more applicable in cases of koyas and other tribals but not to Lambadas.

18.23 (e) where the farmers have utilised the seed, fertilizers,

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etc., the income has gone up by 20% on an average.

In case tribals are interested in purchasing the fertilizers, though the I T D A is not included in their annual plan has volunteered to supply of the chemical fertilizers through Nagarjuna Grameena Bank. So that the tribals may pay the loan direct to the Bank.

18.23 (f) Fodder Cross-988:-

When this was sown by the cultivators, the plant grew quite high. After harvesting, when used as fodder, the cattle did not relish it and all the quantity was a waste. It was given up. This was a failure.

18.24 Horticulture and Vegetable Development:

During the first two years of the project under review, the programme of horticulture and vegetable development failed to enthuse Tribals. Even in 1978-79 it was taken up only in a few Housing Colonies.

Seedling of Mango, Lemon, Coconut, Jack Fruit, Guva and Sapota were distributed to the tribals but very few plants survived because of their distribution was made to tribals during the early summer months of February-March when the watering facilities would be scanty. Actually the seelings in many cases withered away. Had the seedlings been supplied during the rainy season, perhaps quite a good number of them would have survived. So far the scheme could not benefit the tribals as the plants have not yet started yielding fruit. It is expected that by the end of the VI plan, the tribals would be benefited out of this scheme but it is too premature to make any assessment at this stage half way.

18.25 Minor Irrigation: The perspective plan suggested an amount of Rs.284.17 lakhs to be spent on this important scheme. The following works were taken up and completed by the I T D A.

S.No.	Scheme	No.	Cost in lakhs	Area
1.	Tanks	27	122.46	2759 Hectares
2.	L I Schemes	17	8.73	404 Hectares
3.	Borewells	27	3.45	400 Hectares

18.25 (a)

The maximum number of Minor Irrigation schemes were taken up during 77-78 were 72 while the uninsure of "were taken at in 1976-77.

During the financial year 1975-76, no. M I work was takenup During the other years the schemes taken up were 56 in 80-81 51 in 81-82, 40 in 78-79 and 39 in 79-80. These works included Lift Irrigation, Tanks, C.I. Wells, Bore Wells and dugwells.

Under the Plan, the proposals were for spending on

Restoration works Rs.92.10 lakhs
New works VPlan Rs.84.77 "
Two years of VI Plan Rs.32.00 "
Harressing under ground water Rs.15.00 "

18.26 In all 97.75 percent of the allotted budget coming to Rs.77,69,109 in the end of 1981-82 has been on Minor Irrigation Works, bringing total area of 3863 Hectares under irrigation. Still the general criticism about minor irrigation works is that the I T D A has not paid sufficient attention to this programme. For example the President of Bhadrachalam Panchyat Samithi commented that it is no use if the I T D A distributes fertilizers, pesticids, etc., when water is not available for Irrigation. A good percentage is left to be under dry cultivation due to non availability of irrigational facilities. Even the Oil Engines and Electric Motor pumpsets supplied to tribal farmers could not be repaired when broke down. As the APIDC incharge of repairs did not respond to the requests of the farmer for help. The wells remained unused for a long time. Lack of co-operation lack of interest on the part of the I T D A left the Tribal farmers uncared for.

18.27 Animal Husbandry:

The following programmes, targets both physical and Financial were proposed in the Perspective Plan.

Source: I.T.D.A. Khammam Base paper prepared in connection of visit central team. P.6 & 11.

	Numbers	Rs. in lakhs
1. Cattle Development:		
(a) Breeding Bulls	58	47.00
(b) 1.Milch Animals	1600	16.00
2.Assistance for rearing cross breed heifers	1600	16.00
3.Milk cooling centres	2	10.00
4.Setting up Feed Mixing plant	1	1.32
2. Vet. Institutions		
(a) First Aid Centres	58	21.24
(b) Dispensaries		
1. Strengthening the existing	9	4.44
2. M.V. Dispensaries	7	15.25
3. Fodder Development	1400Acres	14.00
4. Sheep Development	320 Units	14.00
5. Piggery Development	1600	5.50
6. Poultry:		
1. Distribution of Cockerels	3200	2.20
2. Poultry Units	80 Units	
7. Composite Live Stock Farm	1	29.60
8. Training Programme.		
1. Compounders	58	0.68
2. Farmers	60	1.60

~~18.28~~

18.28 The following schemes were implemented under Animal Husbandry:

S.No.	Scheme	No.	Rs. Cost in lakhs	Beneficiaries
1.	Cross bred Heifers	504		
2.	Pigs	90		3000
3.	Poultry Birds	6500		
4.	Milch Animals	725	42.25	
5.	Breeding Bulls	73		
6.	Milk collection Centres	2	10 lakhs	
			52.25	

An amount of Rs.52.25 lakhs was spent which is only 25.93% of the budget proposed in the plan. Completed targets were as the planned budget estimates cost of construction come to the same amounts.

According to our study sample, the average Family consists of 6 members in Tribal areas. The total number of families is 644788. Under the Animal Husbandry scheme the total number of beneficiaries is shown as 3000. The percentage of beneficiaries thus comes to 4.63 or 5 %.

18.29 Supply of Breeding Bulls:

With regard to supply of Breeding Bulls, the Administration has achieved more than what was expected. It is 134.48%. The percentage of achievements for Piggery, Milch animals, Gross bred

heifers are 5.63, 45.31 and 31.50 percent respectively. In Poultry the percentage of achievement is 90.28.

18.30 Sheep Development and Training of Tribals as Compounders:

Besides the above programmes, sheep development and training of Tribal as compounders were implemented.

The Scheme of Feed Mixing Plant was not taken up at all for implementation, while others like Fodder Development, Composite Live Stock Farm, etc., were taken up and abandoned due to lack of interest in them. Co-operative poultry complex, and community Dairy Farms were started at Chetti (kumaveram) and Chatakonda (Kothagudem Block) by the I T D A, but have become defunct subsequently.

18.31 Milch Animal Scheme:

Scheme for supply of Milch Animals appears to have shown some success. Murrah and Desi Buffaloes supplied for Tribals are said to be yielding 1 to 3 litres milk. While all the supplied Jersy cows are reported to have died, reducing the special breed scheme to a total failure. The Murrah Breed could not acclamatize itself to the area. The Desi Breed has alone proved to be a total success, though not without any problems. The Tribal beneficiaries were faced with difficulties like

(i) Lack of Fodder ~~of Nutrious Cattle Feed~~, facilities,

(ii) Non availability of Nutritious Cattle Feed,

(iii) Lack of adequate Technical knowledge of Management of the new exotic Breeds,

(iv) and Non Availability of suitable Veterinary Aid in times of need.

18.33 Piggery Scheme:

The Lambadas and koyas have been the beneficiaries of the Piggery Scheme. But these Beneficiaries did not evience any interest in making the scheme a succss. They had just in a period of 3 months sold away all the pigs supplied to them, making the scheme a total failure.

18.34 Sheep and Goat Programmes:

Even the sheep and goat programmes did not yield the desired result due to lack of interest evinced by the beneficiaries. It is understand that some of the intelligent tribals sold away the sheep and goats they were given to them profitably. When questioned about the sheep and goat rearing they simply remarked that the animals had died. The rest of the tribals either ate them away or sold them for small profits. only a small percentage of the beneficiaries are benefited as they are still owning the sheep and goats, given to them on subsidized basis.

18.35 The programmes implemented to the extent of 31 percent did not yield the proportional results due to reasons discussed in the respective paragraphs of the schemes below.

18.35 (a) Instead of 58 only 12 Tribals were trained as compounders and whether they are placed in jobs is not known.

18.36 Credit cum Marketing (Co-operation) Co-operatives:

The programmes under this head were expected to provide for

(1) Non-overdue cover at the rate of 30% of the Target Rs.30.68 lakhs;

(2) Risk cum price fulctuation fund at 3% of the total turnover of Rs.3.26 lakhs;

(3) Strengthning of share capital base Rs.26.68 lakhs;

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(4) Construction of Godowns worked Rs.1.50 lakhs;

(5) Transport 5.00 lakhs, at an estimated budget of Rs.67.62 lakhs

The Schemes implemented are

1. Managerial Assistance to co-operative Societies,
2. Share Capital and Financial Assistance,
3. Strengthening of co-operative societies, were taken up at a cost of Rs.11.53 lakhs.

The total number of beneficiaries was 2379. Only one sixth of the perspective plan financial targets have been achieved.

18.36 (a) ~~Under this programme~~ Credit cum Marketing and Co-operation.

Under this programme credit could be extended to the tribals for purchasing agricultural implements. This facility could be easily exploited by unscruplous Non-Tribal, taking advantage of the illiteracy of Tribals as has happened in an ~~a~~ instance that has come to the notice of our Research Team during our investigation. According to information given by an important tribal leader an influential rich non-tribal who knew about ~~for~~ the financial assistance for purchase of Agricultural Implements to Tribals in the budget of I T D A asked one of his tribal dependents, a Koya to put his thumb impression on a piece of paper and took loan from the bank for the purchase of Tractors. The Tribal it appears did not know what had happened. One day he received a demand notice that he should pay to the bank an amount of Rs.30,000 (or more) with interest. Obviously, the Non-Tribal by getting the thumb impress-

ion got the money for himself and purchased the tractor for his personal use, while the innocent tribal got into trouble and I.T.D.A. cost the money.

This is an illustration as to how there is no proper verification of loan application & credit worthiness of the borrower and other criteria which are usually insisted upon while loan for, big often the Tractor are given. It is mysterious as to how such important obligations was forsaken by all the responsible officers concerned while disbursing such loans.

18.37 Industries:

The Perspective Plan recommended an amount of Rs.38.11 lakhs on the development of Industries in the project over a period of 7 years. The Industries proposed to be started for the benefit of Tribals are:

(a) Koperi and other grass rope making units;

(b) Mohwa Seed O.7 extraction;

(c) Preparation of Starch from tamarind seed;

(d) Starting of Fruit Preservation Units;

(e) Installing Match making Industry;

(f) Starting of a Nuxvomica seed plant;

(g) Manufacture of colours and dyes;

(h) Stitching Adda Leaves as Plates and making of brooms;

(i) Baskets and Mat Making Units;

(j) Pottery Units

(k) Beedi Manufacturing Unit;

(l) Sunflower ~~Oil~~ oil Extraction unit;

(m) Starting a Solanium Plant;

(n) Groundnut Oil Units;

(o) Tailoring and Navvar making Units;

(p) Training cum production Centre(Tassar) besides Reeling and Weaving at Bhadrachalam.

18.38 Out of the above suggested 16 industries to be started, the following industries have been taken up and implemented.

1. Beedi Making;
2. Bamboo and Basket making;
3. Sewing centres.

The details of expenditure on numbers 1 and 2 are not available. On number 3, an amount of Rs.1.50 lakhs was spent. Out of the 3 centres, two centres have been closed down. Only one centre at Palvancha is in running condition. The defunct Centres were run hardly for one year. Though some women were benefited and the results were ~~nto~~ not discouraging, the centres have been closed down for reasons best known to the officials themselves.

18.39 Seri Culture:

Instead of Training cum production centre for sericulture, only the programme of raising Mulberry trees over an area of 135 acres in venkatapuram Panchayat Samithi has been taken up involving a cost of Rs. 6.75 lakhs.

18.40 Beekeeping:

Though this was not introduced, it had been taken up

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at ~~on~~ the initiative of the Project Officer. An amount of Rs.5,400 was spent on this training programme of 12 scheduled tribals in Beekeeping and another amount of Rs.39,600 on assisting them in establishing Beehives. The total expenditure incurred under this sector is Rs.8,70,000. The total amount shown is Rs.9,81,000. The balance of Rs.1,11,000 is presumed to have been spent on Beedi making, Bamboo and Basket making, etc. 50.3% of the budget proposed has been utilised for the development of industries. Some of the Agro Forest based industries have been taken up. But even these industries have not been successful. Even if the number of Lambadas in Bhadrachalam area is not much and preference in admitting should go to koya and other Tribal children. As at present there is no tribalwise restriction, and any tribal student can be admitted to any Ashram School against the sanctioned number of students, the Lambadas took advantage of their situation. ever since problem of Lambada predominance in school admission came into light, the District Tribal Welfare Officer is seriously thinking to get a government Order that the admission to Ashram school should re restricted only to the inhabitants of the respective Block Ashram School and not to outsiders. It is to be seen what would happen after that.

18.41 Education:

The aim of educational programmes to be carried out by the project is to increase the literacy rate to 19.2 by the end of

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1981-82. The amount recommended to be spent on this sector is Rs.565.41 lakhs. The amount spent is Rs.52.79 lakhs which is 9.34%. The total number of Ashram schools at present in the area is 61 and the hostels opened for the benefit of tribal students number 37. An amount of Rs.52.79 lakhs was spent on construction of ashram schools, Hostels, Teaching, Management of Board and Lodging of S.T. Boys and girsl, organizing ~~tutional~~ tuition and special teaching centres, etc. As less than 10% of the suggested amount was spent, it is only to be presumed in the absense of available figures that the literacy rate in the project area could have gone up to 19.2%. This appears to be a reasonable presumption as the amount spent under the Head of Education occupies third place in the total expenditure of the project for the period under review. Other encouraging features with regard to Education is the representative atitude of Lambadas.

18.41 (a) Education: Predominance of Lambada Children in Schools:

Ever since the Lambadas, an intelligent and progressive group compared to other tribals living in the project area, have been included amoung the Scheduled tribes, they are coming forward to get the maximum benefits provided for education ~~for~~ and other benefits under the I T D A Programmes ~~of~~ for their children who could not get seats in Ashram Schools in their areas ~~while~~ such as Yellandu and Sudimalla or in the nearby areas of their block, they have not hesitated to send them to Ashram Schools in Bhadrachalam Block.

18.41 (b) Supply of Dresses and Text Books:

There is a clear shift in the Government Policy of supply of dresses and Text books to tribal children while the number

of dresses supplied 50% less, Text books are not supplied at all.

While some Ashram Schools have been provided with poultry units, some like the Ashram Schools at K.Reguballi have not been supplied ~~their~~ this facility.

18.41 (c) There has been a diviation in the VI plan in regard to education ~~plc~~ policy. It has been recognized that there are many drawbacks in running the Ashram schools, so since 1980-81 1981-82 opening of new Ashram Schools is not being encouraged by the project officials. ~~So,~~ If new Ashram schools have not been opened it is due to this new policy.

Under the plan, the total number of additional teachers required was 350. The estimated expenditure on training of the teachers was Rs.160.80 lakhs. The proposal is to open:

4.	High Schools	4
16.	Upper Primary Schools	16
	Primary Schools	7+98 = 107

The total budget required to achieve the targets was estimated at Rs.1130.82 lakhs. The break up of the figure for education~~al~~ is as below:

1.	Primary Schools	Rs-159.96 lakhs
2.	Upper Primary Schools	Rs. 70.40 "
3.	High Schools	Rs. 51.32 "
4.	Ashram Schools	Rs.696.14 "
5.	Hostels	Rs.153.00 "

18.42 Medical & Health:

It was suggested that during the V plan more attention should be paid to the Blocks of Kunavaram, V.R.Puram, Burgampad and Aswaraopet for strengthening the medical institutions and providing the tribals more medical facilities. During the VI plan, more attention is to be paid to Bhadrachalam Block and Kothagudem Block villages. An amount of Rs.40.93 lakhs was proposed to be spent up to the end of 1981-82, for providing all the medical facilities for improving the health conditions of the people.

18.43 The I.T.D.A. has implemented the programmes of strengthening Rural Health Centres, Stregthening of Institutions with T.B. Medicines, equipment and furniture, opening of new Rural Dispenseries, Maintenance of Teacher Depot Schemes, Construction of Staff quarters, and some other programmes. So far the I T D A spent Rs.4.39 lakhs on Medical and Health Programmes. Out of ten important sectors, the lowest amount spent has been on medical and health facilities. Out of a total expenditure of Rs.3,55,71,270, just an amount of Rs.4,39,107 only has been spent which is 1.27%.

18.44 Though the perspective plan emphasised special attention on different blocks during the V Plan and VI plan, no such attention seems to have been paid by the authories while implementing the Medical & Health Programmes.

18.44 (a) Special Nutrition Programme:

Special Nutrition Programme was strengthened during the

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period under review. There are now S.N.P. 530 centres functioning in the project area. ~~For~~ In one of the centres, the hut was blown away. Effort was made to repair it. The person incharge of the scheme is doing it with great difficulty, ~~Upuma~~ cooking Upma and supplying it.

18.44 (b) Housing Colonies:

As Housing is one of the basic needs of tribal, ~~T~~three programmes were undertaken, viz:

(1) Allottment of House Sites,

(2) Hutting Programme and

(3) Construction of Pacca Housing Colonies.

Under this programme, the tribals were encouraged to construct huts with systematic lay out. In one of the villages visited by our Research Staff each tribal was found to be getting 1 bag of rice and 100 rupees for constructing their huts with a systematic layout. This part of the village appears clean and well established.

18.45 Communications:

An amount of Rs.364.34 lakhs has been allotted for the development of roads and communications in the project. It was proposed that all the Service Centres of the First Order should have Black Topped road ~~1st~~ 2nd order or middle order centres ~~and~~ should have Metalled roads, ~~should have~~ and Fair weather wealth Roads to all Focal centres. All the villages should be covered with one or other kind of road. But these amounts spent on these ambitious plan did not exceed Rs.8,13,879, an insignificance percentage

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are the forgotten factors of the scheme. No one seemed to have paid any attnetion to the execution of this scheme. Even the little amount spent on whatever was done is included under the head, Animal Husbandry. Nothing more seems to be necessary to comment on the performence.

18.49 Forests: Development of in all other sectors, the perspective plan suggested an elaborate programme even for the exploitation of the forest for the benefit of the tribals. The budget proposed to be spent is Rs.19.01 lakhs under the following programmes:

(1) Farm forestry
(2) Bamboo Plantations;
(3) Organizing Labour Colonies;
(4) Cultural operations in Cashew Plantations;
(5) Formation of road in Bhadrachalam, North Division;
(6) Quick growing species Scheme;
(7) ~~Quick growing~~ Training Tribals in Logging Methods;
(8) Forest Protection; and
(9) Construction of Forest Roads.

18.50 But for the Training of Tribal in Logging methods the entire scheme only remained on paper. Explotation of Forests for the raising of the ~~stand~~ standard of living of the tribals has not taken place.

18.51 Soil Conservation:

The Expenditure of the scheme has been included under Agriculture Section. Only bunding and levelling programmes were taken up by the Agricultural department. It is diffcult to know whether adequate and inadequate attention is paid to Siri Soil conservation. In view of lack ofspecific figures under this head. Extent and expected expenditure of 1.50 lakhs over this scheme up to the end of 1981-82. The amount actually spent is no where available:

18.52 Other Schemes:

Certain other schemes and taken up were included in the activities of the I T D A during the period under review. They were taken up only during the begining of the VI Plan.

They are:

1. Modified Area Development Approach Programmes (M A D A);
2. Surplus Assigned Lands Programmes;
3. Konda Reddis Development Programme and
4. Programme of freeing Bonded Labour and providing them employment.

(i) M A D A :- This scheme was included as a matter of necessity, Lambadas were not included among the scheduled tribes when the plan was originally prepared. During the last phase of V plan and in the beginning of the VI plan, the Lambadas of Telangana were recognised by the government. As such, a scheme for their development under almost all the sectors

discussed above had to be prepared and included in the activities of I.T.D.A. As the concentration of the Lambadas is more in Tirumalayapalem Panchayat Samithi, 14 villages were taken up under the scheme. The scheme is to benefit 728 Lambadas at a cost of Rs.7.15 lakhs. How much money has been actually spent and how many Lambadas have benefited is an unknown Quantam.

(2) Surplus Lands Assignment Programme:

Another Programme taken is "surplus lands, assignment programme". This is a part of programmes of Agriculture and Irrigation. The scheme covers an area of 1600 acres and the budget estimate is Rs.40 lakhs. An amount of 4.88 lakhs alone has been spent benefitting 246 Tribals.

(3) Konda Reddi Development Programme:

The Konda Reddis belong to a back-ward community among the Tribals of Khammam district. Though the perspective plan was prepared to benefit all the tribes, it was feared that the I T D A programmes, did not cover adequately the Konda Reddis who live on the hills isolated and do not get their due share of Development. By nature they are a contented lot with what they have and do not even desire any development. They were even afraid of coming into contact with officials and try to avoid the company of strangers. But constant exposure to visit of the officials brought about a change in their outlook making them bolder to encounter both officials and non-officials. Hence special scheme for their development which includes, purchase of bullocks for ploughing, construction of tanks for irrigation, Lift

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Irrigation Schemes, and land development to cover an area of 5832 hectares have been prepared for implementation. It is hoped that by spending an amount of Rs.4.16 lakhs, 191 Konda Reddis would be benefitted.

The inclusion of Konda Reddi Development Programme brought about a fact that special attention would have to be paid to the needs of Tribals posited on different economic levels. Some of the Tribal leaders of Khammam ~~at the tribes of~~ seem to think that the tribes of district should be classified into two main groups viz; (1) The plains tribes and the (2) Forest and Hill tribes. Their apprehension seems to be ~~the~~ that Lambadas and Yerukulas who are recently included among the scheduled tribes would carry away the major benefits under the I T D A schemes as they are more intelligent, tactful and receiptive to new ideas, and the Koyas and Konda Reddis who constitute a larger percentage of tribal population would not get their legitimate proportionate share of benefits. The under-currents of this thinking leads to a belief that there will not be a uniform development in the scheduled areas of the district thus frustrating the very aims for which I T D A is established.

If any particular tribe does not desire any development and wants to be left alone, it is essential ~~or desirable to~~ thrust development on them is a moot philosophical question to which there can be as many answers as questions.

(4) Freeing of Bonded Labour:

Land alienation and freeing Bonded labour have been

recognized as the most important problem of the project area. While Land alienation is still continues to be a very serious problem and attempted to be solved on the freeing of Bonded Labourer and rehabilitations then ~~encompassed~~ comprised thirty Tribals. A mango orchard under mortgage for Rs.10,000 was taken over after paying the amount and was released for rehabilitation of tribals. Another Mango Orchard also was raised on 40 acres of land ~~or less~~ at a cost of Rs.1.27 lakhs. A total of 120 hectares now has been allotted for the benefit of these tribal families. The other works taken up are supply of plough bullocks, under agriculture and Drilling of borewells under irrigation. The total amount spent is Rs.2.50 lakhs.

(5) Rehabilitation of Shifting Cultivators: Another special scheme taken up by the I T D A is the Rehabilitation of shifting cultivators. This programme was taken up for the benefit of 20 Konda Reddi families, at a cost of Rs.66387.

Summary:

1. It is not known whether the planners knew about the financial resources likely to be available for implementing the various programmes. The perspective plan appears to be very ambitious to bridge the gulf between the economic and social levels of tribals and the non tribals of the district. Though the guidelines provided by the planning commission and the general policy of the Government were kept in mind while preparing the perspective plan with the objective of bringing the tribal population of the district on par with the nontribal population, the expenditure aspect appears to be on the high side and not

consistent with the availability of funds and financial resources.

(2) It is also not known whether the perspective plan was made available to different departments which are directly connected with the development of Scheduled area of the district. This point has got to be raised because the I T D A officials have no idea as to how much money was spent on the departmental programmes in the project area. Perhaps the figures of expenditure were spent to the Director, Tribal Welfare, when the evaluators went to the office of the Director, Tribal Welfare for collecting those figures they were advised to collect the information from the respective Departments at the district level.

(3) There are certain central Government Departments like the posts and Telegraphys, etc. It is not known whether the Posts and Telegraph Department which has definitely provided Post, Telephone, and Telegraph facilities in the project area during the fifth and a part of the VI plan period was guided by the perspective plan. The same principle applies to the other Departments.

(4) The fact that the programmes to be implemented in different sectors must be based on the availability of funds was taken in to consideration by the project officials during the VI plan, period and Action plans were prepared accordingly is welcome. The same policy should continue during the remaining period of the VI plan and the subsequent plan

(5) The real progress of the plan cannot be assessed by the project officials as some programmes have been taken up by other agencies. For example the Zillaparishad is mainly responsible

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for the construction of the roads and drinking ~~of~~ water wells. The project officials do not know what the Zillaparishad has accomplished under the two schemes in the project area. If the Zilla parishad sends a note to this effect the officials will know the progress or the achievement of the targets set under the perspective plan in regard to construction of roads and digging of drinking water wells.

(6) All the departments connected with the development programmes in the project area should submit/~~send~~ a note in regard to their achievements to the Project Officer or Director Tribal Welfare every year. (So that the progress made by different departments is knownto them) For enabling them to know the progress and fixing fresh targets in future.

(7) The horticulture programme, though implemented has not yet proved beneficial to the tribals as the orchards have not yet started yielding fruit. The tribals, however, are optimistic about the future.

(8) In the field of co-operation, two important schemes viz. The cooperative Dairy and the Co-operative Poultry farm were started but both the schemes have failed and have not proved beneficial to the tribals due to the indifferent attitude of the tribals in regard to the former and managerial problems in regard to the latter.

(9) Irrigation potential in the district is high. It can be advantageously utilized by starting / taking up new projects for providing irrigation facilities, especially in regard to Lift Irrigation.

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(10) Quite a good number of rural industries were suggested but only some were taken up for implementation. Some more could have been taken up without investing much capital for the benefit of the tribals.

(11) Communication plays an important role in bringing about socio-economic development of an area. It has also been observed that villages along the roads have developed while the development in the villages situated away from the roads is comparatively less. What significant development has been achieved in regard to construction of roads connecting the Ist order and 2 nd order and 3rd order centres is not available. While ~~the~~ one important road has been constructed by the ~~Road~~ R & B which will prove quite beneficial and advantageous from the point of view of administration and political situation existing in the district, no comment can be made authoritively in respect of road development.

(12) The Animal Husbandry scheme was not well received and appreciated by the tribals as the breed of the bullocks supplied has not proved advantageous either for agricultural work or as a source of additional income.

(13) In regard to facilities available or provided at different orders, it has been observed that where people have the facility of bus service, instead of going to a near by place for getting a service, They have preferred to go to a nearby town spending more money on the transport, e.g. fertilizers,

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education, etc. It was reported that fertilizers were available at a nearby 2nd order centre but people have preferred to go to Bhadrachalam for the purchase of fertilizers. Similarly, Upper Primary education was available in a near by place but both the parents and students have preferred to go to Bhadrachalam.

14. On the other hand, when a facility has been provided but not kept in a running condition, people had to incur much expenditure as a particular service though thought to be available (in principle or in theory) was not available e.g. Medical Facility at Dummagudem. The dispensary has been started but no doctor was posted. As such people had to go to Bhadrachalam for getting medical aid.

15. Although it cannot be said with almost certainly that due to the implementation of the I T D A programmes what the percentage of increase in the general income of a house hold or percapita income has been , it has definitely has had same impact on the General Socio-Economic ~~on~~ conditions of the people in the project area. there has been a kind of awakening and consciousness even among the most backward among the tribals like the Konda Reddis. The developed tribe like the Lambadas and to some extent the koyas have came to know that the I T D A an establishment / machinery for the development of their economic condition and that they should ~~untik~~ make full ~~one~~ use of this machinery for their economic advancement.

16. The sending of children to Ashram schools situated in other Panchayat Samitis is an indication that the tribals have

realized the advantages and benefits of education and the facilities provided by the government for the educational advancement. The tribals are also conscious of the fact that the government would provide jobs to their children.

(17) Though one or two traning programmes were stopped due to management problems and the problems of co-operation between the I T D A and voluntary organizations, the Training programme itself has proved beneficial to the tribals and in the light of past experience it can be started again with improved administration.

(18) Beedi making Training Programme could have been a success had the Forest Department Co-operated with the I T D A. This can be taken up again by sorting out the differences with the Forest Department and entering into an agreement with it.

(19) As the management of the Murra breed of cattle is difficult ~~is~~ for the illiterate tribals this milch cattle supply scheme can be successfully implemented by selecting educated un employed tribals and asking them to undergo an orientation course for the management of such cattle. The importance of milk economics also should be taught to them.

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CHAPTER : 19

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

19.1 INTENTIONS OF 5TH FIVE YEAR PERSPECTIVE PLAN.

The Integrated Tribal Development Plan for Khammam District was prepared by the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute in 1976. The Project Area consists of nine Panchayat Samithis. The Administrative Structure of the Samithies has been retained within the broad framework of the Project. As the Project Area is quite large, and the programmes for the welfare and benefit of the Tribals are varied, requiring high level expertise and technical advice. The Head at the Project level has been give the status of Chief Co-ordinator for all development programmes.

Additional Project Staff Suggested.

In addition to the Staff functioning in the Project Area, the following Staff was proposed.

No.	DESIGNATION	SCALE OF PAY	NO. OF POSTS
1.	Project Officer	Rs.900-1400	1
2.	Assistant Project Officers.	Rs.600-1000	1
	a) Agriculture b) Animal Husbandry	- do -	1
	c) Education	Rs.700-1100	1
	d) Industries	Rs.700-1100	1
	e) Executive Engineer	Rs.700-1100	1
	f) Administrative Officer..	Rs.500-900	1
	g) Evaluation Officer	Rs.500-900	1
3.	Assistant Accounts Officer...	Rs.300-600	1

4.	Manager (Programmes Establishment)	Rs.250-500	2
	a) Evaluation Assistants	Rs.250-500	3
	b) Agriculture Extension Officers	Rs.250-500	12
	c) V.D.Os	Rs. 90-142	11
5.	Senior Assistants.	Rs.140-200	6
6.	Junior Assistants.	Rs. 90-192	12
7.	Typists (Steno-1)	Rs. 90-192	5
8.	Attenders.	Rs. 62-90	12
9.	Contingent Staff.		

19.2 ADVISORY BOARD.

While the above Staff was recommended for implementation and supervision of different programmes, the Planning Body also felt that the Project Authority should have an Advisory Body consisting of Officials and non-Officials. So it was proposed that the Advisory Body should consist of the following Officials and non-Officials:

1. Collector	: Chairman.
2. Dy.Director Agriculture	: Member.
3. Dy.Director Industries.	: "
4. Superintending Engineer Minor Irrigation R. & B	: "
5. Conservator of Forests	: "
6. Executive Engineer Zilla Parishad	: "
7. District Education Officer	: "
8. District Health & Medical Officer	: "
9. District Veterinary Officer	: "
10. Divisional General Manager	: "
11. Assistant Director Handlooms.	: "
12. Assistant Director Mines & Geology	: "

13.	Assistant Director Fisheries	Member
14.	District Co-operative Officer	"
15.	District Manager Agro Industries	"
16.	District Public Relations Officers.	"
17.	Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare.	"
18.	District Tribal Welfare Officer.	"
19.	Zilla Parishad, Chairman.	"
20.	President, District Co-operative Central Bank.	"
21.	Local Tribal M.L.A.s	"
22.	Presidents of Tribal Blocks and Backward Blocks.	"
23.	Representatives of the Lead Banks and State Bank of India	"
24.	Project Officer.	Member - Secretary.

"The Advisory Body is to advise the Project Authority on the nature of schemes to be implemented and the location of schemes within the project. The Committee will meet once in three months. Delegation of adequate powers to the Project Authority is sine-quo-non for efficient and expeditious implementation of various schemes embodied in the Plan." (1)

19.3 FUNCTIONS OF I.T.D.A. KHAMMAM.

(i) The Integrated Tribal Development Agency was registered under Public Societies Registration Act 1350 F.(2) The Agency started working with effect from February, 1975 from the District Headquarters, Khammam. Later the Headquarter of the Agency was shifted to Paloncha with a view that the location of the Headquarter in the midst of Tribal Areas will be more effective.

(ii) Preparation of By-Laws.

The signatories to the memorandum of Bye-laws of I.T.D.A.

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1. Source: I.T.D.Project. Pp.356, 357, 358 & 359.
2. Byelaws of I.T.D.A. Paloncha.

were:-(1)

1. Sri.P.V.R.K.Prasad I.A.S.
District Collector, Khammam. He was also the incharge Project Officer Tribal Development Agency, Khammam.

2. Sri.G.Satyanarayana Rao,
District Tribal Welfare Officer, Khammam.

3. Sri.P.Sreenivasa Rao, Dy.Director Agriculture, Khammam.

4. Sri.K.V.Ramana Murthy, District, Veterinary Officer, Khammam.

5. Sri.M.Rami Reddy, (On behalf of the Central Land Mortagage Bank, A.P.Central Land Mortagage Bank, Hyderabad.)

6. Sri.Mohammamd Ali. (On behalf of the Zilla Kendra Sahakara Bank) Khammam.

7. Sri.Munavvar Hussain, I.F.S., Conservator of Forests Khammam.

8. Sri.Mohammad Ali, District Co-operative Officer, Khammam.

9. Sri.C.V.Butt. District Medical & Health Officer. Khammam.

10. Sri.M.A.Khadarfida, District Education Officer, Khammam.

11. Sri.S.Srikishan. Dy.Director of Industries, Khammam.

The witnesses were:-

1. Sri.V.Gopal Rao. Special Officer (Inspections) Tribal Welfare Department, Hyderabad, A.P..

2. Name not given.
Dy.Director of Tribal Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

(iii) Governing Body.

The Governing Body of the Society was constituted under the Regulation of the Society. The First Members of the Society were:

1. District Collector.
2. Project Officer. (I.A.S. Officer, in the Senior Time Scale.)

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1. Source: Bye Laws of I.T.D.A. Paloncha. PP. 4 & 5.

3. District Tribal Welfare Officer, Khammam.
4. Dy.Director Agriculture, Khammam.
5. District Veterinary Officer, Khammam.
6. General Manager, G.C.C. (M.D.)
7. Representative of Land Mortagage Bank.
8. Representative of the Zilla Kendra Sahavara Bank, Khammam.
9. Conservator of Forests, Khammam.
10. Executive Engineer, PWD (MIP).
11. Executive Engineer, Khammam. (Z.P.)
12. District Medical & Health Officer, Khammam.
13. District Education Officer, Khammam.
14. District Co-operative Officer, Khammam.
15. Dy.Director of Industries, Khammam.
16. Assistant Director of Fisheries. Khammam.
17. Tribal M.P. of the Project covering part or whole of the constituency.
18. Tribal M.L.A.s.

The last two are the representatives of the public. The rest of the members are Government servants. The Advisory Committee suggested in the Perspective Plan has been replaced with a"Governing Body" according to the Byelaws of the Society.(1)

19.4 EXISTING STAFF POSITION.

The Staff position of the I.T.D.A. by the end of March.

S.N.	DESIGNATION	SANCTIONED	POST SANCTIONED
1.	Project Officer.	1	1
2.	Project Agrl.Officer	1	1
3.	Project Veterinary Officer	1	1
4.	Extension Agrl.Officer	3	1
5.	" Officer Ani.Husbandry	4	1
6.	Asst.Accounts Officer	1	1
7.	Manager	1	1

Contd.

1. Source: Byelaws of I&T.D.A. Paloncha. Pp 3-4.

for the use of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Engineering Sections. The provision made in the Perspective Plan budget for the purchase of vehicles is only Rs.2 lakhs. The Jeeps might have been purchased from the respective Heads of Budget prepared from year to year under Action Plans.

19.6 THE ROLE OF GOVERNING BODY:-

The Governing Body at the time of the Evaluation of the Project consisted of twenty one Members. The Zilla Parishad Chairman is the Vice Chairman (Ex-Officio), There are Four Presidents of T.D.Blocks and 18 special invitees.

1. Collector	Chairman.
2. D.T.W.O. Khammam	Member
3. Dy. Director, Agrl. Khammam.	"
4. Dy. Director A.H. Khammam	"
5. Divisional General Manager G.C.C. Kothagudem.	"
6. Representative of L.M.B. Khammam.	"
7. " Co-operative Central Bank Khammam	"
8. Executive Engineer MIB Paloncha (Z.P.)	"
9. Executive Engineer P.R.Khammam	"
10. Executive Engineer P.W.D. I & B Kmm.	"
11. D.M. & H.O. Khammam.	"
12. D.E.O. Khammam.	"
13. Dist. Co-operative Officer Khammam.	"
14. Joint Director of Industries "	"
15. Asst. Director of Fisheries "	"
16. Smt.Radhabai Anarda Rao M.P.	"
17. M.Yeriah Reddi. M.L.A.	"
18. P. Ramachandriah "	"
19. Ch.Yeriah "	"
20. Conservator of Forests Khammam	"
21. P.O. ITDA, Paloncha,	Member - Secretary.
22. Smt.Vani Ramanana Rao, Z.P.CHairman. Ex-Officio Vice-Chairman.	"

23. Presidents of T.D. Blocks Aswaraopet. Member
24. Presidents of Kummaram. "
25. President of V.R.Puram. "
26. President of Bhadrachalam. "

SPECIAL INVITEES.

1. Joint Collector Khammam.
2. P.O.(S.F.D.A.) D.R.D.A. Khammam.
3. Exect. Engineer. Irrigation Development Corpn. Khammam.
4. Principal A.P. School of Forestry, Yellandu.
5. A.E.Rigs. Khammam.
6. District Public Relations Officer, Khammam.
7. Divisional Engineer Elect. Operations ".
8. District Manager Agro Industries. ".
9. A.E. I.T.D.A. KTDM, Paloncha, Paloncha.
10. S.D.C.T.W. Paloncha.
11. Joint Director ICDP, Khammam.
12. Asst. Director. A.H. "
13. A.E. M.I.P. Khammam.
14. Asst. Hydro Geologist & W.D. Warangal.
15. Distr Officer. S.B.H. Khammam.
16. A.E. I. & P.D. Yellandu.
17. A.E. I & P.D. ".
18. ADE - Operational Division Khammam.

19.7 MEETINGS OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body is expected to meet frequently to look after the administration of I.T.D.A. But the meeting appear to be rare. A meeting was held only once in the year 1975 on 14th August. In the year 1976, five meetings were held and in 1977 the Governing Body met five times. During the year 1978, the Governing Body met for four times and in 1979, twice only. The details of attendance for this period are not available. In 1980 the Governing Body met only once and in 1981 four times and in 1982 only one. The details of attendance of the Members

and Invitees are available which is as follows:-

DATE*	TOTAL NO. OF MEMBERS ATTENDING MEETINGS. (26)	TOTAL NO. OF INVITEES ATTENDING MEETINGS. (18)
9-4-1980	9	5 = 14
22-1-1981	11	10 = 21
27-4-1981	10	5 = 15
21-7-1981	12	9 = 21
4-12-1981	12	6 = 18
19-4-1982	14	3 = 17

19.8 ATTENDANCE OF THE GOVERNING BODY MEETINGS.

The maximum attendance is only 44% and minimum attendance is nearly 32%. It is interesting to note that for the period for which details of attendance are available, the tribal member representing the Project area in the Indian Parliament, Mrs.Radhabai, did not attend the meeting even once. One Tribal ML.A. Mr.Yeriah also did not attend the meeting even once. The other two MLAs, however, attended twice. Mrs.Vani Ramana Rao, the Z.P.Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body attended only once, and so are the Samithi Presidents of Aswaraopet and Kunavaram. The Presidents of V.R.Puram and Bhadrachalam did not attend even once. Thus the interest in the working of I.T.D.A. by people's representatives in Parliament, Legislatures and Local Bodies look rather far remote.

19.9 Among the invitees the EEIDC (Khammam), The Principal A.P. School of Forestry, Yellandu, and A.E.Rigs (Khammam) did not attend even once. The regular attenders were those who were the Chairman, the Dy.Director of Agriculture, the Dy.Director

of Animal Husbandry and the District Co-operative Officer besides ofcourse the Project Officer who is a Member Secretary.

19.10 LACK OF INTEREST FOR TRIBAL LEADERS AND DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Those Members who should have taken much interest i.e. The Tribal leaders did not show much interest in the meetings of G.B. which decides the programmes to be taken up and the places where these programmes should be taken up for implementation. As the special invitees who are Officials of the various Departments did not show much interest in the proceedings of the meetings (as they were not regular in attending the meetings,) the decisions were mostly taken by the Project Officials and it can be presumed that the initiative for fixing the targets and the selection of places was made by the Project Officer, which was endorsed by the Governing Body.

The absence of any active interest in the proper and active working of I.T.D.A. for the people's representatives, Invitees, Tribal leaders themselves and Departmental representatives who are to activate the various programmes, account for the shortfalls in the execution of Plan targets and such indifference and apathy displayed is a sad reflection on the efforts to promote Tribal Socio-Economic advancement.

19.11 PROJECT PERSONNEL:

There was no shortfall in the personnel of the Project for the implementation of the programmes / more persons were appointed in certain posts, against the sanctioned capacity. These are Extension Officers, Agriculture, 3 against 1; Extension Officer Animal Husbandry 4 against 1, Assistant U.D.Clerks 7 against 4 and Drivers 6 against 2. The total expenditure on Administration is Rs.28,63,760 which is 8% of the total expenditure for the

period 1975-82. What is left for Tribal Welfare when such an extraordinary heavy expenditure has been incurred in administration is understood in terms of poor achievement by way of targets.

19.12 During our interview with the Officials of the Project there was no complaint regarding dearth of personnel. On the other hand, more than required persons were appointed (about 40) in different posts for maintenance. When the present Project Officer took over charge, he said that there was surplus staff and quite a good amount of the project budget was being spent on salaries. Therefore, (the surplus) 40 persons, who were not required for the smooth running of the Project Administration were sent away and the amount of their salaries was diverted for development works. This has happened during the VIth Plan period of the first two years.

Despite the availability of more than the full compilement of Staff, even regular Administrative Reports for all the years are not prepared and made available for the period of 5th Five Year Plan of I.T.D.A., 1975-80

19.13 FINANCIAL ASPECT OF IMPLEMENTATION.

The details of receipts of funds and expenditure as follows:

SL. NO.	YEAR	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE	STATE FUNDS	TRANSFERRED FUNDS	TOTAL RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	1974-75	10,00,000	9,00,000	-	19,00,000	40,000
2.	1975-76	20,65,000	3,00,500	-	23,65,500	9,87,000
3.	1976-77	30,80,000	-	27,00,000	57,80,000	45,21,000
4.	1977-78	59,00,000	-	-	59,00,000	61,67,220

Contd.

1.	2.	3.=	4.	5.	6.	7.
5.	1978-79	52,00,000	-	2,61,432	54,61,432	44,00,482
6.	1979-80	53,10,000	-	-	53,10,000	43,85,354
7.	1980-81	53,50,000	-	-	53,50,000	50,09,079
8.	1981-82	56,58,000	-	-	56,58,000	87,24,355

The total expenditure up to Vth Plan. Rs.2,05,01,036. Balance:Rs.62,15,896
The Total Receipts up to Vth Plan. Rs.2,67,16,932.

The Total Expenditure up to 1982. Rs.1,37,33,434. Balance Rs.27,25,434.
The Total Receipts up to 1982. Rs.1,10,08,000.

Source: I.T.D.A., Paloncha, (KMM Dist) Base Paper Prepared for the vist of Central Team.

19.14 STATE AND CENTRAL RELEASES.

The main financial sources for the implementation of the I.T.D.A. programmes are the Central Government and the State Government. The Central Government released funds constantly from the inception of the Project to the end of 1981-82. The total amount released for the period under review is Rs.3,35,63,000. Whereas the State Government released only for two years 1974-75 and 1975-76. (Amounts Rs.9,00,000 and Rs.3,00,500 respectively) The total amount released for the period under review is only Rs.12,00,500. The Central Government has played the main part by providing nearly 97% of the funds.

19.15 WORK OF I.T.D.A.

Though the Project was started in February, 1975 no activities appear to have been carried out during the rest of the financial year i.e. upto 31st March, 1975. Only an amount of Rs.40,000 was spent, presumably on the salaries of the Project Staff. During the year 1975-76 nearly Rs.10 lakhs was spent. Some activities were carried out and a few minor programmes were implemented such as arranging demonstra-

tion plots, (2) Seed distribution (3) Distribution of Seedlings (4) Laying of Kitchen Gardents, (5) Compost pits, (6) Distribution of Agricultural implements. (7) Distribution of Chemicals, Fertilizers and Pesticides, (8) Land assignments ~~xxxxxx~~ (9) Soil Conservation, (10) Minor Irrigation schemes, (11) Colonisation, (12) Strengthening of the existing veterinary Institutions, (13) Distribution of (a) Breeding Bulls, (b) Sheep (14) Starting of Rural Community workshop at Aswaraopet, (15) Formation and repairs of Katcha Roads, (16) Formation, Metalling and Black Topping of Major Road, (17) Running of Schools and supply of Textbooks, (18)Construction of School Buildings, (19) Strengthening of Medical Institutions and programmes of eradication of small pox (20) Family Planning Programmes, (21) Starting of Co-operative Societies and distribution of loans, (22) Opening of Feeding Centres under special nutrition programme.(1)

19.16 INADEQUATE EXPENDITURE AS AGAINST SANCTIONED AMOUNTS.

During the year 1975-76 an amount of Rs.23,65,500 was released to be spent on the I.T.D.A. Programmes. The actual amount spent was only Rs.9,87,000. About 41% of the amounts released by the Central and State Governments was spent on different programmes as mentioned above.

19.17 The Budget released for the year 1976-77 was Rs.57,80,000 and the actual amount spent was Rs.45,21,000. The details of programmes and undertaken for implementation under different sectors are not known as the Administrative Report is not available.

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1. Source: Administrative Report, I.T.D.A., Paloncha for year 1975-76

19.18 LACK OF STATE FINANCE BESIDES CENTRAL ASSISTANCE.

During the year 1977-78 an amount of Rs.2,67,220 was spent which was more than the allotted budget. The receipts were only from the Central Government. The State Government did not provide funds. The amount released was Rs.59,00,000 and the amount spent was Rs.61,67,220. The different programmes undertaken were: (1) Assignment of land, (2) Soil Conservation, (3) Land colonization, (4) Irrigation, (5) Running of the Schools, (6) Communication, (7) Special Nutrition Programme, etc.

19.19 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN.

Apart from the demonstration plots, starting of seed farms and starting of seed stores, distribution of seed formed a part of Agricultural programmes.

Opening of new schools was included in the Education Sector. Similarly, under the Medical & Health, new hospitals were opened and drinking water wells were dug. Another important new scheme which was taken up during the financial year was Rural Electrification.

19.20 UNEVEN PACE OF DEVELOPMENT.

The pace of development which reached its zenith during the year 1977-78 became slow as the amount spent during the year 1978-79 was Rs.44,00,482. This not only covered the previous year's deficit but covered the expenditure of different programmes undertaken during the financial year. The new programme undertaken was the plantation of cashewnut on 35 hectares. Many irrigation schemes were completed which were 13 in all. Another important programme taken up was the construction of minor and major

road works. Primary schools were converted into Ashram Schools. Supply of Textbooks, Scholarships, Dress materials etc., were continued during the year. Digging of drinking water wells was also continued. Other schemes started during the previous years were continued during the financial year.

19.21 IRREGULAR SPENDING ON DEVELOPMENTAL EFFORTS.

The Budget allotted for the year 1979-80 was Rs.53,50,000 and the amount spent was Rs.50,09,079. So the amount was not fully utilised. The amount spent was also less than the previous year. As the Administrative Report is not available it cannot be said definitely what kind of programmes were taken up for implementation. It can be presumed that only the schemes and programmes prepared under the Action Plan for the year were implemented. With the ending of this year the Vth Plan came to a close.

Review of Vth Plan:- The Central Government was the main source of finances for the implementation of various programmes undertaken by the I.T.D.A.. The State Government provided money for only two years. The full utilisation (over utilisation) was made during the year 1977-78. The I.T.D.A. spent more than the allotted budget. During the other years of the Plan period budget allocations were not fully utilised and quite a good sum remained unspent.

19.22 6th PLAN - USUAL EXPERIENCE OF UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT.

During the 1st year of the VIth Plan 1980-81 the total amount released by the Central Government was Rs.53,50,000. The amount spent was Rs.50,09,079. More than 3 lakhs remained unspent. The details of expenditure and the schemes imple-

mented ~~and~~ are not known as the Administrative Report for the said year is not available.

19.23 EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME.

During the last year for the period under review i.e. the year 1981-82, the programmes were implemented with the financial assistance provided by the Central Government. The funds released amounted to Rs.56,58,000. The expenditure for the year was Rs.87,24,355.00. More than 30 lakhs were spent than the allotted budget.

The details are as follows:-

SN.	SCHEME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	EXPENDITURE
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Irrigation	9,22,000	9,51,609
2.	Agriculture	40,33,000	42,30,228
3.	Animal Husbandry	10,93,700	12,93,101
4.	Co-operation	3,84,000	3,56,704
5.	Industries	6,00,000	4,79,000
6.	Education	5,84,721	4,37,000
7.	Medical & Health	90,261	83,723
8.	Administration	4,10,000	3,74,990
9.	New Schemes	3,05,334	4,18,000
	TOTAL	Rs. 84,23,016	Rs. 87,24,355

The Budget Estimate: Rs.84,23,016.
Amounts spent : Rs.87,24,355.
Amount released : Rs.56,58,000.

Least attention was paid to Medical & Health services during the year. The highest expenditure spent was on Agriculture besides other important schemes like Animal Husbandry and Irrigation. The importance given to Education, Industries and Co-operation was almost the same. Two new schemes viz., Modified Area Development Approach; (2) Development of Kondareddys were taken up during

this year. The amounts spent on these two schemes were Rs.7,14,829 and Rs.4,96,000 respectively.

19.24 SPECIAL ATTENTION TO KONDAR REDDIS.

For the first time ever sinc e the inception of I.T.D.A. special attention was paid to the development of Kondareddis who are really primitive when compared with the other tribes living in the Scheduled area.

19.25 M.A.D.A.

Another special scheme which was taken up by the I.T.D.A. during the year is the M.A.D.A. which is meant for the development of tribes living in non-scheduled area of the District. This scheme has been taken up in the Tirumalaipalem Blcok which is not included in the Project area. As considerable number of tribes are living in the Block (mostly Banjaras), this block has been specially taken up for development.

19.26 PUBLICITY STAFF RECOMMENDED NOT APPOINTED.

The Perspective Plan has recommended a strong and effective publicity wing for the implementation of the Plan.. It has also suggested appointment of qualified persons for the posts of Public Relations Officer, two Cinema Operators and Two Sound Technicians at an estimated budget of Rs.1.74 lakhs including the cost of Audio-Visual equipment etc., at the Project Head-Quarters to carryout publicity work. However, no action has been taken for the implementation of the Plan in respect of Plan Publicity. Another important suggestion made in the Perspective Plan was the appointment of a Youth Co-ordinator for the utilization of the existing Institutions viz., the Youth Organisations

for the effective peoples' participation and educating the public regarding the Project Plan and its programmes. An amount of Rs.63,000/- was suggested to be spent in this regard to meet the expenses of the honorarium to be paid to the Co-ordinator, his travelling expenses and postage expenditure etc.. No action was taken by the authorities regarding the appointment of the Co-ordinator and an effective part of the Plan viz. Peoples' participation and educating the Tribals has been totally neglected.

19.27 SUGGESTED FISHERIES EXTENSION WERE NOT IMPLEMENTED.

Another important suggestion made in the Perspective Plan is the appointment of an Extension Officer, Fisheries and one Driver and one Helper as his subordinate,Staff. No action was taken in this regard and it is not surprising that the results achieved under the Fisheries Programmes are not spectacular. The Budget provision made for the said prupose was Rs.52,500 for the period under review.

19.28 LATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT WITH ACTION PLAN AND NOT PERSPECTIVE PLAN TARGETS.

The Project came into existence in February 1975. The final shape to Perspective Plan was given in October, 1975. So it can be said that some of the programmes implemented by the I.T.D.A. were those which were started during the IV Plan. It could be a fair guess that the Perspective Plan was followed at the end of 1975-76, when it was made available to the Project Officials. During the Vth Plan period, Action Plans were prepared as per the recommendations and sug estions of the Perspective Plan. This also depended on the Budget available for every financial year. The Budget allocations recommended in the Perspective Plan under different heads is far more than the actual budget provided for achieving the Targets for different

sectors.

19.29 SIXTH PLAN MID-TERM PERIOD - CHANGES MADE IN PERSPECTIVE PLAN.

The VI Plan started from 1.4.1981. (Year 1980-81) The Mid-term Plan was prepared by the Project Officer. The main idea kept in view while preparing the Mid Term Plan is the felt needs of the people. Some of the programmes suggested in the Perspective Plan have been discarded and new programmes have been included for implementation. This has been done on the basis of experience gained while implementing the programmes, e.g. Cashewnut in place of Mango and Lemon orchards. Later, the Mid-term Plan was drafted and Action Plans were prepared for implementation.

19.30 INCOMPLETE IMPLEMENTATION SUGGESTED INCENTIVES TO PERSONNEL.

It was suggested in the Perspective Plan to provide incentives so that the Officials and Staff may be interested in taking up jobs in the difficult and inaccessible unhealthy areas of the District. The incentives recommended were providing quarters for the Staff and certain concessions to be provided to them such as concessions for their children in educational Institutions, etc. Except payment of bad climate allowance no other incentives seem to have been provided to the Staff.

19.31 INADEQUATE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

Implementation of Protective Legislation is an important factor for the Development ~~of the Tribal population.~~ The special Legislations in this respect are:

1. The Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940.
2. The A.P. Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation of 1959 and 1970.
3. The A.P. Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation 1960 and 1970.
4. The A.P. Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation 1960

and 1970.

19.32 Details of the cases taken up, disposed off, and pending are not available for the period under review for each year separately. Cases connected with the A.P.Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation of 1959 and 1970 have been more than 20,000. Though some good work has been done in this field by the Special Deputy Collector, Tribal Welfare who is under the Administrative control of the Project Officer the pace of work seems to be lethargic in view of the huge quality of work pending in this Office. There are other practical difficulties too like the orders issued from time to time. Details regarding the work done in respect of the other Legislation is not readily available and as such no comment can be made except that it does not seem to be satisfactory.

19.33 DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ABOUT LOCATION OF PROJECT HEADQUARTERS.

Mrs.Vani Ramana Rao, Chairman, Zilla Parishad Khammam, Ex-Officio, Vice-Chairman Governing Body of I.T.D.A., and a Tribal leader of long standing (over 30 years in Public life) has commented that the Headquarters of the I.T.D.A. should have been located at a place where there is much tribal concentration like Bhadrachalam. In here view, the selection of Paloncha as the Headquarter for I.T.D.A. is not correct as it is not located in a densely populated area by the Tribals.

CHAPTER : XX

OTHER AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN THE SCHEDULED AREAS OF KHAMMAM DISTRICT FOR THE WELFARE OF TRIBES

20.1 THE GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION.

(a) Objectives:- The Girijan Co-operative Corporation was started in the year 1956 for purchasing Minor Forest Produce from the Tribals and selling them, their daily requirements at reasonable prices, to save them from the exploitation of non-tribal Traders who buy their goods cheap and sell their requirements dear. Later the Organisation also started extending the Tribals small amounts of loans for meeting their economic and/or social needs.

(b) Jurisdiction:- The activities of the Corporation, to begin with were restricted to Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam, East and West Godavari districts, but, are extended to the entire scheduled areas of Andhra Pradesh State since 1965.

20.2 ACTIVITIES IN KHAMMAM PROJECT AREA OF GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION.

As such, the Girijan Co-operative Corporation extended its activities to the scheduled areas of Khammam district from 1965. Two Agency Produce Co-operative Marketing Socieities was started at Bhadrachalam and Paloncha and another two societies in 1970-71 at Damapeta and Yellandu. In 1976 one more society came up at Venkatapuram.

(b) Decentralization of G.C.C.

These Socieities enlist TribalsMembership and extend them the benefits of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation through

the primaries which are affliated to the G.C.C.. The G.C.C. adopted the policy of decentralization since 1972. It was divided into six divisions. Paloncha which is in Khammam district is one of the six divisions. This division covers the activities of the Corporation in Khammam district. The following socieities are covered by the Paloncha Division.

S.N.	SOCIETY	TRIBAL POPULATION
1.	Bhadrachalam	72,641
2.	Paloncha	62,113
3.	Venkatapuram	28,199
4.	Yellandu	1,13,991
5.	Dammapeta	1,20,704

Source: Brief notes on the activities of G.C.C. Paloncha Division. P.22.

(c) Activities of Paloncha Division.

(1) The Paloncha Division of G.C.C. covering nine revenue taluks and 13 pockets of Tribal population. Deals with purchase of minor forest produce and agricultural produce at fair prices, and selling domestic requirements through the Daily Requirements Depots.

(2) To advance loans to the members of the Scheduled Tribes for agricultural purposes; and

(3) To encourage self-help, thrift and Co-operation among the Members.

20.3 As the main function of the G.C.C. is the purchase of Minor Forest Produce, the forest ranges covered by each society in Paloncha division are as follows:

S.N.	SOCIETY	FOREST DIVISION	FOREST RANGES
1.	Bhadrachalam	Bhadrachalam (North)	1.Bhadrachalam. 2.Chintur. 3.Lakkavaram 4.V.R.Puram. 5.Kunnavaram.
2.	Venkatapuram	Bhadrachalam (South)	1.Venkatapuram. 2.Cherla. 3.Dummagudem.
3.	Paloncha	Paloncha	1.Paloncha. 2.Yedullabayyaram. 3.Burgampad. 4.Amararam. 5.Yanambail.
4.	Yellandu	1.Kothagudem.	1.Kanchanapalli. 2.Manikagaram. 3.Yellandu. 4.Baggaram. 5.Kothagudem.
		2.Khammam	6.Varepalli.
5.	Dammapeta.	1.Paloncha 2.Kothagudem. 3.Khammam	1.Rudramkota. 2.Ramavaram. 3.Dammapeta. 4.Sathupally. 5.Tallada. 6.Lankapalli. 7.Khammam.

The G.C.C. has appointed Inspectors and Salesmen to purchase Minor Forest Produce from the Tribals at Shandys and D.R. Depots respectively.

Weekly Markets:- The Shandys and the Days of Shandys of different Societies are as follows:

SN.	SOCIETY	SHANDY POINTS	DAY OF SHANDY
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Bhadrachalam	1.Chinallabally.	Friday.
		2.Lachigudem	Thursday.
		3.Nellipaka.	Saturday.
		4.Govindevipeta.	Sunday.
		5.Yedugurallapally	Friday.
		6.V.R.Puram	Monday.

1.	2.	3.	4.
		7. Kutur	Tuesday.
		8. Marraigudem.	Wednesday.
		9. Chintur	Wednesday.
2.	Venkatapuram	1. Cherla	Sunday.
		2. Venkatapuram	Tuesday.
		3. Albaka.	Monday.
3.	Palovancha	1. Govrigudem	Sunday.
		2. Pagirenu.	Sunday.
		3. Kavakagudem	Sunday.
		4. Paloncha.	Sunday.
4.	Dammapeta	1. Dammapeta.	Tuesday.
		2. Aswaraopet.	Wednesday.
		3. Elerpad	Friday.
		4. Sathupally,	Tuesday.
5.	Yellandu -	No Shandys.	

20.4 MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AVAILAB LE IN KHAMMAM I.T.D.A. PROJECT AREA.

The following M.F.P. items are available in abundance in Khammam Forest.

SN.	COMMODITY	SEASON.
1.	Nuxvomica	November - May.
2.	Gum	Throughk out the year.
3.	Mohwa Flower	Feb. - April.
4.	Mohwa Seed	May - August.
5.	Wildbrooms	October - June.
6.	K.T.Bundles	September - May.
7.	Punguwa Seed	Feb. - July.
8.	Cleaning nuts	Nov. - March.
9.	Myrabalams	Nov. - May.
10.	Adda leaf	April - July

There are 13 other items which are available in different seasons and are sold by the Tribals to the G.C.C..

20.5 COMMODITIES BROUGHT AND SOLD.

The essential commodities like Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Palmoline Oil, Kerosene Oil are supplied to the Tribals at reasonable rates along with cloth and pulses. The percentage of commodities sold to the Tribals is respectively, 70% Essential Commodities, 22% Controlled Cloth and 8% other items. These are supplied to the Tribals by the D.R.Depots started by the G.C.C..

D.R.Depots and the Advisory Committee.

Each D.R.Depot has an Advisory Committee, consisting of Sarpanch and Four local tribal leaders. The Committee meets once in a month to review the performance of the D.R.Depot and to comment on its activities. The G.C.C. advances short term and medium term loans to the members for their agricultural needs.

20.6 TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP IN CO-OP. SOCIETIES.

The details of enrolment of Tribals as members and their paid up share capital are given below society wise:

S.N.	SOCIETY	MEMBERSHIP ENROLLED	SHARE CAPITAL COLLECTED (Rs.)
1.	Bhadrachalam	5,303	23,462
2.	Venkatapuram	2,750	4,701
3.	Paloncha	6,488	10,595
4.	Yellandu	8,374	50,165
5.	Dammapeta	8,441	63,367
	TOTAL	31,356	1,52,290

Source: Brief note on the Activities of G.C.C. Ltd. Paloncha Division.

20.7 LOANS GIVEN TO TRIBAL MEMBERS.

The particulars of various types of loans to the tribal members during the period 1970-77 are given below:-

SN.	SOCIETY	NO. OF LONEES	SHORT TERM LAON	MEDIUM TERM LOAN	TOTAL
1.	Bhadrachalam	1499	13,51,120	2,13,660	15,64,780
2.	Venkatapuram	204	36,561	6,661	43,222
3.	Yellandu	8716	15,08,185	8,89,498	23,97,683
4.	Dammapeta.	5054	25,90,885	10,28,109	36,18,994
5.	Paloncha	3324	5,11,691	3,03,217	8,14,908
	TOTAL	18797	59,98,442	24,41,145	84,39,587

Sources:- Brief note on the activities of G.C.C. Ltd. Paloncha Division.

Loan Balance to be Recovered:-

Balance to be recovered from the Loanees.*

SN.	SOCIETY	BALANCE (Rs.)
1.	Bhadrachalam	2,39,904
2.	Venkatapuram	25,000
3.	Paloncha	7,14,420
4.	Yellandu	8,85,000
5.	Dammapeta.	12,02,217
	Total Rs.	30,66,541

As the outstanding amount is more than Rs.30 lakhs, the G.C.C. had stopped advancing both short term and medium term loans to members when the G.C.C. Officials approached the Tribal members for repayment of their loans, they expressed their inability to pay. It is understood that a strong reason for non-payment is that the innocent Tribals are being misled by some leaders that they do not have to repay their outstanding laons and the Government would write them off. If this is true, this is a great setback to the Co-operative movement defeating the very purpose for which the Corporation was formed.

* Brief note on the activities of G.C.C. Ltd., Paloncha Division.

20.8 CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICE-CUM-GODOWN COMPLEX BY G.C.C.

With the financial help of National Co-operative Development Corporation, the G.C.C. constructed Office-cum-godown complexes at Paloncha, Yellandu, Venkatapuram and Dammapeta at a cost of Rs.4.62 lakhs.

20.9 CONSTRUCTION OF GODOWNS.

The construction of 10 Godowns with R.C. roof and zinc sheets had been taken up,,at a cost of Rs.8.99 lakhs while only the Godown at Bhadrachalam with R.C. roof has been completed, at a cost of Rs.0.50 lakhs other works are at different stages of construction.

20.10 THE D.R.DEPOTS.

During the period of 1975-82 the number of Daily Requirements Depots completed in different areas of Paloncha division are as follows:

YEAR - SOCIETY 1975-76	NO.OF DEPOTS SANCTIONED	NO.OF DEPOTS COMPLETED	PROGRESS/ TAKEN UP
1. Bhadrachalam	7	3	4
2. Paloncha	5	4	1
3. Yellandu	2	-	2
4. Dammapeta	3	1	2
5. Venkatapuram	4	2	2
TOTAL	21	10	11
1976-77			
1. Bhadrachalam	6	-	6
2. Paloncha	1	1	-
3. Yellandu	3	1	2
4. Dammapeta	3	1	2
5. Venkatapuram	2	2	-
TOTAL 9	15	5	10

1978-79

1.	Bhadrachalam	2	-	2
2.	Paloncha	5	-	5
3.	Yellandu	4	1	3
4.	Dammapeta	2	1	1
5.	Venkatapuram	1	-	1
	TOTAL	14	2	12

1980-81

1.	Bhadrachalam	1	-	1
2.	Paloncha	2	-	2
3.	Yellandu	2	-	2
4.	Dammapeta	2	-	2
5.	Venkatapuram	2	-	2
	TOTAL	9	-	9

Out of 59 D.R.Depots sanctioned, only 17 were completed. Nine taken up for construction were at different stages of completion. 33 are yet to be taken up. Thus, only about 29% of the target has been accomplished and full benefit to be available to the Tribals have not accrued in spite of the efforts of the G.C.C..

20.11 COMPLAINTS AGAINST GIRIJAN CO-OPERATIVE CORPORATION.

The general complaint against the Girijan Co-operative Corporation D.R.Depots is that the rates at which the purchase of the produce of Tribals are less than market rates while the selling prices of the commodities they need is higher. The G.C.C. when started, might have begun as a no profit and no less basis, but has changed ever since turning it into a profit making organisation. Thus, defeating the very purpose for which it was formed. If the Minor Forest Produce is not purchased at a fair price and the daily requirements of the Tribals are not sold at competitive rates, the very purpose, namely, elimination of

middlemen's exploitation and petty traders is lost. The G.C.C. then becomes another exploiting organisation started by the Government not for the benefit of the Tribals.

20.12 THE DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY.

The D.R.D.A. was formerly known as S.F.D.A.(Small Farmers Development Agency) when it started its ac tivities in Khammam district. The main objective of this organisation is to help the farmers and rural people to cross the poverty line.

Though the D.R.D.A. extends help to rural areas, the activities of this Department in Khammam district have covered some tribals of the Project area. The D.R.D.A. extends financial help for the following subjects:- (1) Agriculture, (2) Minor Irrigation, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Fisheries, (5) Industries and Services, (6) Infrastructure, (7) TRYSEM, (8) Administration and (9) Risk Cover Fund.

20.13 BENEFITS TO TRIBALS FROM D.R.D.A./S.F.D.A..

Though details about the activities of the S.F.D.A./D.R.D.A. are not available, the following available figures were collected from their office which shows that the tribals of Khammam district have been benefited by this organisation from 1975-82. Rs. in lakhs

S.N.	SECTOR	NO.OF BENE-FICIARIES	LOAN	SUBSIDY
1.	Agriculture	4360	49.14	16.38
2.	Minor Irrigation	6534	250.44	83.48
3.	Animal Husbandry	4240	44.80	31.60
4.	Fisheries	400	3.75	1.25
5.	TRYSEM	N.A.	4.77	1.59
	TOTAL	15534	402.90	134.30

1979-80

S.N.	SECTOR	NO. OF BENE-FICIARIES	LOAN	SUBSIDY
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Agriculture	376	4.61	2.43
2.	Minor Irrigation	748	20.39	8.88
3.	Animal Husbandry	465	5.17	3.35

1980-81

1.	Agriculture	350	1.01
2.	Minor Irrigation	494	8.25
3.	Animal Husbandry	297	3.31
4.	Fisheries	24	N.A.

1981-82 NO. OF TRIBALS UNDER TRYSEM (Training)

	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES	
1. Tailoring	153 + 155	= 308
2. Cane Basket making	5	= 5
3. Tape weaving	1	= 1
4. Diesel Engineering	8 + 10	= 18
5. Masonary	7	= 7
6. Carpentry	9 + 142	= 151
7. Cane weaving	8	= 8
8. Electrician	116 + 1	= 117
9. Radioworks	60	= 60
10. Welding works	11	= 11
11. Motor driving	5	= 5
12. Rope Making	95	= 95
13. Chalk Grayons	23	= 23
14. Book binding	16	= 16
15. Beedi making	30	= 30
16. Sericulture & Tassar silk	50 + 5	= 55
17. Tasser weaving	75	= 75

1981-82

S.N.	SECTOR	NO.OF BENE-FICIARIES	LOAN	SUBSIDY
1.	Agriculture	255	6.05	2.80
2.	Irrigation	295	15.92	6.59
3.	Animal Husbandry	399	12.17	6.10
4.	Fisheries	1	0.01	0.01
5.	Rural Artisans	3	0.05	0.02
6.	Tertiary Sector (Services)	12	0.23	0.11

20.14 TRIBALS BENEFICIARIES UNDER D.R.D.A.

The above Tables show that the D.R.D.A. has played an important role for the development of the Tribals of Khammam district. The main sectors under which the activities were carried out are (1) Agriculture, (2) Minor Irrigation, (3) Animal Husbandry, (4) Fisheries, (5) TRYSEM.

The total number (according to available figures) of Tribal beneficiaries in agriculture is 5341 and the amount of laon given is Rs.413.56 lakhs besides Rs.140.54 lakhs is subsidy.

Under Minor Irrigation head, the D.R.D.A. has helped the Tribals with a loan of Rs.286.75 lakhs besides a subsidy of Rs.107.20 lakhs. The total number of beneficiaries is 8071.

The beneficiaries under the head of Animal Husbandry are 5401. An amount of Rs.62.14 lakhs was advanced as besides a /lakhs Rs.44.36/subsidy of.

The D.R.D.A. has also helped the Tribals under the Fisheries sector. The total number of beneficiaries is 425. The amounts provided are Rs.3.76 lakhs and Rs.1.26 lakhs as loan and subsidy respectively.

The total number of beneficiaries under its TRYSE, etc., are

more than 988. Though it is not possible to know how much benefit the tribals have derived out of these loans, subsidy training etc., it would be fair to commend that the D.R.D.A. has played an important role along with the I.T.D.A. for the welfareof the Tribals of Khammam district. There was no assessment made of the benefits received by Tribals under the authority of D.R.D.A. or TRYSEM. There is no follow up or monitoring of Tribals in training for different skills with the result except knowing how much more has been spent, what benefits are received is an unknown quantum.

20.15 TRICOR OBJECTIVES.

Another organisation working in the Scheduled areas of Khammam district is the TRICOR which is the short form of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.

The Corporation was registered as a Cooperative Society under the A.P. Co-operative Societies Act 7 of 1964. The primary duty of the Corporation is to undertake the tasks of economic uplift of Tribals in its area of operation. The Organisation promotes,plans, assists programmes of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry along with cottage industries etc., which will enable the Tribals to earn a better living and help them improve their standards of living. It also acts in certain cases as the agent of the Government. It may also undertake survey, research or study the problems of their economic development and find suitable solutions. In short, the welfare of the Tribals is the main object of the Corporation and its activities are being carried out throughtout the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Activities of TRICOR.

The activ ities of the Corporation are being carried out in Khammam district through the I.T.D.A., Paloncha. One clerk employed by the I.T.D.A is incharge of TRICOR Section which provides 20% marginal money required for the programmes undertaken for the economic development of the Tribals in the project area. Since the inception of the I.T.D.A, up to 1982, the TRICOR has released Rs.15.81 lakhs of rupees under various sectors and programmes to benefit 2262 tribals.

20.16 COMPARATIVE ROLE OF TRICOR.

When compared with the activities carriedout by the D.R.D.A. the TRICOR has not played any significant part but for providing 20% of marginal money which is definitely a significant contribution for the economic development of the Tribals.

20.17 THE NAGARJUNA GRAMEENA BANK.

The Nagarjuna Grameena Bank the first of its kind was sponsored by the State Bank of India on 30-4-1976 in Andhra Pradesh. It has become the largest Regional Rural Bank in the service of the weakest among the weaker sections covered, under the Prime Minster's 20 point programme. The Nagarjuna Grameena Bank has been playing its part with zeal and enthusiasm for the welfare of the Tribals in Khammam and Nalgonda districts.

The Nagarjuna, Grameena Bank, Khammam has many branches in the Project Area and has advanced loans for the economic development of the Tribals of the district through its branches. The details of its activities from 1975-82 are as follows:

LOANS ADVANCED TO TRIBALS UPTO 27-11-81 (Rs. in lakhs)

S.N.	SECTOR	NO.OF A/C.	BALANCE OUTSTANDING
1.	Agriculture	550	9,65,000
2.	Small Scale Industries	1	6,000
3.	Transport operation	1	2,000
4.	Retail Traders	-	-
5.	Self-employment schemes	47	30,000
6.	Small business	190	30,000
	TOTAL	789	Rs.10, 33,000

789 Tribals have been benefited under different trades by the advancement of loansby the Bank. The outstanding amount is more than Rs.10 lakhs. When questioned about the tribes and their mode of payment, the authorities said that the repayment position of the Lambadas is better than the Koyas and the other tribes.

N.G.B. BHADRACHALAM BRANCH

LOANS ADVANCED TO TRIBES AND THE POSITION AS ON 31.12.1981

(Rs. in lakhs)

SN.	PROGRAMMES	NO.OF A/Cs.	Rs. IN THOUSANDS OUTSTANDING AMOUNTS
1.	Agriculture (Crop loan and other term loans)	141	184,000
2.	For Business(General)	2	4,000
3.	Petty Business	18	22,000
	TOTAL	161	210,000

When compared with the Paloncha Branch, the number of beneficiaries and the amount outstanding is less with the Bhadrachalam branch. As the repayment position is very poor, the

authorities are worried about the realisation of these outstanding amounts.

With regard to other branches working in the Project area the number of A/c or beneficiaries was not available. With great difficulty, the Research Staff could collect the following information at the Khammam Head Office. The outstanding amounts advanced under different programmes only are available.

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Kuvavaram Branch.	1. Professionals (Self-employed persons.)	4,139.40
	2. Business enterprises	3,62,854.90
	3. Farmers & Agriculturists	7,92,614.64
Position as on 31.12.1981	Rs.	11,73,168.19
2. Tekulapalli	1. Transport Operations	6,999.97
	2. Retail traders	2,51,401.49
	3. Business Enterprise	2,20,603.33
	4. Farmers & Agriculturists	34,76,303.97
as on 31.12.1981	Total Rs.	39,55,308.76
3. Venkatapuram	1. Transport Operators	62,195.94
	2. Retail Traders	2,54,831.60
	3. Professional & Self-employed	1,663.80
	4. Business enterprise	1,46,528.44
	5. Farmers and Agricultrists	18,38,611.15
as on 31.12.1981	Total Rs.	23,03,830.93

4. Bayyaram Branch.

		Rs.
1.	Transport operators	375.00
2.	Retail Traders	2,51,313.90
3.	Dealers in fertilisers etc.	8,873.65
4.	Business enterprises	61,977.50
5.	Farmers & Agriculturists	24,16,125.53
as on 31.12.1981	Total Rs.	27,38,665.58

5. Aswaraopet Branch:

1.	Trasport operators	Rs.	32,750.07
2.	Retail Traders	Rs.	2,03,218.68
3.	Professional and Self-employed persons	Rs.	815.00
4.	Business Enterprises	Rs.	2,22,490.71
5.	Farmers & Agricultrists	Rs.	13,72,307.74
as on 31.12.1981	Total	Rs.	18,31,582.20

6. Enkuru Branch:

1.	Transport Operators	Rs.	14,000.00
2.	Retail Traders	Rs.	65,000.00
3.	Professional and Selfemployed persons	Rs.	1,45,000.00
4.	Business Enterprises	Rs.	2,97,000.00
5.	Farmers & Agriculrists.	Rs.	29,99,000.00
as on 31.12.1981		Rs.	35,20,000.00

7. Boorgampahad Branch:

1.	Transport Operators	Rs.	52,000.00
2.	Retail Traders	Rs.	1,12,000.00
3.	Professional & self-employed	Rs.	1,08,000.00
4.	Business enterprises	Rs.	4,38,000.00
5.	Farmers & Agriculturists	Rs.	17,40,000.00
as on 31.12.81			24,50,000.00

8. Aswarapuram Branch:		Rs.
1.Transport Operators		30,980.00
2.Retail Traders		2,68,590.00
3.Professional & Self employed		80,671.00
4.Business Enterprises		2,99,943.00
5.Farmers & Agriculturists.		17,22,756.00
as on 31.12.81	Total Rs.	24,02,940.00

9. Chintoor Branch:		Rs.
1.Professional and self-employed		78,059.50
2.Business Enterprise		5,28,780.91
3.Farmers & Agriculturists		15,61,183.53
as on 31.12.1981	Total Rs.	21,68,023.94

10. Vara Ramachandra Puram Branch.		Rs.
1.Retail Traders		2,43,937.85
2.Farmers & Agriculturists		28,51,916.89
* as on 31.12.1981	Total Rs.	30,95,854.74

20.18 The Nagarjuna Grameena Bank has financed six different programmes for the economic development of the Tribals of Khammam district. According to the information available the Enkura Branch has to realise the largest amount which is more than Rs.35 lakhs followed by V.R.Puram Branch. The Paloncha Branch has the smallest amount to be realised from the Tribals. The outstanding amount is more than Rs.270 lakhs. It can be a fairly good assumption that the N.G.B.'s total advancement of loan could be more than Rs.3 crores. So, it has played a very big part in the development programmes of the Scheduled areas of Khammam district.

* Source: N.G.B. Head Office, Khammam.

20.19 ROLE OF OTHER BANKS:

The State Bank of Hyderabad, the Andhra Bank, the Agricultural Development Bank (Formerly known as the Land Mortagage Bank) the District Central Co-operative Bank are the other Banks functioning in the Project area. It is understood that the State Bank of Hyderabad and the Andhra Bank have also played an important role for the development of agriculture and other sectors in the tribal areas. The part played by the other banks appears to be comparatively less but nothing can be said definitely in the absence of data.

20.20 THE RAJAHAMANDRY CO-OPERATIVE BANK:

Ever since the Girijan Co-operative Corporation has stopped advancing small amounts of loans to the trib als because of outstanding amounts with the Tribal members, it is said that the Tribals have approached the above Bank for financial help. It is also reported that the Bank has also advanced loans to the Tribals (This is in Bhadrachalam area only) but the exact position is not known. It has not been possible to collect information from these other banks working in the Trib al areas of Khammam district.

20.21 THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD:

The Perspective Plan had mentioned that help could be sought from the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of cottage industries in the Project areas. It appears that the services of the said organisation were not utilised much during the Vth Plan. During the VIth Plan, the Project Officials are quite serious of utilising the service of the Board. The Board is to be approached for providing the technical skill for preparing the boxes required for Beekeeping. Now it is recognised that

Beekeeping is the cheapest scheme with vast potentiality for the benefit of the Tribals. The Koyas are good carpenters and they are provided the technical skills for preparing the boxes, by incurring 1/3 of the expenditure, good boxes could be made available. In case the Mohwas seed/flower industry is taken up as suggested in the Perspective Plan, the Khadi and Village Industries Board could be approached for establishing the industry. Though, the Board has not played any important role, it could help the Project authorities in implementing some of their programmes.

20.22 THE GIRIJANA SEEMA WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

The college students of Hyderabad and Secunderabad formed a Club called Peace and Prosperity club in Hyderabad in the year 1967 to render 'Social Service' whenever they found leisure. A member of the club, Mr.V.B.Chandrasekharan went to Bhadrachalam (Khammam district) in 1973 and started working independently for the welfare of the Tribals under a project titled "An Agricultural Tribal Township". In 1975, Girijana Seema Labour contract Co-operative Society Limited was formed at Bhadrachalam to take up Forest contract works but the society could not function well. As a successor to it, the Girijana Seema welfare Association was formed as a separate legal body in 1977. This was registered in 1977.

20.23 OBJECTIVES.

The main objective of this organisation is to develop Nature Folks (Tribals) as unified communities through non-formal education and provide legal assistance to protect themselves against exploitation.

20.24 ACTIVITIES.

To achieve the above objective the Association has started

the following activities:-

a) Preparation of syllabi for non-formal education and to train, organise and condut non-formal education;

b) To form formal and non-formal youth groups in villages so that the non-formal education may be imparted to the;

c) To form or assist and/or aid organisations like Co-operatives and other institutions for the betterment of Nature Folk (Tribals);

d) To provide legal assistance to the Tribals for ensuring quick justice;

e) and to offer other beneficial works to the Nature Folks;

In the pamphlet published by the Association, the following welfare is development works have been taken up:

1. Experimental community dairy development programme for 22 Trib al women at Chatti village,

2. Two community cultivation projects for 16 Tribal families in 1977-79,

3. Development of a community village at Tulasipokala village for the benefit of 20 Konda Reddy families on an area of 50 acres,

4. Organising a Tribal Youth Seminar for three days at Bhadrachalam to discuss their problems.

5. Organising demonstration against the behaviour of Government Officials towards Tribals; and

6. To take up Training cum Production Servicing centres for 40 Tribal women.

20.25 THE ROLE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The main responsible body of the Association is the Executive Committee consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Four members. The chief Project Administrator, who works in the field is responsible for carrying out the programmes of the Association. The Chief Project Administrator guides the Tribals who implement/carryout the programmes for their own benefit and development.

20.26 The Programmes of the Association are funded by the Developmental Funding Organisations of the World and by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency, Khammam of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

20.27 It has come to our notice that the I.T.D.A. and the G.S.W.A. started the Tailoring and Sewing Training Centres at two places jointly but due to lack of Co-operation between the two agencies and lack of discipline among the trainees, the Centre, had to be closed. The I.T.D.A. is no longer a partner of the G.S.W.A. programmes. The I.T.D.A. had become a partner to the G.S.W.A. programme of Community Dairy Development, and financed it for some time but as the policy followed by the G.S.W.A. was not acceptable/liked by the former the community dairy became defunct.

20.28 The Konda Reddi Development Programme was to be taken up by sharing the expenses on a 50-50 basis, but, the I.T.D.A. discarded the proposal.

20.29 So, whatever developmental/welfare programmes are being carriedout by the G.S.W.A., they are being implemented at the initiative and with its own financial resources and not with the help of the I.T.D.A.. There is no mutual co-operative effort involved which is a sad reflection of the activities of the I.T.D.A..

20.30 THE NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA:

The Nehru Yuvak Kendra is an organisation sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Education and Culture, Department of Education. The head of the Office in the District called Youth Co-ordinator. The youth coordinator is directly responsible for his office activities to the Under Secretary in the Ministry of Education and Culture, Govt. of India. There are 13 Nehru Yuvak Kendra Offices in the different districts of Andhra Pradesh. Though the Nehru Yuvak Kendras have been started since 1972, the Khammam Office Nehru Yuvak Kendra started in 1976. The main objective of the Organisation is to help the village youth (including the Tribal villages) to help them for their development in different fields. When the Rural Youth start organising themselves into Youth Clubs, and when such clubs are registered, the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Office extends financial and other help in running adult literacy classes, sports competitions, rural work centres and implement other programmes. Women could also organise Mahila Mandals and approach Nehru Yuvak Kendra or State Youth Services Department for financial and technical help. The Central Government sanctioned is only Rs.40,000/- for the year 1982-83 to be spent on the Youth Clubs of the District. The programmes for which the Organisation advances financial and other types of help are: (1) Youth Leadership Camp. (2) Cultural Activities. (3) Vocational Training. (4) Organising Intervillage, Inter-taluka, Inter- district tournaments and (5) Youth Club buildings.

20.31 STATE YOUTH SERVICES.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has also a Department of Youth Services at the State level. The activities of the Department are carriedout through the Youth Co-ordinators working in the districts

where they are available, or Officials designated by the District Collector in places where the Nehru Yuvak Kendras are not available. As there is a Youth Co-ordinator of Nehru Yuvak Kendra, at Khammam, the State Government carries out its activities through him. For the current year, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned an amount of Rs.89,000 for Khammam district. According to the statement of the Youth Coordinators there are 180 Youth Clubs functioning in the district. It is really difficult to say how many of them are functioning in the Scheduled areas and how many of them are located in the non-scheduled areas. It is also difficult to say how many of them have been just registered but are not carrying out any programmes for the benefit of the rural/tribal youth. When our Research Team went to Tekulapalle (village) hamlet, the youth of the place had organised a club called "Pragati Yuvajana Sangham". The membership is 95. They have started an Adult Education Centre for non-formal education and have plans to start one library and a game of Volleyball. So far they have not registered their club. They would like to do so in the near future and approach the"Youth Co-ordinator" for financial help for running the club.

20.32 FINANCES OF NEHRU YUVAK KENDRA - CENTRAL AND STATE.

The finances of both the Central and State Governments are at the disposal of the Youth Co-ordinator. He can use his discretion for advancing financial help to the clubs either from the Central budget or the State finances. It has not been possible to get information regarding the Youth Clubs existing in the Scheduled areas of the District and the financial help extended to the Youth Clubs and Mahila Mandals for the benefit of the Tribal youth. The Indian Institute of Economics,

Hyderabad, is likely to take up the project of Evaluation of Youth Services in Andhra Pradesh very soon. When the Report is published, the extent to which the part has been played by the Youth Coordinator of the District for the welfare of the Tribal Youth will be known.

20.33 The Youth Services department of the State Government and the Nehru Yuvak Kendras of the Central Government, both are interested in the welfare of the Youth. They have almost identical programmes for implementation except for that the State Government provides stipends for the trainees of vocational training which the Nehru Yuvak Kendra Department does not provide.*

20.34 AWARE.

Of all the voluntary organisations working in the Tribal areas of Khammam district, AWARE is the most important. Its activities are spread out throughout the Scheduled areas of the District.

20.35 OBJECTIVES.

AWARE is a developmental organisation based on twin aims of welfare and awakening. It stands for "Action for Welfare and Awakening in Rural Environment". It is a non-political, secular, social service organisation whose aims and objectives have been based on love of humanity and universal brotherhood. Its activities are for the uplift of the Tribals and Weaker Sections of the rural areas irrespective of race, community, religion, caste or creed. The main activities are concentrated on the development of Social Education, Vocational training, legal assistance, agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Justice, self-help and community action. AWARE started working in Andhra Pradesh since 1974. The Organisation was registered by the Registrar of Societies at

at Hyderabad under the Public Societies Registration Act in the year 1975.

20.36 STRUCTURE.

AWARE started its activities for the development of the Tribals of Khammam district in 1980. AWARE's partners in its development programmes are: (1) MORIB; (2) ICCO of Netherlands; (1) CAA and (2) FFHC of Australia; (1) Help the aged and (2) OXFAM of United Kingdom; (1) Help the aged and (2) Indo-Canada community centre of Canada (in collaboration with Canadian International Development agency; CIDA for short form) of Canada; and (1) Indo-German Social Service Society, New Delhi (2) Government of Andhra Pradesh; (3) Govt. of India; (4) National Banks - a) Bank of Baroda; b) Indian Overseas Bank; c) Central Bank of India; d) Nagarjuna Grameena Bank of India.

20.37 ACTIVITIES.

The activities for the welfare of the Tribes of Khammam district cover the blocks of 1.Yellandu, 2.Aswaraopet, 3.Boorbampad, 4.Bhadrachalam, 5.Kunavaram, 6.Varamachandrapuram, and 7.Venkatapuram Blocks. The tribes covered are:- 1.Lambadas, 2.Koyas, 3Nayakpods and 4. Konda Reddis.

The villages (hamlets included) covered by the AWARE programmes are more than 200 in the district and the total number of beneficiaries is approximately 25,000 families.

20.38 PROJECTS OF AWARE.

The different projects of AWARE consist of the following programmes;

1. Training of youth for extension work and community action;

2. Motivational Training for women for action group, family welfare and equal rights in the society;

3. Imparting extension knowledge through non-formal education for high production, development of skills through training camps, field visits and practical demonstrations,

4. Agricultural development such as digging of wells, minor Irrigation, lift irrigation, land management, water management, improved varieties of agricultural inputs and implements,

5. Development of Animal Husbandry,

6. Cottage and home industries,

7. Marketing regulations and justice,

8. Community Health and hygiene,

9. Legal Assistance to fight against justice,

10. Rehabilitation including housing in the areas of natural calamities,

11. Developmental communication,

12. Research Evaluation and Training.

20.39 FINANCIAL AID:

Financial aid was provided to the Tribals for their benefit and development under the following items;

1. New Wells.

2. Development and revitalization of old wells.

3. Tube well.

4. Agricultural implements.

5. Plough Bullocks.

6. Sprayers.

7. Women Co-operative Gum collection.

8. Vegetable shops.

9. Seeds.

10. Fertilizers.
11. Oil engines.
12. Goats and Sheep.
13. Land reclamation.
14. Assistance to cobblers.
15. Assistance to carpenters.
16. Piggery.
17. Milch Animals.
18. Rickshaws.
19. Sewing machines.
20. Minor Irrigation.
21. Lift irrigation.
22. Bullock carts
23. Lime kilns.
24. Assistance to Mahila Mandals through Govt.
25. Non-formal education centres.
26. Marketing centres.
27. Supply of medicines etc.

20.40 IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

Two important projects undertaken by the AWARE in Khammam district are: 1. The Integrated Koya Development Project and 2. Tribal Development Project for the Lamb adas. An amount of more than Rs.14 lakhs was spne on the former project and more than Rs.7 lakhs on the latter. The legal assistance provided amounted to about ten thousand rupees. The Integrated Koya Development Project schemes covered 65 villages in Bhadrachalam taluka alone.

20.41. SECTORAL PROGRAMMES OF AWARE.

The subjects covered by AWARE's different programmes of

the Projects can be divided broadly into (1) Agriculture, (2) Animal Husbandry, (3) Cottage Industries, (4) Vocational Training, (5) Development education, (6) Marketing Justice, (7) Community Health, (8) Self-Reliance and (9) Women and Children fare.

20.41 The details of development efforts and benefit for the Koya Project are as follows:

S.N.	ITEM		1980	1981
1.	Total Number of Villages		32	87
2.	Total no. of beneficiaries		1191	3462
3.	Total land brought under cultivation. in acres.	(a) Dry		2580
		(b) Wet		556

The details of Lambada Project are:-

		1980	1981
1.	No. of villages	10	35
2.	No. of Beneficiaries	512	662
3.	Land brought under wet cultivation	188 acres	540 acres
*4.	Land brought under dry cultivation	468 acres	896 acres

Thus, AWARE has demonstrated its ability in arranging an impressive list of wide ranging activities for the uplift of Tribals at considerable costs.

20.42 AWARE AND ITDA KHAMMAM.

Co-operation between the I.T.D.A, Khammam and AWARE, on the basis of their improving the scheme of Farmers' training course at Krishnasagar Farm for the benefit of Tribal cultivators in modern, improved methods of agriculture and animal husbandry. This co-operation between the two agencies seems to have been shortlived, just for two years and later they seem to have been fell out. This split had a serious setback on the programme of

the I.T.D.A. while at present, I.T.D.A. claims not to know what AWARE is doing, AWARE avers that the lack of co-operation between the two organisations adversely affected many schemes and programmes intended to be taken up for the benefit of the Tribals.

20.43 ROLE OF AWARE, G.S.W.A. and I.T.D.A. IN KHAMMAM.

Two voluntary organisations viz., the AWARE and G.S.W.A. which function in the Scheduled areas of Khammam district are equally interested in the development and welfare of the tribals along with the I.T.D.A.. In the beginning there was co-operation between the voluntary organisations and the I.T.D.A.. Unfortunately, such cooperation proved to be short lived. The voluntary organisations and the I.T.D.A. are now implementing their programmes independently. Apart from the I.T.D.A., the AWARE is the more active voluntary organisation when compared with other voluntary organisations, like Girijan Seema welfare Association (G.S.W.A.).

20.44 CONCLUSIONS.

There are in all eight voluntary and non-voluntary organisations functioning in the Project area of Khammam district. The voluntary organisations are:(1) AWARE and (2) The Girijana Seema Welfare Association. The non-voluntary organisations are:

(1) The Girijan Co-operative Corporation, (G.C.C.)

(2) The District Rural Development Agency,(D.R.D.A.)

(3) The TRICOR.

(4) The Nagarjuna Grameena Bank.

(5) Some other banks like the HSB, Andhra Bank, Rajah mandies Co-operative Bank.

(6) The Khadi and Village Industries Board and

(7) The Nehru Yuvak Kendra.

20.45 All the above voluntary and non-voluntary organisations are engaged in the development activities directly and indirectly. Of the two voluntary organisations, the AWARE is playing an important role in both the development and welfare activities. With substantial financial resources it is likely to paly a vital role in the development activities of the scheduled areas of the district and rousing consciousness and awareness of the duties, responsibilities and rights of the Tribals of the district.

20.46 Among the non-voluntary organisations the Nagarjuna Grammena Bank has played an important role in the implementation of the development activities by providing funds. The Bank's 10 important Branches spread out throughout the scheduled areas have advanced about 3 crores of rupees as the outstanding amount to be realised from the Tribals itself is Rs.2,56,39,375.

20.47 Among the non-voluntary organisations, the G.C.C.(Girijan Co-operative Corporation) which is expected to play an important role has no doubt played its part but due to some reasons its activities have been now restricted. As the small loans advanced to the Tribals have not been realised, it has stopped advancing small amounts of loans to the Girijans. Its other activities, however, are in progress though not to the entire satisfaction of the Tribals. In future, it is likely to play an important role in eliminating the exploitation of the moneylenders and providing facilities for the co-operation with the I.T.D.A., the G.C.C. can play an important part in the development activities.

20.48 The District Rural Development Agency is another non-voluntary organisations which has taken up and implemented many programmes for the overall development of the Tribal areas of the district. The total number of beneficiaries under different programmes is 20238 and out

of this number, the number of beneficiaries under the TRYSEM scheme alone is 985.

20.49 The Khadi and Village Industries Board can play an important role. The specialized activities of the Board could not be exploited or made use of by the authorities in the development of small scale industries in the Project area. In future, according to the statement of the Project Officer, the I.T.D.A. is likely to approach the Board for providing the technical skill for the introducing and development of Bee-keeping industry. The Board can also help in establishing other industries like Mohwa distillery etc.etc,.

20.50 The part played by the other organisations is not significant but their existence can be utilised in future.

20.51 With good co-operation, the activities of the AWARE can be coordinated for the benefit of the Tribals. If we examine the programmes taken up by the AWARE (and being implemented) it is evident that the programmes are almost identical. The financial resources and its resources of expertise can be made use of for the development of the scheduled areas of the district. AWARE's activities are spreadout through out the Tribal areas and covers all the important tribes like the Lambadas, Koyas and also the Konda Reddis. The Tribals cannot distinguish between the programmes undertaken by the I.T.D.A. and the AWARE as they are almost parallel schemes.

C H A P T E R : XXI

SECTION : 2

THE RESULTS OF THE SUMMARY OF PROJECT EVALUATION ON THE IMPACT OF PROGRAMMES START WITH CHAPTER SIX TILL CHAPTER - 20

CHAPTER - 6

Chapter Six deals with Targets and Achievements of I.T.D.A..Khammam, in all sectors in a broad outline, as it is difficult to make an estimate of financial and physical targets achieved in the absence of data not provided by the different Departments in the State Government functioning in the Project Area or Hyderabad regarding the implementation of their respective subjects e.g. The construction of Zilla Parishad Roads or supply of drinking water to travel villages to quote only the minor most examples. The I.T.D.A. has received more than 90% of its funds from the Govt. of India and the Targets and Achievements mentioned in the different Chapters of the Report refer to only to these.

From 1975-82 an amount of Rs.326.08 lakhs has been spent on (i) Minor Irrigation, (ii) Agriculture, (iii) Animal Husbandry, (iv) Co-operatives, (v) Industry, (vi) Education, (vii) Medical & Health facilities, (viii) Rural Water Supply, (ix) Roads and (x) Administration.

1. AGRICULTURE AND JOINT FARMING SOCIETIES.

The strategy of forming 48 Joint Farming Societies has all but succeeded only in 11 Societies in eight blocks for intensive development of agriculture and creation of irrigation

potential.

2. Area based programmes for exploitation of land, water and other agrarian resources, have been taken up for quantitative and qualitative shifts for improved cropping pattern, orchards, increase in total cropped area, improvement of soils, prevention of traditional practices of tribal agriculture and introducing modern innovations.

3. AYACUT DEVELOPMENT.

An area of 62,300 acres has been proposed for Ayacut Development while what was actually achieved during 1975-80 was 58,800 acres. The amount spent from 1977-78 to 1981-82 was Rs.12,86,334.

4. AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

The expenditure on agricultural demonstrations was Rs.1,13,706.

5. HORTICULTURE.

Against an area of 21,000 acres proposed under Horticulture during the 5th Plan and 1980-82 at a cost of Rs.39.40 lakhs, the I.T.D.A. could only spend an amount of Rs.6,30,349.

6. SEED, FERTILIZER, INCREASED ACREAGE FOR PLANT PROTECTION.

For distribution of seeds and fertilizers, an allocation of Rs.60.80 lakhs and Rs.66.12 lakhs were made under plant protection, 1,03,327 acres in the 5th Plan and 1,21,600 acres for 1981-82 were proposed under Plant protection. But, the total amount spent during 1975-82 for the above purposes did not exceed Rs.68,69,593 lakhs.

7. PERSISTENT BACKWARDNESS IN SPITE OF HEAVY EXPENDITURE ON AGRICULTURE.

In spite of spending an amount of Rs.95,74,722 on (i) Ayacut Development, (ii) Horticulture, (iii) Demonstration Programmes, (iv) Input supplies, (v) Agriculture continued to remain stagnant and could not provide a major source of income and employment to tribals in the absence of effective training in the use of modern inputs like pesticides, fertilizers, HYV Seeds, proper land development, minor irrigation and proper running of joint crop co-operative farming societies.

8. IRRIGATION.

During the 5th Plan, 563 Minor Irrigation works were to be restored with an Ayacut of 34,58,689 acres at a cost of Rs.113.99 lakhs, in addition to 115 Minor Irrigation works with an Ayacut of 11,292 acres at a total cost of Rs.65.01 lakhs, 29 lift irrigation schemes with an Ayacut of 730 acres at a cost of Rs.1,476 lakhs. During the 6th Plan period Irrigation works with an Ayacut of 19,770 acres at a cost of Rs.87.99 lakhs and 40 Lift Irrigation works at a cost of Rs.20 lakhs were prepared.

What was achieved was only 16 Minor Irrigation works with an Ayacut of 683 acres completed, at a cost of Rs.39,45,647 besides completing 25 tank formations with an Ayacut of 8245 acres, completed at a cost of Rs.89,32,501. 17 Lift Irrigation schemes with an Ayacut of 1020 acres was taken up by I.T.D.A. at a cost of Rs.8,36,690 with an Ayacut of 1282 acres. 28 Bore wells were constructed at a cost of Rs.3,45,000 with an Ayacut of 1282 acres, 101 community

irrigation works with an Ayacut of 1578 acres are completed at a cost of Rs.11,74,400. 16 repair works with an Ayacut of 859 acres were completed at a cost of Rs.2.89,046.

Provision of Minor Irrigation is thus a mixed success, accomplishing comparatively less, than what has been aimed at.

9. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

During the 5th Perspective Plan period, there was an outlay of Rs.13,965 lakhs for the implementation of various schemes under Animal Husbandry. During 1980-81 and 1981-82 there is an additional outlay of Rs.49.92 lakhs under Animal Husbandry. The total outlay from 1975-82 came to Rs.189.57 lakhs.

But in the 7 years 1975-82 the I.T.D.A. could only spend an amount of Rs.52.26 lakhs, on distribution of milch animals, sheep units, poultry units, distribution of male cross bred calves etc. Thus the percentage of expenditure incurred by I.T.D.A. from the total outlay proposed in the Fifth Perspective Plan is Rs.25.69 lakhs and in 1980-81 and 1981-82 it is Rs.32.81 lakhs which is far short of the targets mentioned above.

10. MILCH ANIMAL DISTRIBUTION.

Out of 1,000 cross breed calves and she buffaloes proposed, only 708 milch animals were distributed to two Co-operative Dairies. But during 1980-81 and 1981-82, the animals supplied were 521, as against 400 proposed, thus exceeding the target.

11. SHEEP AND GOAT UNITS.

11. SHEEP AND GOAT UNITS.

A total of 570 sheep and goat units have been distributed from 1975-82 in six tribal blocks, while for Yellandu block out of 387 sheep and goat units, 18 were given to the tribals in Kothagudem block, alone.

12. CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY.

There were eight members in the Co-operative Poultry, with a total number of 4,000 birds. While the expenditure on Animal Husbandry from 1975 to 1982 is available, the details regarding the amount spent on distribution of milch animals, sheep units, poultry units, male cross bred cows and milk collection centres is not available, categorywise.

13. POWER CONNECTIONS.

The Perspective Plan proposed to cover 130 agricultural 170 Bore wells, 6 H.T. Industrial, 20 Industrial, 80 commercial and 800 domestic connections. Out of the 5th Plan expenditure of Rs.15 lakhs, only 5 out of 7 first order centres, 9 out of 25 second order centres and 72 out of 101 lower order centres have been electrified.

14. FODDER DEVELOPMENT.

A total of 24 Fodder Plots were established during 5th Perspective plan period with 250 kilogrammes of Jowar seed distributed for each. During 1978-79 and 1980-81 another five Fodder plots have been established.

15. BREEDING CENTRES AND BREEDING BULLS.

Six animal breeding centres have been established in six places in addition to distributing 73 breeding bulls and buffaloes.

16. MILK COOLING CENTRES.

Two milk cooling centres at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs each, has been established at Yellandu and Bhadrachalam.

17. POULTRY DEVELOPMENT.

Exotic cockerels numbering 14,723 were exchanged for country birds during 5th Plan and 12 poultry units, each with 100 layers were established in the Ashram schools. Another 12 units have been located in different villages while the biggest with 4,000 layers has been alloted to Yellandu block.

18. VETERINARY INSTITUTIONS.

Two Mobile Veterinary input centres, one at Paloncha and another at Aswaraopet were started, in addition to 45 Veterinary Institutions in the Trib al areas being strengthened. An amount of Rs.6 lakhs was spent during the 5th Plan.

19. TRAINING.

Training has been offered to 12 tribals to qualify as Veterinary Compounders. 132 Tribal farmers were trained in fisheries. But as there is no proper monitoring, it is not known where these trained persons are, and what they are doing.

20. FISHERIES.

There is a good scope for development of fisheries. The plan envisaged distribution of 200 boats and nylon twine at a cost of Rs.40,000. Preparation of 176 ponds for pisiculture with Rs.50,000 towards the cost of fish seed was made available. Provision was also made for development of

pisiculture in paddy fields. 20 artificial fish ponds at a cost of Rs.52,200 was made. 200 tribal fishermen were trained at a cost of Rs.1,30,000 but the benefits of the schemes went to non-tribals than tribals. The I.T.D.A. has spent in all Rs.51,96,707 under Animal Husbandry schemes, out of an outlay of Rs.139.65 lakhs for the 5th Plan. The outlay for 1980-81 and 1981-82 was Rs.49.92 lakhs. The actual expenditure for 1975-82 was only Rs.51,96,707 i.e. 1/4 of the targeted amount.

21. EDUCATION.

Ambitious plans were made to increase the number of lower primary, upper primary, secondary, high school, technical schools and Ashram Schools with supply of books, pencils, dress materials, mid-day meals, scholarships, hostels etc., with the budgeted amount of Rs.514.38 lakhs during the 5th Plan and Rs.159.64 lakhs for 1980-81 and 1981-82. There is no information whether with all the expenditure incurred, there is any significant increase in the literacy levels by the end of 5th Plan or hope for the 6th Plan. The number of male and female teachers available are less. The facilities like provision of scholarships, meals, hostels, dress materials, bedding, washing soap, and linen etc., seems to be not reaching the beneficiaries. Even the full amount of scholarships, drawn in the name of students, do not appears to be actually reaching them. The teachers who are supposed to be present in the schools, are very often reported to be not found in their places of work. The syllabus in the schools is not quite congenial to the students. Education in horticulture, poultry, crafts is not

provided nor are the tribal students given any exposure towards their tribal culture. The objectives of providing education to the tribals through Ashram Schools and other schools do not seem to have achieved the results, due to a variety of problems, as mentioned above. The situation is made more difficult, because of the lack of over all inspection of the attendance of school children as well as teachers and the availability of materials supposed to be provided for them.

22. INDUSTRIES.

The development of Industries Agro-Forest-Mineral based, have been suggested both in the 5th and 6th Plan, but most of them never materialised. 22 small cottage industries have been suggested with unit costs referred to earlier. But none of them came to materialise. Only some activity towards industrialisation started from 1979-80 and 1980-81. While in 1981-82 a beginning was made only with Venkatapuram. An amount of Rs.11,64,303 was spent on starting beedi making centres, toy making centres, sericulture and sewing machine centres. But, how much employment has been generated and what daily or monthly incomes are being earned by the beneficiaries is not clear. None of the long list of agro based or forest based or mineral based industries have ever materialised. The tribals did not get any training or encouragement to start industries. The I.T.D.A. or other official agencies did not go forward to take serious interests in the development of cottage industries or provision of credit or incentives for the tribals to start any of these.

23. CO-OPERATION.

The Co-operative system has been well developed in Khammam area. The Girijan Primary Co-operative marketing and credit societies play a major role. The credit facilities for marketing societies were also assisted by the Reserve Bank of India and National Co-operative Development Corporation. Production and consumption needs are estimated to cross Rs.150 per acre and Rs.100 per member. During the 5th Plan period, an amount of Rs.116.03 lakhs for production and Rs.126.64 lakhs for consumption credit and Rs.23.20 lakhs for agricultural inputs have been estimated. 11 Co-operative farming socieities in 11 blocks were formed for intensifying development. Stress on high yielding varieties was placed during 5th and 6th Plan periods. 196 Co-operatives Societies with 24,847 members have a share capital of Rs.10.54 lakhs. They have advanced Rs.40.64 lakhs as loans to members up to 1974. The expenditure of Co-operatives rose from Rs.98 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs.4,79,600 in 1981-82. But the details of the expenditure are not available.

24. MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

In view of the widespread infectious and communicable diseases in the Khammam Tribal area, the Fifth and Sixth Perspective plans have made elaborate provision to the extent of Rs.23.73 lakhs during 5th Plan period and Rs.34.82 lakhs during 1980-81 and 1981-82 towards establishment of increased medical facilities like dispensaries, two mobile medical units, publicity units, X-Ray plants, expanding of

public health centre into 30 bedded public hospitals. Construction of four hospital buildings, four staff quarters, several water supply units, four family planning sub-centres and 448 drinking water wells. Provisions has also been made for 485 nutrition centres to help 28,237 beneficiaries/tribal children and expectant mothers. The actual expenditure incurred by the I.T.D.A. is hardly Rs.4 lakhs in all the nine blocks, as against the heavy provisions made as indicated earlier. The supply of drinking water remains still a distant cry as it is not known as to when and where and how the ground water supply is to be found, which is at present not considered to be concern of the I.T.D.A..

25. ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

An estimated road length of 1491.90 kilometeres at a cost of Rs.728.69 lakhs has been proposed to improve the extremely scant road facilities in the Project Area. The progress is poor.

26. POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

About 90% of the villages, having a population of 1,000 and 75% of the villages in the ratio of 500 to 100 population have postoffices. 65 Post Box facilities have been proposed but, the actual postal facilities available are far less. Only 163 villages or 20.96% of the 773 inhabited villages have postal facilities. The facilities regarding telephone, telegraph are all the more scarce.

27. POWER.

Supply of electricity to the tribal areas is not uniform. Two first Order Centres, nine second order centre and 10 third

order centres are proposed to be covered. But only the main villages have been electrified, leaving the hamlets due to their location and scattered distribution of households. Out of 779 villages, 33 each in Yellandu and Kothagudem and 13 in Boorgampad have been electrified.

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C H A P T E R : 7

LAND DEVELOPMENT & AGRICULTURE

The programmes taken up with technical help to Tribal Agriculturers by the I.T.D.A. Officials in the Project Area are:-

Land Development, Soil Conservation, Ayacut Development, Supply of Agricultural Inputs like HYV Seed, Fertilizers, Pesticides etc.

(i) Agricultural Demonstration and Training.

Agricultural demonstration programmes and training of the Tribals in the scientific farming were implemented though not to the expected extent.

(ii) Special Scheme for Development of Konda Reddis.

During the VIth Plan period, a special scheme for the development of the economic condition of the Kondareddis was taken up and is under implementation.

(iii) Land and Ayacut Development - Soil Conservation.

Implementation not only in full, but even in excess in the matter of Development Plan like Land Ayacut Development and Soil Conservation benefited the tribals but, the success of other programmes was not so satisfactory

nor the benefits accrued to the tribals to the extent expected.

(iv) Inadequate Execution of Minor Irrigation Works:

Inadequacy of irrigation facilities continued to be a serious handicap inspite of provision of huge amounts for their execution.

(v) Supply of Agricultural Inputs.

The distribution of agricultural inputs, expecially fertilizers had not benefited the Tribals since the non-tribals were found to be exploiting the tribals and the supply of fertilizer was stopped by the Goverrment Officials.

(vi) Complicated Role of Middlemen.

Middlemen are found to be interfering in all Tribal Project Programmes and no effective steps are taken to eliminate their interference.

(vii) Unsatisfactory system of Bullocks Supply.

Plough bullocks supplied to Tribals were of an inferior breed. Their choice in purchase of bullocks was not considered relevant by I.T.D.A. Officials due to the financial restraints on prices of bullocks which were usually purchased in the neighbouring District Markets. The benefits of the scheme naturally could not be to the extent expected. It could not supplement the income of the Agriculturists.

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C H A P T E R : 8

HORTICULTURAL PROGRAMMES

The suitability of land for Horticulture programmes, necessary irrigation facilities and climatic conditions were

not taken into consideration in the implementation of this scheme.

(i) Unseasonal Supply of Seedlings:

The (plants) seedlings were uaually supplied in the beginning of the summer season when water gets scarce instead of at beginning of the rainy season.

(ii) Lack of Technical Exposure to Tribal Beneficiaries.

The tribals were not adequately and technically equipped to realise the benefits of these programmes.

(iii) Lower Payment of Sanctioned Allowances.

The sustenance allowance provided was less than that provided for the Project Finance.

(iv) A distant hope for the future.

The success of the orchard programmes is expected to benefit the tribals in future, if not now.

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CHAPTER : 9

I R R I G A T I O N

(i) Incomplete Execution of Minor Irrigation Works.

Out of 563 M.I. programmes only 16 were implemented. 23 tanks alone were completed out of 115 suggested. Lift Irrigation schemes completed are only 17 out of 69. The other M.I. works implemented are: Borewells,28, Irrigation Wells 101& Dugwells 152. The no. of electric pumps and oil engines supplied are 62 and 228 respectively.

(ii) Small Role of Irrigation.

Due to the meagre irrigation facilities provided

2.7% of the total cropped area, 13808 acres alone could be brought under irrigation.

(iii) Increase in Incomes due to Irrigation.

Due to wet cultivation made possible by irrigation the average income in one of our sample villages has increased from Rs.404 to Rs.2,342. The yield per acre can even be further improved if fertilisers and pesticides are supplied right in time.

In another sample village the average income of the cultivators increased ~~here~~ from Rs.655/- to Rs.1420/- due to non-adoption of improved methods and making use of inputs like HYV Seed and fertilizers alone. Similar increased incomes were recorded in another of our sample villages where the income had gone up to Rs.1959 from Rs.428/- before irrigation.

The experience had thus shown where the Tribal cultivators used the HYV Seed and fertilisers along with the utilisation of irrigation facilities they have benefited more than when they used irrigation facility alone without using HYV Seed and fertilisers.

(iv) Non-Tribal Benefited Better.

Non-Tribal cultivators have benefited more than tribal agriculturists due to the new tanks dug for irrigating the lands.

(v) Failure of Power Supply to Lift Irrigation.

Out of the Five Lift Irrigation schemes inspected by our Research Team, only one was functioning and the rest four were defunct. Non-payment of electricity bills and

stopping of power supply are said to be the main causes which resulted in 30% to 40% decrease in the income of the beneficiaries.

(vi) Mechanical Breakdowns and other Problems of Lift Irrigation Schemes.

Mechanical breakdowns and non-availability of mechanic to repair the machine appears to be another main reason for the less benefits from these schemes.

(vii) Community Bore Wells.

Where the wells are functioning properly, the income of the beneficiaries has gone up to Rs.3144 from Rs.700/- which is an increase of 349.14%.

(viii) Hindrances due to Corruption.

In cases of their breakdowns the APIDC is the only organisation which can take up the repair work. But the staff incharge of this work, it is complained, do not usually respond to the request of the tribal beneficiaries, demanding bribes which the tribals can ill afford to pay. Unless this corruption is eliminated not only with regard to Community Borewells, but with regard to other areas of development, it is difficult to expect any better results.

(ix) Irrigation Wells:

Under this scheme the percentage of increase in the income of the tribal cultivators is spectacular rising from Rs.159/- to Rs.4,750/- and further to Rs.12,300/- per annum.

CHAPTER : 10

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

(i) Failure of Pisciculture:

The scope for development of fisheries in the scheduled areas of Khammam district was felt to be tremendous through the new irrigation projects like new tanks dug and old tanks repaired. An ambitious scheme to train the tribals as fishermen by providing boats, nylon nets and technical education was prepared without paying much attention excution. Only five tribals were trained again without any follow up or knowledge of the whereabouts of those trained. Such an indifferent Official attitude could not have, naturally, produced the results of providing an additional source of livelihood to the Tribals. The Tanks dug or repaired contributed only for the betterment of non-Tribals.

(ii) The Failure of Co-operative Dairy.

The Co-operative Dairy was bedevilled with the Management problems and failed. Same was the fate of the poultry, piggery, goat & sheep schemes which were not terribly successful. Even the individual units did not fan better, due to lack of sufficient follow up from the officials concerned. Mere starting of schemes to let them wither away has been the order.

(iii) Failure of Scheme of Supplying better Breeds of Cows and Buffaloes.

The supply of new breeds of cows and buffaloes ended in their deaths due to unsuitable climatic conditions, lack of veterinary facilities and ignorance of the tribals in the management of these exotic breeds. Non-availability of

nutritious animal feed and limited extent of the pastures are the other causes for the failure of the scheme. Instead of rearing the sheep and goat supplied to the beneficiaries at subsidized rates, the beneficiaries sold them away at 50% profit (which actually is the subsidy) and told the Inspecting Officials that the animals had died.

(iv) Supply of Sheep and Goat.

The scheme of supply of sheep and goat has been a success. The Koyas and Lambadas who adopted this scheme had an income of Rs.107/- and Rs.134/- per annum respectively, mostly from sale of manure.

Lack of interest for the Tribals in Milch Animal scheme is the main cause for its failure.

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CHAPTER : 11

C O - O P E R A T I O N

The Girijan Co-operative Corporation (G.C.C.) advanced small loans to Tribals, but, as the repayment position was not satisfactory, the G.C.C. stopped advancing any more loans. The Tribals by themselves had thus deprived themselves of the loan facility provided to them by the G.C.C. Some political leaders too seem to have mislead them, by preaching non-payment of loans.

(i) Horticulture:

The only scheme taken up has not yet started yielding results.

(ii) Joint Farming Societies:

Joint Farming Societies taken up were provided with all the facilities by the authorities but due to lack of co-operation among the members, the societies are not functioning as per the guidelines. Members are cultivating their share of land independently.

TRICOR has provided margin money for 30 schemes of different types and the number of beneficiaries is 1649.

(iii) Taluka Tribal Co-operative Service Societies:

Tractor service was started under this scheme. The tribals have not benefited under the scheme due to their ignorance of the use of tractors and the scheme failed.

(iv) Community Dairy:

Lack of interest among the members and managerial problems are said to be the main causes for the failure of this scheme. When the community Dairy was closed down, the surviving animals were sold to other individuals at 50% loan and 50% subsidy.

(v) Co-operative Poultry:

The second batch of birds were reared with some profit. The third and fourth batches incurred losses though technical supervision and marketing facilities had been provided by the Officials. The members of the society blame the I.T.D.A. Officials:"they only know the causes for losses incurred". Banks did not come forward for providing loans for running this unit which had incurred loss. So the scheme became defunct.

CHAPTER : 12

INDUSTRIES

As Khammam district is rich in natural resources, an ambitious programme for the development of cottage industries and big industries was prepared by the Perspective planners. Unfortunately, out of 20 schemes, only four were taken up. Tailoring and Beedi making schemes taken up were closed down due to management problems. Sericulture scheme alone has proved beneficial to the tribals as a good source of income. The programme showed good promise. Basket making, rope making and bee-keeping programmes have been taken up for the year 1982-83. It is hoped that these will definitely prove beneficial to the tribals. If all the schemes suggested in the plan are implemented and run on sound basis, they will help the tribals improve their economic condition.

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CHAPTER : 13

COMMUNICATION

(i) Road Construction Badly Neglected.

Only a small part of the budgeted amounts has been spent on the construction of roads, leaving a wide gap between the targets and achievements. Not much attention has been paid to this road development, in spite of the fact well known that rural development is possible only connected with the development to the maximum extent. The I.T.D.A. roads authorities themselves have no idea about the targets

achieved under this item as it is a subject entrusted to the Zillapartishad. Many roads proposed, with nobody taking responsibility remain unlaid. The R.&.B division has constructed a road length of 90.15 kms at a cost of Rs.46.79 lakhs. The only silver lining under this item is the construction of a road which is likely to improve the law and order situation in the troubled area.

(ii) Postal Communication.

Though some improvement in Postal facilities provided is noticed many tribal villages still do not have either postal, telephone or telegraphic services.

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CHAPTER : 14

MEDICAL & HEALTH

(i) No Regular Record of Improvements.

The programmes under Medical and Health services included strengthening of Rural Health Centres, Supply of medicines, equipment, furniture, opening of new Rural Dispensaries, maintenace of Teacher Depots, Special Nutrition Programme and providing drinking water. The authorities of the I.T.D.A. have no idea regarding the latter item as it is a subject entrusted to Zillaparishad for implementation.

(ii) Lack of awareness of Teacher Medical Depots.

Teacher Medical Depots have not been of much help to the Tribals as many people are (in some villages) not even aware of the existence of these depots or their benefits.

(iii) Nutrition Programmes.

Special Nutrition Programmes is functioning through the already existing Nutrition Centres which proved beneficial to the tribal communities.

(iv) Lack of Medical Personnel to Work in Hospitals in Tribal Areas.

It is too much to expect Doctors with M.D. or M.S. to accept posts in the remote Tribal village, the scheduled area of the district when even raw graduates are not prepared to work at ~~Public~~ Primary Health Centre ~~at~~ Headquarters. Consequently, most hospitals are unable to run properly due to the non-availability of Doctors.

(v) Allotment for Health Too Meagre.

The amounts sanctioned for Medical and Health services appear to be too insufficient (atleast in one case) even for the purchase of medicines.

(vi) Progress in Hospital Building Construction.

Some progress has been noted in the construction of hospital buildings, staff quarters and providing equipment like X-Ray and furniture.

(vii) Financial Help by I.T.D.A. for Sick Tribals.

The I.T.D.A. authorities have provided financial help to Tribals when medical aid and treatment facilities are not available in times of their suffering from any diseases. They were sent to the district Headquarters, Khammam, town for treatment at the cost of the Agency.

EDUCATION

The prospect of literacy levels for tribal males and females levelling up to the rank of non-tribals in the area seems to be a distant dream. Neither the I.T.D.A. nor the Education Department took care to see the number of male and female teachers required or appointed. Even the teachers available are rarely found in the work places as there is no monitoring and follow up when the teachers are not to be found in the schools they teach. The students are supposed to be saved from absenteeism, stagnation and wastage do not anywhere appear in the schools, thus, making the provision of scholarships, meals in the hostels, dress materials, bedding, washing soaps, linen, books etc., a luxury which they had to enjoy as the funds intended for this facilities for tribal children hardly seem to percolate towards actual beneficiaries. The syllabus provided does not contain any specific reference to tribal culture or training in folklore, dances or songs. The appointment of teachers itself seems to be a problem as the attraction of the salaries or other incentives are not adequate to induce many people to take up teaching jobs in the tribal areas. The efforts to provide the tribal children eggs, milk and vegeatables seems to be also a pious dream as the poultry farms given to them or vegeatables ~~orchards~~ gardens intended to be grown by them rarely see the light of day.

Thus, there is a good deal of need to enthuse the teachers the students and their parents to encourage better attendance of both the teachers as well as pupils who are both, at present, at large, without being found in the schools where they are

supposed to be. Unless the I.T.D.A. and higher authorities in the Department of Education take adequate care to remedy these prevailing evils of education in tribal areas the funds alloted for tribal education appear to be a precious waste.

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CHAPTER : 16.

TRAINING AND PUBLICITY

(i) Public Relations Department not Setup.

The Recommendations for the appointment of P.R.O. with assistants and audio-visual equipment has not been implemented.

(ii) No Publicity for I.T.D.A. Programmes in Tribal Areas.

No efforts are made to secure public participation in the implementation of Tribal Welfare Programmes by the I.T.D.A. as suggested in the Perspective Plan. The appointment of even a Youth Co-ordinator was not made.

(iii) Training Programmes Not Taken up.

Out of 18 Training Programmes proposed not more than six were takenup and even they were not implemented properly. The two programmes which proved beneficial to the tribals were stopped after two years due to management problems.

(iv) Training-No Effort.

Whatever has been done under Training programme has not made any mark on the Tribals as no efforts have been made to monitor and follow them up.

CHAPTER : 17

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

I. AGRICULTURE:

(a) Inputs: The total number of beneficiaries is 13400.

A total of 375 metric tonnes of seeds, fertiliser, and pesticides were distributed to the tribal cultivators at a total cost of Rs.7.8 lakhs.

(b) Agricultural Implements:

519 Implements were distributed. The total number of oil engines and electric pumpsets supplied to the tribal cultivators is 268 and 62 respectively at a total cost of Rs.10,87 lakhs to benefit 849 beneficiaries.

(c) An amount of Rs.20.03 lakhs was spent on Ayacut development, benefiting 1943 tribal agriculturists.

(d) 6000 hectares were brought under irrigation.

(e) Orchards were raised on 1435 hectares at a cost of Rs.6.67 lakhs benefiting 3000 tribals.

II. IRRIGATION.

The following programmes were implemented under the scheme:

1.Total area brought under the irrigation scheme = 3563 h.

2.Tanks = 27,

3.L.I.Schemes = 17,

4.Borewells = 27

The above schemes were completed at a total cost of Rs.134.64 lakhs. This is quite a good coverage of the financial target but the irrigational facilities provided are inadequate

according to the comments of tribal leaders and farmers. So, more attention has got to be paid to this item in future programmes.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES:

1. Three thousand tribals have benefited under this item.
2. Two Milk chilling centres have been started at a cost of Rs.10 lakhs.
3. Under the Milch Animals scheme, the tribals have supplemented their income by selling milk but not the expected level.

IV. CO-OPERATION:

1. The total number of beneficiaries is 2379. An amount of Rs.11.53 lakhs was spent to achieve the results under this scheme.

2. Some non-tribals have in fact exploited the ignorance and illiteracy of the tribals and snatched away the real benefits intended for Tribals by themselves misappropriating the same for themselves.

V. INDUSTRIES.

Out of 20 schemes suggested in the Perspective Plan, only the following were implemented.

1. Sericulture: The scheme has proved beneficial to the tribals supplementing their income to the extent of Rs.900/- P.A..

2. Sewing Centres: The total amount spent on this item is Rs.1.50 lakhs. Sixty tribal women were trained. The training programme was stopped due to allegedly management problems. It is likely to be revived. If done so, it would prove beneficial to the trainees. Those already trained

have been earning a steady monthly income.

3. Bee-Keeping:- Twelve tribals have been trained in Bee-keeping by spending an amount of Rs.44,000. This has been given much importance in the Action Plan for the year 1982-83.

4. Beedimaking:- This training programme was closed down due to alleged Management problem after 1½ years after imparting training to three batches. There was no monitoring or followup, for the trained tribals in this cottage industry. The raw material (beedi leaves) could not be provided to the trainees as the Forest Department did not supply the same. The Banks did not come forward for providing funds for running the industry.

5. Trade Assistance.:- Although a provision had been made in the Perspective Plan for helping 500 tribals under this heading only two tribals have made use of this scheme.

6. Bamboo Works and Basket making:- This is likely to be implemented in the near future.

7. Education:- The targets achieved under this item are:

1. Ashram Schools opened = 32
2. Pucca buildings constructed = 10
3. Students admitted = 1909
4. Hostels started = 11

As a matter of policy, no new Ashram school is likely to be opened in the near future.

It is a welcome sign that more and more girls are getting admitted to schools. Undoubtedly the percentage of literates among women will increase. Pre-matric and post-matric scholarships were provided to tribal students. Non-boarders were provided scholarships and were supplied text-books, note-books,

dress etc., free of cost.

Coaching facilities for tribal students were provided for getting admission to Residential Schools.

65 Adult Education Centres were opened.

8. Craft Traing.

Stipends were provided to tribal candidates in the following training programmes:

1. Carpentry,
2. I.T.I. Courses,
3. Typewriting (65)
4. Convent School students.
5. Vocational Training (11)
6. Training in Printing and Composing (11).

9. Nutrition Programmes for Students.

Under Special Nutrition Programme i.e. for providing nutritions food for Ashram School students, fruit seedlings and poultry units were supplied.

VI. MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.

Many items suggested in the Perspective plan were not implemented. Only the following itmes were ~~more~~ taken up and completed:-

1. Two Medical Units (were opened).
2. Two PHC were extablished.
3. One, 10 bedded Hospital (opened)
4. Two existing dispensaries were upgraded to 10 bedded hospitals.
5. 123 Teacher Medical Depots were opened.
6. Furniture, etc., was provided to hospitals.
7. The supply of medicines was inadequate.
8. In some hospitals doctors were not appointed.
9. 20 Physically handicapped were sent to St.Mary's Hospital at Khammam for special treatment.

10. 208 Tribal patients for whose ailments treatment was not available in the Hospitals of Scheduled area were sent to Khammam for treatment at the cost of I.T.D.A.. The total amount spent under this item was Rs.9,000/-

11. Under S.N.P. the total number of beneficiaries is 32,437 through a net work of 530 centres.

12. In all, 160 wells were dug by the I.T.D.A. for providing drinking water. Out of these 58 were dug in Ashram Schools, 36 in hostels and 66 in different places and villages. The total amount of expenditure under the scheme was Rs.6.41 lakhs.

VII. ROADS.

The following items were taken up and completed at a cost of Rs.8.13 lakhs.

1. Construction of new roads = 12
2. Metalling of roads = 4
3. Construction of bridges = 1

The achievements are far below the targets.

VIII. PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION:

Work done in this respect is not satisfactory as more than 20,000 cases are yet to be decided by the Special Deputy Collector. The new G.O. issued is said to be one of the causes in respect of some cases pending in the Office.

1. Bonded Labour: 30 families were freed and rehabilitated.

2. One mortagaged orchard belonging to the tribals was also released and restored to the tribals.

IX. MADA.

The scheme was initiated to help the tribals living in the non-scheduled area. It has been a total success and may exceed its expected result.

X. ELECTRICITY AND POWER.

1. Out of a total number of 771 tribal villages, 325 villages were electrified, leaving more than 50% unelectrified.

2. The total number of beneficiaries is = 93,500.

3. Out of a total number of 19,294 houses in the Scheduled Area, 11,718 houses were electrified.

4. Electricity was provided to 1985 Agriculturists for running the pumps under Minor Irrigation Scheme.

XI. ORCHARDS.

The target set is 2,100 acres. The I.T.D.A. has exceeded the target by raising orchards on 2575 acres though the number of families benefited is less than 50%. It is only 3000 whereas it should have been 7,000.

CHAPTER : 18

PROBLEMS OF PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

1. The main approach of the Perspective Plan is reducing the imbalances in development in Tribal areas through growth centre and service centre approach.

(a) Facilities to be provided at some of the 2nd and 3rd order centres have not been provided.

(b) Some centres have been wrongly identified as providing services of 2nd Order e.g. Parvasala.

(c) Some Centres have the potentiality of providing 2nd Order Centre have not been identified. e.g.Tekulapalle.

(d) Villages and hamlets to get the services of nearby 3rd Order or 2nd Order Centres, if situated by the road side, straightaway depend on the growth centres. e.g.K-Reguballe instead of the nearby Ramaraopet, 3rd Order Centre, it depends on Bhadrachalam.

(e) It is doubtful whether the balanced growth theory has been put into practice.

(f) Officials of I.T.D.A. and Panchayat Samithi do not seem to have understood the significance of Service Order Centres.

2. AGRICULTURE.

(a) Though considerable amount has been spent under this heading, it has not achieved the expected results.

(b) The Tribals have not been educated properly regarding the benefits to be accrued by the adoption of scientific methods of agriculture.

(c) Not enough publicity has been made regarding high yielding variety of seed and use of fertiliser, pesticides and new implements. So, production was not to the expected target.

(d) P.P. equipment was not made available at the righ time.

(e) In case of breakdown of machinery like electric pump or oil engine, servicing was not available immediately. In cases of community bore wells, the(APIDC) Agency incharge of its servicing did not respond to the request of the cultivators, to set right the pumps. The Agency personnel even went to the extent of demanding bribe which the poor

tribal farmer could not afford.

(f) Supply of Plough Bullocks:

Though the animals were supplied to the beneficiaries they have not proved beneficial to them.

The breed was poor. The choice of the beneficiaries was ignored. The Officials had to purchase the pair in a limited cost for a pair. The animals were purchased in the neighbouring district instead of in the same district. The bullocks being of inferior breed failed to provide additional income to the farmers.

(g) Training in Agricultural Methods:-

The programme was started at Krishnasagar Farm with good intention and the programme also showed promise. It had to be closed down due to Management problems. So the expected number of tribal farmers could not be trained.

(h) HYV Seed.

(i) Yellow millets when the farmers used the seed the yield was good but expenditure (cost of production) was more. So, the response was not as much as it was expected.

(ii) Paddy: New varieties of paddy (seed) proved beneficial and therefore met with ready acceptance from the farmers.

(iii) Pulses: As the yield of the HYV pulses was less than the Desi variety, the farmers stopped using them.

(iv) Groundnut: The new varieties yielded more when compared with the Desi varieties. The cultivators have been profitably using the seed for Rabi Crop.

(v) Vegetables:-

Only the Lambadas have started growing vegetables.

(i) Fertilizers: The Tribals have not benefited much. Tribes like Koya and Konda Reddi sold away the fertilizers supplied to them to the non-tribals.

(j) Fodder:- Only one variety was introduced. It did not find favour with the tribal farmers as the animals did not relish this fodder.

(k) Orchards and Fruit (Tree) Seedlings:- Many of the seedlings withered away as the same were supplied to the farmers in the beginning of the summer season.

Orchards are likely to yield fruit in the near future. So far the orchards have not provided any income to the beneficiaries.

3. MINOR IRRIGATION:

(a) Much criticism has been heard from the Tribal leaders and farmers themselves about the insufficiency of this facility. There is much scope for its development especially with regard to Lift Irrigation.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

(a) Though the number of beneficiaries is 3,000 they are only 5% of the tribal population.

(b) Due to cost limitation, purchase of choice breed of bullocks was not possible.

(c) New breeds like Murrah & Jersy when brought could not stand the climatic conditions and died, thereby creating problems for the Officials and beneficiaries.

(d) Though technical help was available the birds supplied under Poultry Scheme died.

(e) The beneficiaries did not understand the benefits of Pigs, sheep and goat rearing. They either sold them or ate them. Only those who kept sheep & goat got some income per annum.

5. CREDIT cum MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVES.

(a) Administrative lapses have been reported while granting credit to Tribals. As a result of it the non-tribals have benefited more under the programme.

(b) Due to the illadvise of the political parties, the Tribals did not pay the amounts outstanding against their names. The G.C.C. and other institutions expecially the former stopped advancing small loans and the tribals have deprived themselves of this source of help in times of need.

6. INDUSTRIES.- Sewing Machine Centre.

(a) Due to differences with a voluntary organisation viz., GSWA, the Tailoring training Programme had to be closed down.

(b) Due to the non-Co-operation of Forest Department the Beedi making Industry could not be taken up. The Forest Department did not supply the Beedi leaves and advised the Officials to purchase the leaves from the market which was not profitable.

7. EDUCATION:

(a) Lambadas, the more developed among the tribes of the district are benefitting more under the scheme. They are going to Ashram Schools which are far away from

their habitat in other blocks thus depriving the other tribals of this opportunity.

(b) Due to detection of malpractices, the authorities have decided not to open new Ashram Schools.

8. MEDICAL AND HEALTH:

(a) Doctors have not been appointed due to non-availability. Where the condition is that a candidate with M.D. or M.S. Degree should be appointed, if not available, an M.B.B.S. should be appointed. Due to prescribing of higher qualifications doctors could not be appointed to Hospitals.

(b) Adequate funds for the purchase of medicines are not provided, resulting in scarcity of medicines.

The above two problems resulted in the non-availability of medical facility though the Centre is existing.

9. HOUSING:

Not much has been achieved. Ruralxwater

10. RURAL WATER SUPPLY & COMMUNICATIONS:

Regarding Rural Water supply and Communications the I.T.D.A. has no information as they are subjects of Zillaparishad. The Zilla Parishad Officials have not provided the information.

11. Fisheries:

(a) Technical Staff was not appointed.

(b) There was no follow up programme for the trained. Even the whereabouts of the trained is not known to the Officials.

12. FORESTRY & SOIL CONSERVATION:

The Plan remained on the paper with regard to Forest. No other information except that Bunding has been taken up in regard to latter.

13. PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

(a) Frequent transfers of the Officials and

(b) Govt. G.O.s are mainly responsible for the slow pace of work.

14. FINANCIAL SOURCES:

(a) When the I.T.D.A. Plan was prepared, the amount likely to be available was not taken into consideration.

(b) When it was realised, Annual Plans are being prepared on the basis of availability of Funds.

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CHAPTER : 19

ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

1. There was no dearth of personnel. The I.T.D.A. never complained about inadequate staff. On the other hand, some surplus staff was found by the P.O and by removing such staff the fund pertaining to the salaries of the surplus staff was diverted for development works.

2. The P.O. has taken the initiative of modifying the Action Plan and giving priority to concrete programmes like wells, Lift Irrigation, Supply of Electric pumps and Oil Engines. Emphasis has been rightly laid on providing Irrigation facilities in the Action Plan. The P.O. has not given importance to the supply of Seed and fertilisers as he found that the non-tribals were getting more benefit instead of the Tribal cultivators. Similarly, he has not made any provision for opening of new Ashram Schools. Emphasis is being laid on taking up of Cashew

Orchards by the non-agricultural tribals to bring them above the poverty line.

3. Except the bad climatic allowance, the Staff have not been provided the incentives promised. The construction of Staff quarters has been taken up lately.

Providing educational facilities for the children of the Staff has not been implemented and it was found that this is a problem which the Staff were facing.

4. When it was found that Konda Reddi a very primitive tribe was not getting adequate benefit out of I.T.D.A. programmes, a special scheme was drawn up for their economic development.

Similarly, MADA was drawn for the benefit of tribes living in the non-scheduled area. This has proved successful and beneficial to the tribals living in the non-scheduled area.

5. Although there was no complaint regarding the personnel of I.T.D.A., some important posts remained vacant e.g. PRO and his Staff and the technical staff of fisheries. Had the appointments been made, perhaps, the impact of the I.T.D.A. programmes on the psychological and economic development of the people would have been more.

6. (a) Progress in respect of Protective Legislation is very slow.

(b) Though some bonded labourers were freed and their rehabilitation was made possible, it is believed that there are still many such cases undetected.

(c) Moneylenders role though lessened to some extent has not been completely eliminated. Similarly the middlemen

are found to be still active in the Project area.

7. The Tribal leaders have objected to the location of the I.T.D.A. Hq. at Paloncha. (According to their statement, Paloncha is not located in the Tribal area). They commented that Bhadrachalam would have been a proper place where there is large concentration of tribals. The Officials of the I.T.D.A. did not brush aside this comment, but, remarked that it is now too late to shift the Headquarters.

8. The Tribal leaders did not play their due role and have not actively associated themselves in the implementation of the I.T.D.A. programmes.

9. The I.T.D.A. Officials are ignorant of the schemes being implemented by different departments under the State Sector.

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CHAPTER : 20

OTHER AGENCIES WORKING IN THE DISTRICT

1. Two Voluntary Agencies namely the AWARE and G.S.W.A. are functioning in the Scheduled areas of the district. Of the two, the former is very active and has taken up many projects for the welfare of the Girijans.

2. AWARE associated itself with the I.T.D.A. in the programme of training the Tribal cultivators in the modern scientific methods of Agriculture at Krishnasagar Farm. After about two years, differences appear to have arisen between the partners and the I.T.D.A. continued the programmes all alone.

3. G.S.W.A. associated itself with the I.T.D.A. in the Training Programme of Tailoring. Just after one year, due to alleged Managerial problems the I.T.D.A. severed its association with the G.S.W.A. and implemented the programme by itself.

4. The other organizations working in the scheduled areas are: D.R.D.A., the G.C.C., TRICOR and Banks. A special mention should be made of Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, which has played a notable part in the development of tribal economy. The outstanding loan amount to Tribals is more than Rs.3 crores, which itself is a concrete proof of the role played by this Bank.

The other banks like the State Bank of Hyderabad, the Andhra Bank, the Co-operative Central Bank of Rajahmundry, the G.C.C. have each played their own role in the development of the economy of the tribals.

The role of Khadi and Village Industries Board is not significant.

Thus, the role of the Voluntary Organisations for the betterment of Tribals is a mixed one.

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C H A P T E R - 22

R E COM M E N D A T I O N S

I. AGRICULTURE:

(i) Help for Improved Crop Yields:- For increased agricultural production and better yields, help is needed by teaching tribals modern teachniques like use of High Yielding Seeds, improved means of crop protection, crop rotation, creating adequate irrigation facilities, assistance by supply of better inputs of fertilisers, pesticides, and credit, in time, if plan targets have to be achieved. Better ~~and~~ publicity about modern agricultural techniques and extension services is also important. Causes for failure to use High Yielding Seeds, fettilizers, pesticides, must also be investigated by the agricultural department and tribals should be instructed as to how to improve their incomes. They should not be misguided not to repay the bank loans by politicians, harming them in their efforts to get loans.

(ii) Development of orchards:- Horticulture farmers, if they have to succeed, should get facilities to use land by providing soil conservation, land levelling, contour bunding, minor irrigation facilities, supply of seeds and water in time, along with giving them, in full, the subsistance allowances sanctioned for plant protection. All such help should properly be implemented, failing which the growth of plantations of coconut, cashewnut, mango, lime, citrus, guava, Sapota, Banana, cannot be better, than what they are.

(iii) Help in Soil Testing:- Soil testing Laboratories and appointment of the requisite extension staff sanctioned should be implemented to complete the work of land reclamation, soil conservation for improvement of dry and wet cultivation.

2. IRRIGATION:-

Completion of schemes needed:- Minor Irrigation works like lift irrigation schemes, creation and restoration of irrigation works like tanks, ponds, reservoirs, wells, supply of oil engines or pumpsets, bore wells, have to be made available by spending the funds provided, without leaving them unspent. Repairs of lift irrigation on community Bore Wells must be promptly attended to by A P I D C, without allowing its employees to neglect thier work for want of bribes from the tribal farmers.

3. ANIMAL HUSBANDARY:-

(i) Supply of better breeds with technical help:- Supply of milch animals or bullocks in the cultivating season and in consultation with beneficiaries, despite financial limitations on the varieties to be purchased, is important. The Supply of sheep, goat and poultry units, distribution of male cross bred calves, setting up of milk collection centres, chilling plants have to be implemented along with supply of adequate verterinary services. Training for the schemes provided to the tribals for rearing up cows or bullocks or sheep or goat or poultry or pigs, is essential. Financial assistances sanctioned for the various schemes should not be allowed to remain unspent, if the tribal standards of living, have to improve.

(ii) Fodder and Pasture Development as well as Rearing of Better Breeds:-

Similarly, attention has to be paid for the development of fodder, and feed mixing plants, creating of natural and cross breeding centres, artificial insemination centres, selection of better breeds of animals and cockrells.

(iii) Veterinary Aids:- Veterinary hospitals with adequate supply of medicines and equipment, employing adequate number of Doctors and assistance to cover all the blocks in the project area is important without leaving the gaps between the targets and achievements, as at present, which can contribute to better tribal well being.

(iv) Discreationary Choice of Schemes for Preparatory Training:- Training given to tribals as veterinary compounders of for rearing up of milch animals must be utilised, with further steps to expand such training schemes, without continuing the practice of not utilising such trained manpower, as at present.

The choice of milch animalschemes or any schemes for the benefit of tribals, should not be imposed on them, without their consent or choice. When any schemes is given, it must be inevitably preceded by adequate orientational training and subsequent monitoring and follow up.

(v) The expenditure sanctioned to help tribals by providing them with nylon nets, fishing boats, training and repairs to tanks and ponds has to be really implemented without allowing the benefit to flow to non-tribals, instead of tribals. The sanctioned technical staff should also be appointed, and the tribals

should be offered the necessary training facilities, along with facilities for storage, marketing and sale.

4. EXTENSION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:-

(i) Extension of Education facilities like the increasing lower Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary Schools, Junior Colleges, and colleges besides Ashram Schools with financial help for books, Slates, Dress, bedding materials, scholarships, should be properly utilised, stoping the present misuse of funds, which due to the benefits do not seem to reach the beneficiaries at present. This improvement in administrative procedures is an urgent need.

(ii) Follow up by way of appointing necessary trained teachers in boys and girls schools and supervising these personnel in their places of work, is a must.

(iii) Improved syllabus with orientation towards tribal culture is important for tribal cultural preservation.

(iv) Improvement in nutritional standards of tribals is important by seeing to it that the poultry farms and vegetables gardens entrusted to tribal children and teachers in Ashram Schools are properly well maintained and utilised for their better health.

(v) Giving Scholarships to tribal children meachanically, is not advantageous without checking the actual number of children on the rolls, the progress made by male and female students by their attendance, regularity, and existing standards of performance as a pre-condition to the granting of such

facilities otherwise if these facilities are treated as mere doles, the purpose of improving their educational standards would be a failure.

5. INDUSTRIES:-

A great deal of attention was paid to the development of agro-forest-mineral based industries. Exhaustive lists of industries to be developed, with financial estimates have been provided. But, hardly few industries like (i) introduction of modern logging, (ii) bullocks cart, (iii) sewing machines, (iv) beedi making and (v) toy making, have been introduced, but not properly followed, with the result they too have failed.

Rope making, leaf, basket, and mat weaving, Nawar weaving, sericulture, bee keeping, bamboo manufacturing, tailoring, beedi making, soap and hand paper making, carpentry, toy making, which do not require a good deal of investment and only a brief training could easily be encouraged.

The tribals who have been trained in some of these occupations are left without any follow up. Securing suitable financial assistance to let them have ~~have~~ self-employment would be an advantageous step, than leaving them forgotten, without knowing where they are, and what they are doing.

Khadi and village Industries Commission or TRYSEM have played an important role in training of tribals for employment and improvement of their earnings. The Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Village Industries Board, TRYSEM, Handicrafts Board, Handloom Board, Arts and Crafts centres could

we play a very useful role in training and employing tribal men and women. The Agricultural Department could also encourage vegetables and fruit growing.

Adequate technical training and facilities for storage, marketing and sale would go a long way in helping the tribals, to better their lot.

6. COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND CREDIT:-

Cooperative movement has a good spread without yielding corresponding good results. Emphasis on individual, than a collective schemes looks to be a better model to follow. There should be adequate care in the sanctioning of the loans or approval of schemes like cooperative Dairy or Poultry or Agricultural farms.

The Cooperative officials should satisfy themselves that the beneficiaries under the schemes have had adequate interest, orientation, training, and ability for the scheme implementation to benefit themselves, before the schemes are actually sanctioned.

Otherwise, mere preparation of beneficiary schemes and applying for cooperative bank loans or commercial bank loans giving the beneficiaries subsidy and margin money is often resulting in the beneficiaries either killing and eating the milch animals, cows, bullocks, pigs, goat, sheep or poultry or pretending that they are dead or selling them and getting monetory benefits. These defects could only be avoided by proper monitoring and follow-up of schemes, by the officials of the ITDA and concerned Departments.

7. MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES:

Improvement in Medical and Health Services is a primary need. Hospitals and staff quarters are constructed without improving hospital beds, supply of medicines and equipment, like X-Ray machines or appointing the necessary medical personnel like Doctors, Nurses, Technicians and other Auxuilary medical personnel. In the absence of medical personnel with M.D, or M.S. qualifications as required, even persons with lower qualification like M.B.Bs have to be appointed, to meet the local needs.

Though Teacher Medical Depots are started, the tribals have not benefited much from them. The teachers were expected to keep in stock, all routine medicines and tablets, But, they are reported to be saying that they have exhausted their stocks, whenever the tribals approach them.

8. COMMUNICATIONS:

The project area needs a sufficient system of communications net work for the development of agriculture, mining, quarrying, trade, commerce and agro-forest-mineral based industries.

The funds allocated for construction of roads, should not be lapt at present. The Zilla Parishads and Road Building Departments should be more active in improving the roads to enable men and materials to move in all seasons.

The National Rural Employment Programme which is intended to create permanent rural assets like roads, buildings, community halls should be made to look after the road construction in tribal areas, as the role of NREP at present seems to be totally dormant. It should be made really active.

9. PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION:-

The steps so far taken to implement the protective legislation are not satisfactory in matters like land alienation, land transfers. The special Deputy Collectors kept in charge of disposing these cases, should not be frequently transferred but kept in a particular place at least for a period of 3 to 5 years.

The operations of private money lendors were still active. They could not go out of vogue because of the availability of easy credit facilities by them to tribals.

The credit-cum-cooperative societies should be made more popular and be within the easy reach of tribals to save them from the exploitation of private money lendors.

The middle men who earn a commission of 15 to 20 per cent in each of the transaction, between the tribals and the Government, should be done away with.

The machinery meant for the implementation of protective legislation is tardy. The litigation is highly protracted with the result the benefits to tribals are more theoritical. Effective speedy implementation of protective legislation is the need of the hours to tide over thousands of cases in arrears.

10. TRAINING FOR TRIBALS:-

The training of tribals for all the schemes introduced as mentioned earlier is an important prerequisite. Equally important is monitoring and follow up to avoid wastage, as at present. Training afforded to tribals as Veterinary Compounders or as teachers or health assistants or in Cottage Industries, Fisheries, agricultural techniques is getting wasted forwant of proper opportunities to tribals to use training facilities given to

them. The tribal communities in the project area should be made aware, first of all, of all the schemes intended for their benefit by the Government through ITDA and other departments of Central and State Governments, if they have to play an important part and benefit by participating in them.

The creation of public Relations Department, with a Public Relations Officer, Audio-Visual van with equipment and publicity assistants for which financial provision has been made, should be done without any delay.

11. ADMINISTRATION:-

(i) Lack of knowledge for the Project Officer of ITDA Activities:-

Project Officer of the ITDA, who is of the State Administrative Service cadre is not aware of the progress made by the different departments in the project area such as Education, Medical and Health Services, Roads and Buildings, Industries, Cooperation, Communications, Post and Telegraphs, etc. He is new to his office at the time of the survey, while his two predecessors were changed, one after another, in quick succession. The Project Officer does not know what has happened with regard to the project work, before he came, to other departmental activities, even after his arrival, as his office is not provided with the budgets or targets or achievements of any of these departments, working in the project area. Thus, there is a serious lacuna with regard to information available at the project level which makes any assessment terribly difficult. It would appear to be far better to allow a separate budget to each ITDA with regard to all the sectoral activities, than as part of

the state budget activity, if matters have to improve. The administrative and financial control for budget allocation must vest with the Project Officer towhom all Departmental officials should be reporting.

(ii) Need for Better Trained Regular Staff:- The staff posted to tribal areas should be exposed to repeated refresher courses and be offered incentives for staying in tribal areas with facilities for housing, medical aid, transport, education of children, etc. They should be allowed to stay atleast for 5 years in one project area, to maintain some progress in the execution of developmental works as frequent transfers hinder progress.

(iii) Excessive Feather Bedding and Wastage:- The overall staff position is actually in excess of the requirements of the ITDA offices. What is needed is just the staff required, effective coordination between the ITDA and other Government Departments, and Voluntary Agencies which is now very badly lacking.

All the expenditure of Rs. 28 lakhs sanctioned for staff is spent. Out of non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 16 lakhs as no office building was constructed, an expenditure of Rs. 63,760 only has been incurred for furniture and equipment, as the project office is now in Tahsil Office. Vehicles worth Rs. 2 lakhs are bought for the use of ITDA. What is most important is appointing staff that is required, instead of constant feather bedding, appointing staff much more than the sanctioned strength. For example, there are 4 Extension

Officers in Agriculture, against One post sanctioned, 4 Extension officers in Animal Husbandry, against One post sanctioned, 7 Upper Division Clerks, against 4 sanctioned, 6 drivers, against 2 sanctioned. Even with this excessive staff, corresponding fruitful results, in the implementation of ITDA schemes, are nowhere to be seen, due to a variety of factors mentioned above.

(iv) SUGGESTED ROLE OF MICRO ADVISORY BODY:- The advisory board consisting of officials and non-officials to advise the project officer and assist him in suggesting different beneficiary schemes for the betterment of tribals and the locations where they are to be implemented, has not really come in to existence. Hence there is no functioning of Advisory Board. Many of the Developmental Schemes were left unfinished with the budget provisions left unspent.

An advisory board with a dynamic approach is quite important and could be useful. But the position of Advisory Board suggested with 24 members looks too large. A smaller executive Committee out of it, for consultation and day to day administration may be worthwhile, if it is to be revived in any shape in the future, in addition to the Governing Body which has replaced it.

(v) Lack of interest for Governing Body in the administration of ITDA:-

The Governing Body which has actually taken the place of the Advisory Board has a fair representation of both Officials and Non-officials including M.Ps., M.L.As., and Local Government and tribal representatives. But, unfortunately their meetings are never held regularly. The attendance at the meetings is also very tardy. The meetings were held not more than once in a year in 1975 and twice in 1979, only during 1976-79, the governing body met 5 times in 1978. No details of attendance

or minute books are available. In 1980 and in 1982 the Governing Body met only once, while in 1981, it was supposed to have met 4 time The tribal M.Ps. and M.L.As, did not attend the meetings, even once. Even Zilla Parishad President and Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body only attended once. Thus, the interest taken by the peoples' representatives in Parliament, legislatures and Local Bodies is scant. The position with regard to the attendance of the invitees, at the meeting of the Governing Body, is equally poor.

(vi) Working of ITDA since 1975-1982:- Though the Project was started in February, 1975, no activities took place till 31st March, 1975. During 1976-77 only Rs. 10 lakhs were spent in carrying out some minor programmes like demonstrations, distribution of High Yielding Seeds, laying kitchen gardens, distribution of agricultural inputs and implements, creation of minor irrigation, land reclamation, soil conservation, supply of breeding bulls, formation of water macadam roads, operation of feeding centres, strengthening medical institutions, etc. Still as against the budget allocations of Rs. 57 lakhs only 45 lakhs was spent. The details of programmes on which these amounts were spent are not known as they are no regular administration reports.

For proper evaluation purposes, Government Must insist on timely, detailed, regular submission of administration reports by all ITDA Project Officials. Unless this is insisted, along with proper statistical data, it is not easy to evaluate the activities of ITDA. LACK of proper supervision, monitering, and follow-up resulted in uneven development of the different sectors of the economy in the tribal areas. The years 1977-78

showed ITDA activities at its genith, while the tempo lowered down again in 1978-79. Again it has only picked up during 1979-80 with an expenditure of Rs. 50,09,079, against Rs. 53,50,000 sanctioned. The activity being still below the mark, the situation even in the Sixth Plan 1980-81 is not spectacular, the amounts sanctioned being left unspent. There were shortfalls in almost all the sectors with least attention paid to medical and health services. Major attention was paid only to agriculture, irrigation and Animal-Husbandry.

Late and indifferent implementation of all project works is a seasoned theme of ~~an~~ project work in the ITDA. This has happened obviously because of the lack of adequate supervision by both official agencies, Governing Body, State and Central Governments and part of the State Government Agencies available immediately to oversee the ITDA activities. Better implementation of ITDA programmes require an efficient administrative set up held responsible for all its breaches with penalties if the targets are not met in time.

(vii) Relations with voluntary agencies, with rural and Commercial Banks and other financial institutions:-

The GCC, AWARE, Girijan Seva Welfare Association, DRDA, SFDA are some of the organisations, besides Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, to help tribals in addition to ITDA.

(a) GCC: It has started in 1965 in Khammam as a decentralised set up to advance loans, encourage thrift and undertake projects and sell all minor forest produce of tribals, but the tribals who got Rs. 30/- lakhs as lonas did not repay. The GCC stopped any further loan advances.

If the GCC loan financing is to reemerge, adequate steps must be taken to enforce repayment of loans by tribals in time, without prejudicial propaganda, inhibiting repayment of loans.

(b) DRDA:- SFDA and TRYSEM. These organisations had helped ITDA Khammam from 1975-82 to some extent. 15,534 tribal beneficiaries got help worth Rs. 402.90 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 134.30 lakhs for purposes of Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries with TRYSEM providing training in tailoring, cane basket making, tape weaving, rope making, masonary, Carpentary, Radio & Electric repair works, motor driving, boat making, horticulture, tussar weaving, etc,.

What is needed is a coordinated efforts to improve the tribal skills, providing them with training and employment opportunities in the rural tribal areas, without the tribals having to go to towns in search of work. The necessary credit, storage, marketing and sale arrangements and help them when they are sick are essential, as these are lacking.

(c) TRICOR:- The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation, (TRICOR) at Hyderabad was set up in 1964. It could play a very important play in organising the Tribals for self-help activities, particularly of the trained tribals in programmes like those referred above.

(d) NAGARJUNA GRAMEENA BANK:- This is just a regional rural bank advancing loans for the betterment of tribals, It gave 789 tribals loans, mostly for agriculture (550), Small Scale Industry(1), Transport operation (1), small business (90), in all to the tune of Rs. 10.5 lakhs. What is wanted here is

to encourage tribals to repay the loans to the Grameena Bank as in the case of GCC, without misguiding them that they do not have to repay the loans.

(e) COMMERCIAL BANKS:- State Bank of Hyderabad, Andhra Bank, APCCADB, and Rajamandry Central Cooperative Bank have to carry on a regular compaign in favour of speedy, timely repayment of loans. The ITDA and other departments concerned with improvement of tribal standards have to evolve a combined strategy towards this end.

(f) KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD:-- Khadi and Village Industries Commission could provide technical ~~xxxx~~ skills and training to tribals and help them to improve their levels of living. But so far, its services were not utilised either in the 5th Plan or in the 6th Perspective Plan of ITDA. Koyas and Konda Reddies could be helped by the KVIC as they have a high general intellangence and attitude to become good carpentors for making wooden boxes or match boxes or taking up honey collection.

(g) GIRIJAN SEEMA WELFARE ASSOCIATION:- This was started in 1964 by college students. It was registered in 1973 with an attempt to from an agricultural tribal township near Bhadrachalam. A Forest Labour Contract Society was also registered in 1975 at Bhadrachalam in 1975. The Girijan Seema Welfare Association became registered society in 1977.

It began to work with funds from voluntary organisations and in association with ITDA, but the partnership for the development of community dairies and Konda Reddies is 50:50 share, training of tailoring, crafts, soon ended in a failure leaving ITDA to carry on its own work.

(h) AWARE:- This is another social service organisation for tribal welfare working in Khammam and Mahaboobnagar trying to move the tribals and weaker sections towards helping themselves by getting loans which are recoverable, making the village communities responsible for recovery of loans and distribution of funds for others in need.

Harijans, Konda Reddies, Koyas and other tribal communities are getting help and phychological motivitations this organisation ~~which~~ gets funds from Holland, Australia and other countries.

NEHRU YUVAK KENDRAS:- The state and Central Governments have started programmes for Youth Services to provide them, help education, games and sports, skills, cultural activities and employment opportunities with a Central Government appointed youth coordinators to look after these activities. The State Government has also officials nominated by the district collectors in each area. A greater collaboration with all the above voluntary organisation, the ITDA and financial institutions, making them form into a consortium may yield richer dividends, if seriously attempted. Collaboration and coordination is the the greatest need for better ITDA administrative performance. All the interests concerned should strenuously strive to pool their financial, technical, man power resources in the interest of a common cause, which is the betterment of tribals, instead of each, furrowing a separate way.

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12. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF I.T.D.A. PROGRAMMES:

The Socio-Economic Impact of ITDA programmes on the level

of living of tribals could not be gauged from the amounts spent by the Central and State Governments, as no such details were made available, in spite of repeated personal visits of the Research Staff to I.T.D.A. Khammam, and other Departmental Offices, in addition to several reminders.

The Central Government, through the agency of the ITDA aims to bring the tribals on a par with non-tribals and spent large large amounts of money for this purpose from 1975 to 1982, Eg. Agriculture Rs. ~~442~~.60 lakhs, (Rs. 417.60 lakhs during the 5th Plan and Rs. 425 up to 1982 in the 6th Plan), Animal Husbandry Rs. 240 lakhs, Fisheries Rs. 273 lakhs, Irrigation Rs. 267 lakhs, Communications Rs. 491 lakhs, Industries Rs. 32 lakhs, Education 10.80 lakhs and medical and health services Rs. 77 lakhs.

i) AGRICULTURE: - Only 13.4% was spent on agriculture from the alloted funds. But rehabilitation of shifting cultivation was achieved. Agricultural demonstration farms ware established in some places to teach the tribals, the techniques of modern agriculture. Agricultural inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, agricultural implements were provided to 13,400 tribal farmers, oil engines and electric pumps were also supplied, Ayacut development schemes to benefit 1943 tribals were taken up at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. 6,000 acres of land were brought under irrigation and orchards on ~~1431 hectares to~~ 1435 hectares were developed at a cost of Rs. 6.67 lakhs.

ii) IRRIGATION:- Sound financial targets have been achieved in matters of irrigation by spending about Rs. 134 lakhs proposed, creating 27 tanks, 17 Lift Irrigation schemes and

27 Bore Wells. The total area brought under irrigation between 1975-82 is 3563 hectares.

iii) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:- The total allocation for 1975-82 under this heading is Rs. 342.30 lakhs. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 32.35 lakhs was spent during the 5th Plan and Rs. 52.25 lakhs during the 6th Plan up to 1982. The Schemes executed with the above funds, though limited in scope, had benefited some of the tribal beneficiaries who were given cross-bred heifers (504), Poultry Schemes(65), Piggery (14), Milch animals (725), breeding bulls (72), and Plough Bullocks (745). The total number of beneficiaries under animal husbandry was 9,000 in all. Two milk centres were established at Yellandu and Bhadrachalam at a cost of Rs. 10 Lakhs.

iv) CO - OPERATION:- Out of an allocation of Rs. 33 lakhs in the Perspective Plan for helping the tribal farmers, only an amount of Rs. 11.53 lakhs was spent benefiting 2379 tribals.

There is an abuse of this facility by the non-tribals usurping the right of tribals, due to the failure of project officials to make sure whether the benefits are going to tribals or non-tribals. Adequate care should be taken to prevent such malpractices by non-tribals on the one hand, and political leaders on the other, colluding with other interests, to deprive the tribals of their legimate rights.

v) INDUSTRIES The socio-economic impact, as a result of establishment of industries is extremely limited due to lack of enthusiasm or interest on those entrusted with the responsibilities to implement the various schemes at a cost of Rs. 32.60 lakhs.